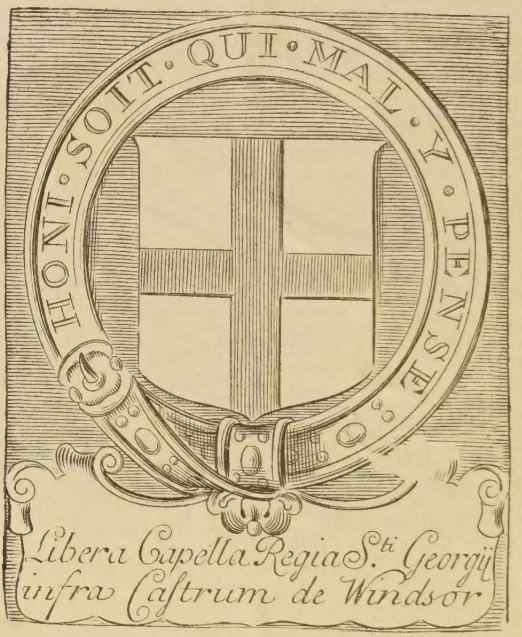
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HOUSE OF LORDS

RECORD OFFICE

WITHDRAWN FROM STOCK

RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

MEMORANDA DE PARLIAMENTO.

RECORDS

OF

THE PARLIAMENT

HOLDEN AT

WESTMINSTER

ON THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, IN THE THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD THE FIRST.

(A.D. 1305.)

EDITED BY

FREDERIC WILLIAM MAITLAND.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and
90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1893.

Printed by
Eyre and Spottiswoode, Her Majesty's Printers.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

I.

A stray parliament roll.

One of the earliest, amplest and most complete of the ancient rolls of parliament has never yet been printed in full. It is the roll of the parliament held by Edward I. in the spring of the year 1305. Somehow or another it wandered away from most of its fellow rolls of the same reign. They, a sadly fragmentary series, were until late years in the Chapter House at Westminster, the treasury of the receipt of the exchequer. The parliament rolls of later reigns were among the chancery records at the Tower of London. Our roll had found a home, and then a sepulchre, in the office of the king's remembrancer.

Known in part from the Vetus Codex.

As a whole it has never been published, but for a long time past many of the entries that are upon it have been known to the world. To explain how this came about, we must go back to the fourteenth century, when someone who had access to the parliamentary records, selected from the rolls of the first two Edwards such things as interested him, and had them transcribed into a book. That book still exists. It has borne various names; it has been cited as 'Liber Irrotulamentorum de Parliamentis'; it has been called 'The Black Book of the Tower'; but probably its best known title is 'Vetus Codex.' In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when lawyers and politicians were beginning to explore the early history of parliament, it did such excellent service that it earned a pre-eminent dignity:—among all ancient manuscripts it was the Vetus Codex.

History of the Vetus Codex.

Its history is still obscure. We do not know for what purpose it was compiled, we do not know for certain that during the middle ages it had a place in the national archives. We may safely ascribe it to the fourteenth century and to me—but I have not much skill in such matters—it looks far more like the work of the first than of the second half of that period. The last parliament with which it deals is that of 1320. Just two years after this we hear that the treasurer has delivered into the treasury, among various other books 'unum librum de parliamentis.'[1] Then again in 1357 we hear that, in obedience to a writ under the great seal, the treasurer and chamberlains have delivered to David Wollore a clerk of the chancery, a certain 'librum parliamentorum' containing twenty-four quires, which he is to return before next Easter.[2] Then again on the patent roll Richard II. is made to say that he has inspected the tenor of a certain precept of Edward I. enrolled 'in quodum libro de parliamentis ejusdem,' and to cite from that book words which are in the Vetus Codex.[3] All this, since we know of no other medieval book that could be called a, or the, 'book of parliaments,' seems to point to the conclusion that this Vetus Codex was an official book in official keeping, and was even regarded as authoritative. True that it does not now contain twenty-four quires, but a table of contents permits us to infer that part of it has been lost.[4]

The Vetus Codex in modern times.

On the other hand there are upon its first leaf what at first sight look like the proprietary claims of divers private owners. One entry made upon this leaf was made by a knife, which deliberately and deftly cut out an oblong piece of parchment for the very purpose, no

[1] Palgrave, Ancient Kalendars, iii. 437.

[2] Ibid., i., pp. lvj. 183.

[3] Statutes of the Realm, i. xxxvii.

[4] In Appendix IV. to this volume its composition will be more fully described.

doubt, of baffling those who would trace the history of the book. But on the same leaf we may read 'Iste liber pertinet Willelmo Rooper, armigero,' 'Et nunc pertinet ad me Robertum Hare,' 'Et modo W. Fletewode Recordatori Londoniæ, 1586,' 'Iste liber pertinet ad M. Heneage armigerum, 1599,' 'R. Bowyer et H. Elsynge, 1604,' 'Jo. Borough, 1612,' 'Wm. Ryley, 1620,' 'Wm. Ryley, junr., 1647.'

Now I believe that the names which begin with that of Michael Heneage, are the names of persons who, either as keepers or as subordinate officers, had charge of the records at the Tower. Heneage was appointed one of two joint keepers in or about 1578; Robert Bowyer and Henry Elsynge were appointed keepers in 1604 and John Borough was appointed keeper in 1623. As to the earlier names, the case is not so clear. The oldest seems to be that of William Roper, who, if he be the well-known son-in-law and biographer of Sir Thomas More, was for many years protonotary of the King's Bench. Robert Hare we may believe to be that great antiquary to whom the University of Cambridge owes an everlasting debt of gratitude; if so, he was clerk of the pells and son of a master of the rolls. Fletewode was the recorder of London, and like Hare he was a collector of legal manuscripts. We may perhaps guess that the book having left the treasury at Westminster, wandered for a while from hand to hand among men who were connected in one way or another with the law courts, and ultimately found its way to the Tower.[1] In the old record offices the line between public and private property was not always a very sharp line; there were many documents, such as calendars and indexes, which not being 'records' in the strict legal sense of the term,

[1] I must express my gratitude to Mr. Hubert Hall for helping me in my pursuit of these names. It is plain from Hare's great 'Registrum' now lying in our Registry at Cambridge that he had access to the Vetus Codex. He cites it by the folio.

were deemed to belong to the keeper, though an incoming officer was practically compelled to purchase them from the executors of his predecessor. Thus the aberration of such a book as our Vetus Codex would not be very surprising. Happily the aberration was temporary. In 1661, so Ryley tells us, it was 'among the other records of the realm' at the Tower. It now lies at the Public Record Office, and displays upon its coat the arms of King George III.

Ryley's Placita and the official edition of the rolls.

In 1661 William Ryley the younger printed its contents, together with some other matters under the title 'Placita Parliamentaria.' Then in 1767 the House of Lords gave order for the publication of the ancient parliamentary records. The result of this was the well-known six volumes of 'Rotuli Parliamentorum,' to which an index volume was added in 1832. These have been so useful in the cause of English history that we would not willingly speak any ill of them; nevertheless it is much to be regretted that their editors, being bound perhaps by official instructions to refrain from note or comment, have told us exceedingly little about the sources whence they obtained their materials. However as regards the parliament now in question, the lenten parliament of 1305, we know from their own words that they used third-hand materials. They took from Ryley[1] what Ryley took from the Vetus Codex; and we now see that the author of the Vetus Codex took from the original roll not the whole, but only about half of its contents.

Discovery of our roll.

The existence of the original roll was not suspected. It was unknown in 1810 to the editors of the 'Statutes of the Realm';[2] it was unknown in 1827 to Sir Francis Palgrave,[3] and when we have said it was unknown to

[1] Rot. Parl., vol. i., p. i. The contents of one membrane were obtained from another source; see below, p. 255.

[2] Statutes of the Realm, i. 143–5.

[3] Parliamentary Writs, i. 155–6.

Palgrave, we have said it was unknown to any body. It was unknown in 1833 to those in whose keeping it was. The report that comes to us in that year from the office of the king's remembrancer tells a hardly credible tale of wild disorder.[1] There were sacks upon sacks of documents the general nature of which was utterly unknown to their custodians. Confusion had been confounded by removals. In 1822 the old exchequer buildings had been pulled down to make way for those 'new Law Courts' which have now in their turn disappeared; some of the records were carried to the stone tower at the great gate of Westminster Hall, others were buried in a shed erected inside the hall, and when in 1830 a coronation demanded the suppression of this 'ark,' as it was called, they were carted off to the King's Mews at Charing Cross; it was said that the 'soldiers and common labourers' who effected the first of these transportations had shown their sense of the high value of certain documents by selling them to the manufacturers of glue.[2] From the King's Mews, which was to give place to a new 'National Gallery,' those of them that commercial enterprise had spared, were removed in 1835 to the Riding School at Carlton House. At the King's Mews we may see '4,136 cubic feet of national 'records' stored in two vast bins; they are being searched by a dog for rats, while three Irish labourers 'sustained by strong stimulants' are sorting 'a mass of putrid 'filth, stench, dirt, and decomposition.' In 1833 the Record Commissioners had obtained a 'temporary custody' of them, and Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Cole began the work of reducing them to order. In 1836 he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Hunter, who year by year reported how he was gradually arranging these 'Ancient

[1] Report of the Record Commissioners, 1837, App., p. 154, 164.

[2] See the report referred to in the last note; also the report of the Select Committee of 1832 on the Record Commission (Parl. Papers, 1836, vol. xvi.) especially at pp. xiv., xv., 410, 427.

Miscellanea' of the king's remembrancer. So far as I am aware the first notice of our roll occurs in the preface to Cole's 'Documents Illustrative of English History,' which was not published till 1844, though whether all the membranes of which the roll is now composed had then been found is not very clear; but already in 1836 Cole was aware that among the Miscellanea there were parliament rolls or portions of parliament rolls and some of these, though not our document, he had printed in 1835.[1] Then in 1856 Palgrave, who was then deputy keeper of the public records, reported that Hunter had 'discovered a 'a large portion of the parliament roll of 33 Edward I., 'a roll from which only excerpts were printed by Ryley 'and from him transferred to the government publication 'of the Rolls of Parliament.'[2] In 1855 the roll was produced before a committee of the House of Lords which was hearing a claim to the barony of Grandison, and Hunter and William Hardy testified in its favour.[3] An elaborate account of it was inserted in a manuscript calendar prepared by Hunter and deposited in the Record Office, and finally the roll found a place in our national archives in 'Q. R. Ancient Miscellanea, Bundle '645.'[4]

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[1] Cole's book was printed in 1835; in 1844 the preface (in which our roll or some part of it is noticed at p. xii.) was added, and the book was published. It played a considerable part in the unfortunate disputes which broke up the second Record Commission. In 1836 Cole told the Committee of the House of Commons that there were parliament rolls in the office of the King's Remembrancer; Report of Select Committee on Record Commission, 1836, p. 444.

[2] Seventeenth Report of Deputy Keeper, 1856, p. 6.

[3] Grandison Peerage Case. Minutes of Evidence, p. 488. Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Hardy then said "I have no doubt that it "is a record of the proceedings of "the parliament of the 33rd of "Edward the First." I have to thank Mr. Goldsmith for allowing me to see a copy of this case.

[4] This MS. Calendar stands in the round room at the Record Office. Our roll is described in vol. 22 under the year 33 Edward I.

From this calendar we learn that the roll was found, not in one piece, but in many pieces. It now consists of nineteen membranes, which are loosely attached together at their tops. In one case three membranes were found annexed to each other; in some other cases two connected membranes were found, while other membranes were isolated.[1] It seems never to have been 'made up in the chancery fashion,' that is to say, it never formed like a patent or close roll one long continuous strip of parchment. Apparently it was made up 'in the exchequer fashion,' like a plea roll, by sewing together the heads of the various membranes; but at some time or another they became detached.

The roll discovered in pieces.

That these membranes formed part of one record and that this record was the roll of the lenten parliament of 1305, can I think be put beyond reasonable doubt. There are in all nineteen membranes. These we may divide into four sections. Membranes 1–9 inclusive are almost wholly given up to the *Petitiones Angliæ*, that is to say, petitions touching English affairs. The three next membranes (m. 10,11,12) contain the *Petitiones Scotiæ*, the thirteenth the *Petitiones Hiberniæ*. The six remaining membranes are for the more part occupied with the judicial business of the session, the *Placita*, but they have also some *Memoranda* and a few more *Petitiones*.

Unity and date of our record.

Now almost all the membranes are expressly and carefully dated: they in so many words profess to state the business done in the lenten parliament of the thirty-third year of King Edward. The exceptions to this rule are these:—The first of the Scottish membranes (m. 10) is dated, but the other two (m. 11, 12) are not dated:—two membranes (m. 16, 19) among those which contain the *Placita* are not dated.

Expressly dated membranes.

[1] 'It has been found in single 'membranes, or in one instance 'two membranes, and another 'three, united, at different times.' MS. Calendar.

The roll guaranteed by the Vetus Codex.

Then most of the membranes are guaranteed by the Vetus Codex. Turning to the first of our four sections we find that the author of that book copied about half the entries on the roll, and that some of the matter that he copied is to be found on every one of the first nine membranes except the ninth. What is more, if we suppose him to copy from this very roll, then all his extracts are in exactly the right order, save that he treated as the front of the third membrane what in the present state of the roll is its back. Against many of the entries on this part of the roll there is in the margin a curious mark in ancient ink. It consists we might say of two full stops surmounted by an inverted comma thus—.'. To all seeming this mark was put there by the man who compiled the Vetus Codex by way of an instruction for the copyist whom he employed; at least I have found this general rule to prevail, that those entries, and those entries only, against which this mark is set, have been transcribed into the Vetus Codex. From the Scottish and Irish membranes nothing was taken by the maker of that book, so that as regards them we can not appeal to his testimony. The greater part of the last six membranes, the *Placita* membranes, were copied by or for him and he has taken something from every one of them.

Guaranteed also by divers chancery rolls.

In the third place we have the evidence given by the writs entered on the chancery and exchequer rolls of this year. As will be explained below, almost every successful petition will have as its proximate result the issue of some writ which will be entered on the close, or the patent, or the *liberate* roll, and which in many cases will also appear on the rolls of exchequer memoranda. What is more, a writ issued in consequence of a petition will generally have as its last words *per petitionem de consilio*. Now if we look through the chancery rolls for the months of March, April and May in the year 1305 and the exchequer memoranda for the same year, we shall find a

very large number of writs issued *per petitionem de consilio* which carry into effect the answers to those petitions that are enrolled upon our parliament roll. Some of these writs will here be printed in order that the reader may understand the nature of the proof that they offer as to the date of the document that is before us, and he will, so I think, admit that those membranes of our roll which contain the *Petitiones Angliæ* are amply guaranteed by the chancery and exchequer rolls; so also is the Irish membrane.

Doubts as to the Scottish membranes.

As to the three Scottish membranes the case stands otherwise. The first of them is expressly dated; it attributes itself to the lenten parliament of 1305; but the other two have by way of headline merely *Adhuc Petitiones Scotiæ*, which means 'Scottish Petitions continued.' I think it fairly certain that the greater part of the matter that stands upon these three membranes was written by one and the same clerk; his work is mean and slovenly and falls far below that high standard of caligraphy which is attained by almost every product of King Edward's chancery. Also there are some signs that these three membranes were sewn together in ancient times. Nevertheless I am bound to say that some of the entries upon these membranes seem to describe what happened not at the lenten parliament of 1305, but at the autumn parliament of the same year. Unfortunately the maker of the Vetus Codex took nothing from these Scottish membranes; already in his day the hope that Scotland would be governed from Westminster was fading away, and so Scottish precedents were no longer useful. Unfortunately also we can not check any large number of the entries on these membranes by the rolls of the English chancery. It was not the chancery's practice to put upon the close or the patent roll the writs that it sent to those officers who were governing Scotland in King Edward's name. A special *Rotulus Scotiæ* was the proper record for such writs; but then it

happens that just for the year 1305 and some neighbouring years no *Rotulus Scotiæ* is forthcoming. However, premising that there were two parliaments in this year, that the second was opened at London on the 15th of September, that its main business was to settle a scheme of government for Scotland, that these two parliaments were separated from each other by the trial and execution of William Wallace, we can, so it seems to me, prove that the autumn parliament as well as the spring parliament has left its mark upon our roll. Seven entries must here be alleged.

Scottish membranes belong in part to the autumn parliament of 1305.

(i.) Upon our roll we find Alexander Abernethy asking that he may be repaid certain sums of money which he paid away in the king's service when he was warden of the land which lies between the Forth and the Mountains. A favourable answer was given to his prayer, and effect was given to this answer by a writ which, for some reason or another, was recorded upon the English close roll. That writ was not issued until the 16th of October, that is to say, until after the autumn parliament.[1] Standing by itself, this case would merely arouse our vigilance, for of course it is quite possible that though Alexander got the answer to his petition in March, he did not get his writ until October.

(ii.) Upon our roll we find one Donald MacCan asserting that the king has granted him by charter a life annuity of ten pounds, and adding that he cannot get payment of this annuity, because he has no writ addressed to the chamberlain of Scotland. From the patent roll we learn that the grant of the annuity was made on the 24th of April 1305.[2] The autumn parliament of that year would therefore have been the first parliament to which Donald could have complained that the letters patent were ineffectual so long as they were not accompanied by a close writ to the chamberlain.

[1] See No. 327.

[2] See No. 386.

(iii.) Upon our roll we find John Earl of Buchan asserting a claim as feudal lord to the wardship of one Ralph Lascelles an idiot; a counter claim is being asserted by Gilbert Lascelles, the idiot's brother. We have the earl's original petition as well as the entry of it that was made upon our parliament roll. It asserts that the king has delivered this wardship to William le Vavassour. An endorsement on it tells us that it is to come before the council, and that William le Vavassour is to be summoned. Then another endorsement orders that an inquiry be made in Scotland about the Scottish law concerning the wardship of idiots. Now we know from the patent roll that on the 23rd of March, that is to say, during the session of the spring parliament, the king granted this wardship to Vavassour, and it would be natural to suppose therefore that the earl's petition, which makes mention of such a grant, was of later date.[1]

(iv.) Upon our roll, and closely following the headline which professes that the entries which it introduces relate to Scottish petitions presented at the lenten parliament, we find an entry which sets forth a petition coming from the cross-bowmen and archers who were the garrison of Kirkintilloch, and which sets forth also the favourable answer given to that petition.[2] However, there comes to us from the exchequer a document which we can pronounce with some, though not perfect certainty, to be the very petition to which this entry refers, and it bears a contemporary endorsement—*Petitiones Scocie liberate in parliamento mense Octobris anno xxxiij°*. To all seeming, therefore, this petition was presented not at the lenten but at the autumn parliament, and probably it at one time was the first, or last, in some packet of petitions which was sent into the exchequer when the autumn parliament had done its work:—hence the endorsement.

[1] See below, Nos. 390, 397.

[2] See No. 272.

(v.) Upon our roll we find a memorandum which says that the king has been pleased of his special grace to restore to one Michael Myggel his chattels, since an inquest has found that Michael was not a partaker in the felonies committed by William Wallace, but had against his will been Wallace's prisoner. Now the record of this inquest is extant and it bears date the 1st of September 1305.[1]

(vi.) Upon our roll we find the Abbots of Melrose and Cupar asking that they may be repaid out of the money collected for this purpose, the costs they have been at in attending a parliament in London.[2] Now these two prelates did attend the September parliament as the two representatives of the body of Scottish abbots. On the other hand the September parliament seems to have been the only parliament in which there was any representation of the ecclesiastical and temporal communities of Scotland. At the spring parliament they were not, to our knowledge, represented, though the Earl of Carrick, the Bishop of Glasgow and John Mowbray were there to act as intermediaries between the king and the Scottish estates.

(vii.) Lastly in more than one of the petitions[3] recorded on our roll, the suppliant asks that inquiry as to the truth of his statements may be made of the good folk of Scotland 'who are here.' This seems to point to the presence of Scottish representatives in the parliament which entertained these petitions and therefore to point rather to the autumn than to the spring of 1305.

Conclusion as to the Scottish membranes.

For these reasons it seems probable, or even certain, that our three Scottish membranes contain some entries which relate to what took place at the autumn parliament of 1305 as well as others which refer to the lenten parliament of the same year. I can not draw a line

[1] See No. 364 and Bain, Calendar of Scottish Documents, ii., p. 456.

[2] See No. 380.

[3] See Nos. 387–8–9.

at the spot where the one set of entries leaves off and the other begins, nor am I sure that any such spot exists, because (for reasons that will be given below) I think that in the age when parliament rolls were still very new things, such a roll was not in the strictest sense of the term an original or a contemporaneous record of what was done in a parliament, and I find no difficulty in believing that the petitions presented at two different parliaments were sometimes mixed together and recorded indiscriminately upon the same roll. In the present case there is a special reason for thinking that this may have happened, at all events there is one other peculiarity of these Scottish membranes to which I ought to call attention. It is one that becomes apparent if we ask the question 'By whom is Scotland being governed?' If we look at the petitions and responses that are entered upon our roll, we shall often read of the chancellor of Scotland, often of the chamberlain, who controls the finance of the realm; but there is one officer of yet higher rank. Sometimes he is called the warden (*custos*), sometimes the king's lieutenant (*locum tenens Regis*). Are the warden and the lieutenant one and the same person? I think that they are never both mentioned in the same entry. Now, as I understand, at the time of the lenten parliament of 1305 there was no one person governing the whole of Scotland in the king's name. There were three wardens (*custodes*):—John Segrave was warden south of Forth; the Earl of Athol between Forth and Spey, the Earl of Rosse north of Spey.[1] Then at the September parliament, in the place of these three wardens, the king appointed John of Brittany to be his lieutenant throughout the whole of Scotland.[2] Now I am far from saying that the three wardens were never called the king's

[1] Bain, Calendar, ii. pp. 449, 452.

[2] Ibid, p. 457.

lieutenants, still less that the one lieutenant was never called warden of Scotland, but it would seem to me a very strange thing that so mechanically accurate a bureau as was the English chancery, should observe no settled usage about such a matter as this, but should call one and the same man first 'warden' and then 'lieutenant' and then again 'warden,' and all this in one and the same breath. May it not be that most of the responses which mention a warden were given before, while most of those which mention a lieutenant were given after, the appointment of John of Brittany?

To those who are expert in Scottish history I must leave all further discussion of this difficult matter. My own belief is that all three membranes belong to the year 1305, but that the responses given to the petitions presented at the second parliament of that year were put upon the same roll with the responses given at the first parliament. The problem is made the more difficult by the fact that for the autumn parliament we have, so it seems, no parliament roll now extant; we have just a stray membrane.[1] Its most important act, the ordinance for the government of Scotland, was luckily transcribed upon the close roll, but for the rest we are dependent on the Vetus Codex[2] and the compiler of that venerable book has, in this instance, thought fit to give us very little.[3]

The roll is not perfect.

The next question that meets us is whether we have recovered the whole roll in its pristine integrity. I fear that we have not. We have here almost everything

[1] Rot. Parl. i. 183.

[2] Rot. Parl. i. 182; Ryley, Placita, p. 289.

[3] Mr. Bain, when some years ago he was calendaring the Scottish documents, assigned most of those yet extant petitions which are noted upon our parliament roll, to the year 1305 or to some closely neighbouring year, and this without the aid of the parliament roll, which, now that it is unearthed both gives support to, and receives support from, the inferences which his deep knowledge of Scottish history enabled him to draw as to the dates of dateless documents.

that the Vetus Codex gives, but not quite everything. We have all except four long entries which occur among the *Placita*. The first of these is the famous 'Ordinance of Trailbastons,' the second is concerned with a dispute between the Priors of Durham and Coldingham, the third with proceedings against the Abbot of Mont S. Michel, the fourth with proceedings against the men of Dover for favouring the escape of Nicholas Segrave. We can however reduce by one these four defects. A membrane has been found in the king's remembrancer's office which contains the entry relating to the two priors; it contains just this and no more.[1] Mr. Hunter did not attach it to our roll, apparently because it states in a 'postea' what took place at a parliament later than that of which we are speaking, namely at the autumn parliament of the same year. This however is no proof that it is not a part of the roll of the lenten parliament, for, as is apparent enough from this very roll, it was a common practice to add 'posteas' to an existing roll, that is to say, to put on the roll of a parliament at which a plea was begun, the result of that plea, though that result was not attained until a later parliament. However the three other deficiencies that we have mentioned seem to prove that we have lost at least two membranes belonging to the section of the roll that contained *Placita*.

No Gascon business enrolled upon it.

Then again our roll tells us nothing of the Gascon petitions, yet we know, as will be explained below, that a very strong body of auditors was appointed to hear those petitions. What is more the extant *Rotulus Vasconiæ* for the year shows that many Gascon petitions were heard and many writs issued in consequence of the answers that were given to them. But then we do not know that it was the practice of this time to enter the Gascon petitions upon the parliament roll; such

[1] See below No. 487.

evidence as is given by our extant parliament rolls—a miserably intermittent series—suggests that they were not thus entered. The special *Rotulus Vasconiæ*, which contains all the writs consequent upon Gascon petitions, may have been considered a sufficient record of their fate.

Our roll is nearly perfect.

To this must be added that the chancery rolls contain a few writs concerning English affairs and issued *per petitionem de consilio* during the first half of the year 1305, for which no warrant will be found on our roll. But their number is small and they may be attributable to earlier parliaments. At a given parliament a suppliant obtains a favourable answer to his petition, but many months may elapse before he gets a writ that will give this answer effective force: the chancery is very full of work at parliament time and many an official delay may there be between the petitioner and the great seal.

Our roll is an unusually long one.

But whether our roll be absolutely perfect or no, we must at any rate allow that when compared with its fellows it is relatively perfect. The whole number of membranes that the editors of the printed book found in the Chapter House as representatives of the parliaments of Edward I. seems, if I have not mis-counted them, to be fifty-nine. They might apparently have found in the office of the king's remembrancer, had it been possible for anyone to find anything there, some thirteen other membranes besides our roll.[1] Thus a single parliament can produce nineteen or twenty membranes, while the whole reign, or rather let us say the years between 1289 and 1307—for we have at present no proof that there ever was a parliament roll older than that of 1290—will yield us less than a hundred. But this is not all. Our roll is not only longer but much longer than any other roll of the reign which records the doings

[1] These thirteen membranes are printed in Cole's Documents Illustrative of English History, pp. 55, 68, 129, 136.

of a single parliament. That which approaches it most nearly, the roll of the Clipstone parliament of 1290, has but eleven membranes.[1] After reading the roll of 1305 we shall hardly avoid one of two conclusions. Either what has come down to us under the name of the parliament rolls of Edward I. is but a set of scraps and fragments, or else the proceedings of his parliaments were but very imperfectly recorded. Of these two conclusions I incline to the second, and for this reason, namely, that the compiler of the Vetus Codex used all or nearly all the membranes that we have got and used very few membranes that we have not got. It would be an extraordinary coincidence if just those and only those few membranes which he selected out of a large number for the purpose of his work, were lucky enough to escape that intentional or accidental destruction which robbed us of their companions.

Does it come from the proper custody?

Whether this roll 'comes from the proper custody' in the sense in which that phrase is used in courts of law, is a question which we must leave for the decision of those courts, but any one who in the high court of history asserted that the king's remembrancer was no proper custodian for a parliament roll of Edward I.'s day, would, so I venture to think, be taking upon himself to be somewhat unwarrantably familiar with medieval arrangements.[2] We might well suppose that the chancellor, or one of his subordinates, for instance the master of the rolls, was the natural guardian of such a document; but as a matter of fact not a single parliament roll of this reign comes to us from the chancery. All that we have come to us from some department of the exchequer; some come from the treasury, some from the office of the king's remembrancer. Nor does our roll stand alone, there

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[1] Rolls of Parliament, i. 45–65.

[2] I am not aware that the roll has been produced in court, except in the Grandison Peerage case, which was heard in 1855.

were other parliament rolls, including one of Edward II.'s day, in the remembrancer's office; indeed as regards his father's reign the state of the case is this, that while the treasurer and chamberlains can produce about sixty membranes, the rembrancer can produce thirty.[1] If once it be granted that a department of the exchequer is a proper place for parliament rolls, surely we ought to hesitate long before we declare that the officer whose special duty it was to make and preserve memoranda for the king, could not lawfully have those parliament rolls in his keeping.

Reasons for printing the roll in full.

Now that the as yet unprinted part of the roll ought to be given to the world seemed clear. Our records of the first age of parliamentary history are not so many that we can afford to leave one—and that the handsomest of them all—unstudied. On the other hand there was much to be said against reprinting anything that had already been printed. After long hesitation, however, and divers experiments, I have sought and obtained permission to print here all that is upon the roll, for an opportunity seemed to have offered itself for the accomplishment of a task that has never yet been attempted, namely, the illustration of a good and typical parliament roll by means of those parliamentary petitions which are its ground work.

The Ancient Petitions.

At the Record Office there is a large class of documents known as 'Ancient Petitions.' It numbers more than fifteen thousand members. Another thousand documents of a similar character, having come not from the Tower but from the exchequer, are still kept apart and are known as 'Ancient Petitions—Exchequer.'[2] These two classes now contain almost all the yet extant petitions that were addressed in the thirteenth, fourteenth,

[1] Cole in the book referred to above has printed rolls or portions of rolls from 18, 34, 35 Edward I. and 12 Edward II. These were among the remembrancer's 'miscellanea.'

[2] An index of the Ancient Petitions was published in 1892.

and fifteenth centuries to the king, the king and council, the council, the parliament, the chancellor or certain other high officers of state:—not quite all, for certain kinds of petitions, with which we have no concern, for example, those which the chancellor received in his judicial capacity, have very rightly been excluded from the general mass. Of these sixteen thousand documents I think that no more than some sixteen hundred were used, either at first or at second hand, by the editors of the Rolls of Parliament, and yet the great bulk of those which they did not use bore essentially the same character as was borne by those which they did use. There is here then a vast field open to profitable labour, for almost every phase of medieval life, public or private, is illustrated by some petition. But how this field may best be cultivated, is a grave question.

Difficulty of dating the petitions.

With very few exceptions these petitions have no dates. We have some sixteen thousand undated documents, and the order in which they stand is not a chronological order. As regards the greater number of them we have I believe no means of arranging them save the laborious and hazardous process of taking each one by itself and endeavouring to discover its date from internal evidence. As matters now stand, such a task would, I should think, be hardly performed in less than twenty years. It will become very much easier when the excellent work of calendaring the chancery rolls, which is already beginning to bear fruit, has been accomplished, for almost every successful petition will leave some mark upon a patent, a close, a charter, a *liberate* roll, or upon some roll of exchequer memoranda, and these rolls are dated. One object that I have had in view when compiling the present volume has been that of showing the relation between the petitions and the various rolls, and of thus hastening the time when all the petitions will be calendared.

Modern history of

It would seem that even in the present century, some of these petitions might have been more easily dated than

the Ancient Petitions.

they can be at the present time. Some of them were in bundles and those bundles bore upon wrappers or labels express and ancient evidence of their dates. It is possible that some of these bundles might yet be reconstituted. In 1822, while the petitions were still in the Tower, Sir Francis Palgrave persuaded the Record Commissioners to undertake a new edition of the Rolls of Parliament which should contain all the parliamentary petitions and many other things as well. Palgrave then set about making transcripts on a magnificent scale. Those vast volumes of Parliamentary Writs that we all know, were to be a mere introduction to what was coming; he looked down long vistas of imperial folios. He caused all the petitions that could be found to be transcribed; he collated the transcripts with the originals and the transcripts were then bound up into sixty-six volumes, which volumes are still preserved in the Record Office. Unfortunately, as we may now think, his splendid scheme came to naught. It aroused a vigorous opposition. A warfare of pamphlets broke loose which overwhelmed the Record Commission.[1] No more records were to be published. Of these lamentable disputes between great men who had done and were to do good service for English history, it would be needless, and if needless wrong, that more should be said in these pages; but the result was one which we must regret. All hope of a speedy publication of the petitions having been abandoned, the attention of their custodians was for many years concentrated on their material well-being. Whatever could be done

[1] See the Report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, Parl. Papers, 1836, xvi. This volume contains a great deal of evidence about the rolls of parliament and the parliamentary petitions given by Palgrave, Nicolas, Hardy, Cooper, Cole, Illingworth, and others. At a much later date both Sir F. Palgrave and Sir T. Hardy expressed the opinion that the printed edition of the rolls was made from transcripts which had never been collated with the originals, and is exceedingly inaccurate. Seventeenth Report of Deputy Keeper, p. 9.

for this end was admirably done; they were cleaned and pressed; mounted and guarded; an elaborate system of cross-references between them, the printed Rolls of Parliament and the books of transcripts was established. But, apparently under the belief that those books of transcripts were a sufficient record of the constitution of the ancient bundles, the old wrappers and labels seem to have been for the more part destroyed or mislaid, and death has taken from us those who, no doubt, could have given good reason for all that they had done, for they were learned men and accomplished archivists. Some of the volumes of transcripts bear dates, and there is every reason to suppose that some of these dated volumes represent anciently dated bundles; but at the same time I am bound to say that in my opinion the date on a volume of transcripts sometimes represents no old wrapper but only a modern inference. Such is the case with a volume with which we are here specially concerned. It contains a considerable number of those petitions which are to be printed in the present book, and which the discovery of our parliament roll enables us to ascribe decisively to the thirty-third year of Edward I.[1]

[1] The modern history of the bundles may be said to begin with the references made to them by Prynne in his various works. A little can be guessed as to their constitution from stray references in the printed Rolls of Parliament. What was known about them at the Tower in 1800 is recorded by a report from Mr. Astle; First Report of Commission on Public Records, pp. 52, 56. The next important documents are certain MS. Reports from Mr. Illingworth dated in 1805–6 and preserved at the Record Office. The volume which contains them is entitled 'Reports on the Public Records, MS. Vol. I., Illingworth.' The state of affairs which existed in 1825-6 when Palgrave was engaged on the transcripts, appears in a paper written by him and printed in Cooper, Account of the Public Records, i. 77, 82. The arrangement of the petitions in 1834, just before the lapse of the Record Commission is set forth in a report by Mr. Joseph Stevenson; Select Committee, 1836, pp. 879, 880. The nature of the work done upon them after they came under the care of the Deputy Keepers is shown by their annual Reports, xv.–xxxv.

The petitions of 1305.

The case stands thus:—In an appendix to their first volume the editors of the Rolls of Parliament printed 112 petitions which they assigned 'annis incertis Edw. I. et Edw. II.' Here we have some evidence that the bundle or bundles whence these petitions came bore no precise date. Then in 1805 Mr. Illingworth reported that he had found the bundle whence these petitions came. It contained 182 petitions of which only 112 had been printed. Then he added that in his opinion these petitions belonged to 33 Edward I., the very year of our parliament roll, and he then gave his reason for this belief. Several of them, he says, are directed by John de Kirkeby to Adam de Osgodby to be enrolled:—*Domino Ade Osgodeby per J. de Kirkeby—Irr*[*otuletur*]. Now, he argues, in the parliament of 33 Edward I. Kirkby was a receiver of petitions, while at the same date Osgodby was master of the rolls. This reasoning is not very convincing, for Osgodby was master of the rolls many years, and certainly we dare not say that Kirkby, the king's remembrancer, was but once employed to receive petitions. But at all events we see that the bundle in question was not dated, for otherwise Mr. Illingworth would not be speculating about its date.

Then there is a volume of Palgrave's transcripts which bears on its outside the title 'Petitions, 33 Edw. I.' It contains 152 petitions or thereabouts and on the back of almost every petition a hand, which I suppose to be that of Sir Francis, has written in red ink '33 Ed. I.' There can I think be no doubt at all that the maker of this volume of transcripts was using—I do not say that he was using exclusively—the bundle of petitions of which we have just heard Illingworth's account, for this volume of transcripts contains by far the greater number of the 112 petitions which the editors of the Rolls had given to 'uncertain years' of the two first Edwards. In this case therefore we have an almost conclusive proof that the date set upon the transcripts was not derived

from any ancient external evidence which referred a whole bundle of petitions to a given year. Either Palgrave had adopted Illingworth's inference or he had made researches of his own which brought him to the conclusion—perhaps but a provisional conclusion—that the thirty-third year of Edward I. was the right year for these documents.[1]

It is by no means improbable that as to this bundle of petitions Illingworth and Palgrave came to a right conclusion. Our parliament roll, of which they only knew so much as had passed into the Vetus Codex, proves that a considerable number of the petitions transcribed in the volume just mentioned, were presented at the lenten parliament of 1305, and the remainder of them, for anything that I have seen to the contrary, may belong to the same or to a neighbouring year. But still I think that we can only see here the result of learned guess work, for it is pretty clear that the bundle in question bore no date. Of course Palgrave's lightest word about the date of a document is weighty, but still an inference drawn by him is one thing, an ancient endorsement another thing.

Petitions of this year come from divers quarters.

To this must be added that while many of the petitions required for the illustration of our roll were found in this volume of transcripts, many others were found in another volume, and that these two volumes stand far apart from each other in the series which contains them, the one is Vol. 93, the other Vol. 151. If then we may infer from modern volumes to ancient bundles, there were at least two bundles which contained petitions coming from this one parliament. Lastly I must notice that some of the yet extant petitions which are noticed by our roll were,

[1] Writing in the Quarterly Review, 1825, vol. xxxii., p. 93, Palgrave gave a translation of a document relating to the punishment of two perjured juries, and said that it had been found in a bundle of petitions of 33 Edward I.; I find a transcript of that document in the volume that I have referred to above.

to all seeming, in none of the bundles that Palgrave used, and that a few come not from the Tower but from the exchequer.

Comparison of rolls and petitions.

Now as the editors of the Rolls of Parliament seem of set purpose to have avoided the printing of any original petition, if they could find any mention of that petition upon a roll, it has been thought that a volume which would show the connexion between the roll and the petitions might be a valuable aid to students of history, even though in some cases the entry on the roll, and in others the petition, had been already printed. An attempt has been made to find all the petitions that were connected with our roll. It has not been so successful as I could have wished it to be, and there can be little doubt that in looking for some five hundred petitions in a mass of sixteen thousand, to which the only guide is an alphabetical index of the petitioners' names, I have missed a few that ought to have been printed. Still there is every reason to fear that large quantities of petitions have perished. This one parliament of 1305 disposed of near five hundred petitions; Edward held another parliament in the autumn of the same year; at this rate sixteen thousand 'parliamentary petitions' would be accumulated in less than twenty years. It is highly probable that this rate of increase was not maintained. In the course of the fourteenth century the chancery became both a court of law and a court of equity and relieved the king in council of a heavy weight of business. The number of petitions presented in a parliament seems, if we may trust the printed book, to have decreased very rapidly. Still we have reason to fear heavy losses. These in part will be due to the negligence of those who should have preserved the records of the realm. They were buried, to use Prynne's vigorous words, 'in one confused 'chaos under corroding and putrifying cobwebs, dust and 'filth in the darkest corner of Cæsar's Chappel in the 'White Tower;' they threatened the health of any who

would touch them by 'their cankerous dust and evil 'sent.' But further, though according to the usual practice of the days with which we are dealing, the petitions generally found their permanent resting place in the chancery, or in some repository that was under the chancellor's care, we may see that they were sometimes transmitted to the exchequer or to one of the two benches; a considerable quantity comes to us from the remembrancer's office. In being sent from place to place they ran serious risks; many have become illegible; rats, putrefaction, the temptations held out by the manufacturers of glue and other commodities, these will account for the disappearance of many.[1]

Comparison of rolls, petitions, and writs.

Besides the petitions, some use has here been made of those writs which carried into effect the answers given to the petitions, writs that are to be found on the chancery and exchequer rolls of our year. Only a few of them are here printed; to have printed all would have been to overwhelm our parliament roll with other matter. But a few are given and this for two reasons. In the first place the writs are carefully dated and thus they serve as a guarantee for the date of the roll. In the second place we are thus enabled to see the business of petitioning in three different stages. First we have the original petition in homely French, then the brief entry on the parliament roll, then the writ which tells the story yet once more and this time in the grandiose 'chancery style' with proper flourishes about the king's 'special grace' and his desire to do justice to all his subjects. Perhaps a careful study of petitions, parliament rolls and chancery writs, when once more they are brought into connexion with each other, may help towards a solution of some of

[1] There are four petitions which were transcribed by Palgrave, but which, after many attempts, I have failed to find. They will here be printed from the transcripts. Considering what was the state of things when he was at work upon the petitions in 1825, it is no wonder if a few have been mislaid.

those problems about the relation between the king's council, the auditors of petitions, and the assembly of the estates, which are still open after all the labours of Prynne and Hale, of Hardy and Palgrave, of Gneist and Stubbs. It would not be right for one editing a book in this series to propound theories touching these debateable matters, still it may be his duty to call attention to some names and dates and facts with which he became acquainted in the course of his work.

II.

The lenten parliament of 1305.

On the 12th of November 1304 King Edward issued from Burstwick writs for a parliament to be holden at Westminster on the 16th of February 1305.[1] He was on his way back from Scotland. He kept Christmas at Lincoln and was there as late as the 12th of January. On the 22nd he was at Spalding and thence he issued a second set of writs. Events, he said, had happened which made it impossible for him to be at Westminster on the appointed day, so the parliament was postponed to the 28th of February.[2] Slowly and by a circuitous route he travelled southward, for we hear of him at Walsingham, Swaffham, Thetford, Bury St. Edmunds, Exning, Wilbraham, Royston, Braughing, Standon, Wades Hill, Ware, Waltham. On the 26th of January he addressed a letter under his privy seal to the chancellor, which may perhaps explain the postponement. He expected that in the ensuing parliament the clergy would call him in question and he directed that a search should be made in the chancery for any documents which might bear upon the matters in dispute.[3] By other letters under the privy

[1] Parliamentary Writs, i. 136.

[2] Ibid. 138.

[3] A privy seal in File 53, No. 5,225: 'por ce qe nous entendoms 'qe le dit Ercevesqe e autres du 'clergez nous voudront paraventure 'aresòner a nostre prochein palle-'ment (*sic*) sur ancunes choses 'touchantz lour estat.'

seal dated on the 5th of February, of which we must speak at greater length hereafter, he directed the appointment of receivers and auditors of petitions; he desired that the petitions should, so far as was possible, be disposed of before his arrival at Westminster. Meanwhile the sheriffs of Kent, Surrey and Sussex had been bidden to send up great quantities of corn and ale to Westminster for the maintenance of the king's household.[1] On the 27th he entered London and stayed at the Hospital of St. Katharine near the Tower. On the 28th the parliament was opened at Westminster.[2]

Composition of the parliament.

It was a full parliament in our sense of that term. The three estates of the realm met the king and his council. The great precedent of 1295 had been followed and, if the writs of summons were punctually obeyed, the assembly was a large one. By rights there should have been present some ninety-five prelates, about a hundred and forty-five representatives of the inferior clergy, nine earls (if we include the Prince of Wales and the Earl of Angus), ninety-four barons, seventy-four knights of the shires, and about two hundred citizens and burgesses; altogether some six hundred men. Besides these we must take account of thirty-three members of the king's council to whom writs were sent, and, as we shall see hereafter, there were yet other men present and performing important duties, men who had a special knowledge of Scotland and Gascony.

Duration of the parliament.

This assembly was kept together for just three weeks. On the 21st of March a proclamation was made telling the archbishops, bishops and other prelates, earls, barons,

[1] Parl. Writs, i. 407.

[2] Annales Londonienses, p. 134. According to a MS. itinerary of Edward I. preserved in the search room at the Record Office, he did not arrive in London until the 27th. In looking through the rolls I have not come upon the proof of this; but he was still at Waltham on the 24th. The itinerary in question is, I suppose, that made or begun by Mr. Joseph Stephenson; see Select Committee of Commons on Record Commission (Parl. Pap. 1836, Vol. xvi.), p. 883.

knights, citizens and burgesses in general that they might go home, but must be ready to appear again if the king summoned them. Those bishops, earls, barons, justices and others who were members of the council were to remain behind and so were all those who had still any business to transact. But the 'parliament' was not at an end. Many of its doings that are recorded on our roll were done after the estates had been sent home. The king remained at Westminster, surrounded by his councillors, and his parliament was still in session as a 'full' and 'general' parliament as late as the 5th and 6th of April.[1] Easter day fell on the 18th of that month, and its approach seems to have put an end to the prolonged session. Early in May the king began a tour through the home counties. He proposed to hold another 'parliament,' which however, so far as we know, was not to be an assembly of the estates, on the 15th of July, but this he postponed first to the 15th of August and then to the 15th of September.[2]

The King's council.

Now if we are to frame any exact conception of the body or various bodies of men by whom the business that is recorded on our roll was transacted, and of the mode in which they dealt with that business, it seems necessary that we should understand the composition of the king's council. Unfortunately, as is well known, the council of Edward I. is still for us an ill-defined group of men.[3] Writs of summons and writs for wages will often teach us the names of all the barons who were called to a parliament and enable us to know who it was that represented the pettiest boroughs, and yet we cannot enumerate with any certainty the members of the council. We can indeed make a list of those of its members who, not

[1] See below, pp. 4, 293, 297. See also Parliamentary Writs, i. 158. On the 6th of April the king releases one of his councillors, Master Robert Pickering, from further attendance.

[2] Parliamentary Writs, i. 158–160.

[3] Stubbs, Const. Hist. § 230.

being prelates or barons, were summoned by name to be present at a given parliament. On the present occasion no less than thirty-three men were thus summoned. The list included Phillip Willoughby the chancellor of the exchequer, the justices of the two benches and the barons of the exchequer, several men who were being employed as justices in eyre and thirteen masters of the chancery or clerks of the council. The title 'masters 'in chancery' is one which may lead us astray by suggesting that those who bear it are, like their successors in later days, principally engaged in performing certain subordinate functions in a great court of law and equity. But this is not so. If, with Dr. Stubbs, we say that at this time the chancellor is 'the principal secretary of 'state for all departments,' we may call these masters the 'under-secretaries of state.' Though already a keeper of the privy seal is beginning to intervene between the king and his chancellor, though already the king, at least at times, seems to have one yet more intimate clerk who is known as his secretary, the chancery is still the great secretarial department; it does nearly all the king's writing for him, whether such writing concerns foreign affairs or the government of England.[1] If for a moment we may use such modern terms, we may say that the chancery is Home Office, Foreign Office, Board of Trade, Local Government Board all in one; in short it is a general secretarial bureau, which exercises a certain control even over the only other great official 'department' that there is, namely the exchequer. Thus when the king is surrounded by the masters or principal clerks of the

[1] In 1299 John Banstead is described as "secretarius regis"; Foed. i. 916. In 1306 the same title is given to Philip Martel, doctor of civil law; Prynne Records, iii. p. 1095. In each case, however, this occurs in a document relating to foreign affairs, and we cannot be sure that in addressing foreign powers the king did not sometimes give to his clerks titles that had no very definite signification in England. As to the title "clericus Regis," this may be borne at one and the same time by a large number of persons.

chancery, he has at his side the men who know most about the way in which England is governed and foreign affairs are managed, 'permanent' or fairly permanent, 'under-secretaries of state,' and yet men who are on their promotion, for some of them may well look to being chancellors or treasurers before they die. It is among them also that the king finds his diplomatists. The thirty-three names therefore upon our list represent almost all that England has to show in the way of legal learning, official experience and administrative ability.

Composition of the council.

But then of course it is certain that there are members of the council who are not upon this list. They have been otherwise summoned. In the first place there are the two great ministers. The treasurer, Walter Langton, has been summoned as bishop of Lichfield; he is king Edward's right hand man. The chancellor, William Hamilton, who, when compared with Langton, seems an insignificant person, can appear as dean of York.[1] But there must be other prelates and there must be lay nobles who are members of the council. On the other hand it is difficult, if not impossible, to believe that every prelate or baron is a member of the council. We see this from that proclamation of the 21st of March which has already been mentioned. On that day the mass of prelates and nobles is sent home; but the members of the council are to remain behind. Now it would be a hard task were we to seek to recover the names of all those who in any given year were king Edward's sworn councillors. Still certain materials exist, by a circumspect use of which we might arrive at some tentative but serviceable conclusions. We will fix our attention on the months of March and April in the year 1305 and see by whom it is that the king is surrounded. Our parliament roll will give us some help, while some help may be derived from the

[1] The chancellor seems to have had no summons, except as dean of York.

contemporary charter roll. It is well known that a royal charter—and herein lies the chief formal difference between a charter and a mere patent—purports to have been delivered by the king in the presence of several witnesses whose names are given. We must not for one instant suggest that by merely collecting the names of such witnesses we could frame a list of those men of high station who were sworn members of the council. In the first place a man may be a member of the council and yet for many months together may never be in the king's presence. Sickness, old age, a mission to foreign parts, may keep him away ; or again he may be in opposition or disgrace. No law obliges the king to consult all his councillors. For example, during the year in question we hardly ever see the Archbishop of Canterbury in the king's presence. In all likelihood he is still a member of the council ; but he is in opposition and disgrace. And then on the other hand we may not infer that a man is a member of the council merely because he witnesses the grant of a charter. Not only may he be a casual visitor to the royal court, but even if his name appears habitually, this may be because he holds some not very important office about the king's person, and we can not be certain that the occupants of all such offices were usually sworn of the council. Still we may reasonably ask what great men were constantly in the king's presence during these two months, and the answer that we get to this question may be of some value.

The king's charter witnesses in 1305.

The parliament, we have said, met on the 28th of February. Between that date and the 21st of March, when the assembly of the estates was dissolved, the king's charters were thus witnessed :—

5th March.—Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, Hereford, and Warwick, Aymer de Valence, Hugh le Despenser, Robert Fitz Roger, Robert de la Warde (steward of the household).

7*th March.*—Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, Hereford, and Warwick, Aymer de Valence, Hugh le Despenser, Robert de la Warde.

8*th March.*—Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Lichfield (Treasurer), Bishops of Lincoln, Salisbury, and Carlisle, Earls of Lincoln, Lancaster, Gloucester, Hereford, and Warwick, John of Britanny, Hugh le Despenser, John de Segrave, Roger le Brabazon (C. J. B. R.), Robert de la Warde.

10*th March.*—Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, Hereford, and Warwick, Aymer de Valence, Hugh le Despenser, Robert Fitz Roger, Robert de la Warde.

10*th March.*—The same with John of Hastings.

14*th March.*—The Treasurer, the Bishop of Durham, the Earls of Lincoln, Lancaster, and Hereford, John of Britanny, Aymer de Valence, Robert Fitz Roger, Robert de la Warde.

20*th March.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Glasgow, the Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, Hereford, Warwick, and Carrick, John of Britanny, Aymer de Valence, Robert Fitz Roger, Robert de la Warde. [A Scottish charter.]

20*th March.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, the Earls of Lincoln, Lancaster, Hereford, and Warwick, Aymer de Valence, Hugh le Despenser, Robert Fitz Roger, Robert de la Warde.

On the next day the assembly of the estates was dissolved. We shall see, however, that the king retains all or most of those who have been witnessing his acts.

28*th March.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Durham, Carlisle, and Glasgow, the Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, Hereford, Warwick, and Carrick, John of Britanny, Aymer de Valence, Robert de la Warde.

29*th March.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Durham, Salisbury and Carlisle, Earls of Lincoln, Hereford and Warwick, Henry de Percy, Hugh le Despenser, Robert de Clifford, John de Segrave.

30*th March.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, the Earls of Lincoln, Hereford, and Warwick, John of Britanny, Aymer de Valence, Hugh le Despenser, John de Segrave, Robert de la Warde.

5*th April.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, the Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, and Warwick, Henry de Percy, Robert de Clifford, Robert de la Warde.

5*th April.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, the Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, and Hereford, Aymer de Valence, Henry de Percy, John de Hastings, Robert de Clifford, Robert de la Warde.

5*th April.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, the Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, Hereford, and Warwick, John of Britanny, Henry de Percy, Hugh le Despenser, Robert de la Warde.

8*th April.*—The Treasurer, the Earls of Lincoln and Hereford, John of Britanny, Aymer de Valence, Hugh le Despenser, Robert de la Warde.

10*th April.*—The Treasurer, the Bishops of Salisbury and Carlisle, the Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, and Hereford, Aymer de Valence, Hugh le Despenser and John de Hastings.

15*th April.*—The Treasurer, the Bishop of Durham, the Earls of Lincoln and Hereford, John of Britanny, Aymer de Valence, Henry de Percy, Hugh le Despenser, Robert de la Warde.

The Easter holiday now intervenes. In May and June, as in January and February, we may see the king travelling about the country, and when this is the case his charters have fewer witnesses—perhaps the treasurer,

perhaps the Bishop of Durham, with an earl or two earls and three or four barons, or some men, it may be officers of his household, who are not of baronial rank. The most regular of all the witnesses to a royal charter is the steward of the household; at this moment he is Robert de la Warde.

Councillors on the parliament roll.

We may now turn to the parliament roll and make further pursuit for the names of councillors. Nicholas Segrave has to answer for his offences 'in full parliament, 'in the presence of the king himself, the Archbishop of 'Canterbury, and many bishops, earls, barons, and others 'of the king's council.'[1] Then on Monday, the 29th of March, certain persons presented themselves 'before the 'king himself and his council' as willing to go bail for Segrave, and on the following Wednesday their bond was witnessed by the treasurer, the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, the Earls of Lincoln and Warwick, and the two chief justices.[2] On the 13th of March Almaric de St. Amand is bailed before the treasurer, the chief justice of the king's bench, 'and others of the king's council,' by six great men, all of whom may themselves be members of the council, the Earl of Lincoln, John of Britanny, Hugh le Despenser, Hugh de Vere, Thomas of Berkeley, and Adam of Welles.[3] Another case was heard by the treasurer, the chief justice of the king's bench, John of Berwick, 'and others of the king's council.'[4] But by far the longest list of councillors that we get is contained in an elaborate notarial instrument which describes how on the 5th of April the titular bishop of Byblos appeared 'before the bishops and other prelates, 'earls, barons, justices, and divers other noble clerks 'and laymen, councillors of the magnificent prince, 'the lord Edward, the illustrious king of England,' proffered a papal bull, and received a short answer to the

[1] See below, No. 449.
[2] Below, No. 449.
[3] Below, No. 452.
[4] Below, No. 420.

effect that this bull was of no avail in England. Then the notary tells us how these things were done in the presence of the treasurer, the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, the Earls of Lincoln, Hereford, and Warwick, twenty-four persons who are described as knights, three who are 'discreet men,' and three who are clerks. The list is worthy of some further analysis. Of the twenty-four 'knights,' ten have received the baronial summons to this parliament (Valence, Percy, Clifford, Vere, Teye, Welles, William de Grandison, Rither, Deyncourt, Burghersh), eight have received the councillor's summons and are justices or barons of the exchequer (Brabazon, de L'Isle, Bereford, Howard, Hegham, Spigurnel, Malorie and Inge). The others are John of Britanny, who apparently was not summoned, but who is the king's nephew and one of his trustiest captains and advisers;[1] John de Botetourte, who is warden of the western parts of the Scottish march;[2] John Wogan, who is justiciar of Ireland; John of Havering, who may be of baronial rank and who at any rate is just being appointed to be seneschal of Gascony;[3] Ralph of Sandwich, who is constable of the Tower; and Nicholas Fermbaud, who is constable of Bristol. The three 'clerks' (Reginald Brandon, Robert Pickering, and William of Kilkenny) have all had the councillors' summons. As to the three 'discreet men,' they have none of them been summoned. They are, we may guess, too 'discreet,' that is, too intimately connected with the king's person, to need any writ. They are John of Drokenesford, the keeper of the wardrobe, the head, that is, of a department which has a great deal to do with military and other expenditure: John of Banstead, who is or has been the king's secretary, and who before the year is out will be chancellor of the

[1] His father, John Duke of Britanny, is living, but dies in this year. He is subsequently summoned as Earl of Richmond.

[2] Bain, Calendar, ii. No, 1659.

[3] Below, App. II.

exchequer,[1] and John of Berwick, another clerk, who has long been in the service of the king and queen; possibly he holds the privy seal.[2] Then three notaries of the apostolic see, two of whom, John Bush and John of Caen, are also clerks of the English chancery, perfect the instrument with all due solemnity.

A committee of the council.

Then we may see a committee of the council appointed. It consists of the treasurer, the Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Lincoln, Aymer de Valence, John Drokenesford, and John Banstead. They are to discuss the affairs concerning which a certain 'Dominus de Cuk' has come to the king from foreign parts.[3] He, we take it, is Jehan lord of Cuijk in Brabant. He was over here in 1297 as an envoy of the Count of Flanders,[4] and on the present occasion he has apparently come to negotiate about certain debts that are due from the king to the Duke of Brabant.[5]

The council at the autumn parliament.

In the autumn of this year the king held another 'parliament.' So far as we know he did not call in the prelates or barons in mass, nor did he summon any representatives of the shires or the towns. The names of those whom he ordered to appear are for the more part names with which we are by this time growing familiar. The treasurer was summoned and the Bishop of Worcester, the Earls of Lincoln and Hereford, Hugh le Despenser, Henry Percy, John of Hastings, John Botetourte, and William Martin; three justices, two barons of the ex-

[1] In a notarial instrument of 1299 he is described as "domini Regis secretarius"; Foed. ii. 916. In October of this year he was chancelior of the exchequer; Ibid. 974. His predecessor in that office, Philip Willoughby, died in September; Hardy's Le Neve, ii. 31. Just at this time Banstead is constantly employed in carrying the king's oral instructions to the chancellor.

[2] Already in 1292 he is "discretus vir," "clericus Regis"; Foed. ii. 766. He has lately been negotiating the peace with France. He was dean of Wimborne and a canon of York. He was one of Queen Eleanor's executors; Foss, Judges, iii. 237.

[3] See below, No. 454.

[4] Feod. i. 853, 856; Ann. Wigorn. 529.

[5] See below, App. III.

chequer; Philip Martel and another master of the chancery; John of Banstead, and John of Sandale, the chamberlain of Scotland; and besides these the Abbots of Westminster and Waverly and Friar Hugh of Manchester.[1] It was by these twenty men (for John of Hastings was too ill to come), in conjunction with ten representatives of the various estates of Scotland, that the great Ordinance for the affairs of Scotland was drawn up.[2] Almost immediately after this, six out of these twenty men were commissioned as ambassadors to the pope, namely, the treasurer, the Bishop of Worcester, the Earl of Lincoln, Despenser, Banstead and Martel.[3]

Difficulties as to the composition of the council.

Now the constitution of the body which was to treat with the Scottish commissioners may give us a valuable warning; for it is somewhat artificial; the representatives of Scotland are to be outnumbered by just two to one; there are to be just two English bishops, two English abbots, two English earls. The two abbots are probably not sworn members of the council, but every great interest is to be represented and there are two Scottish abbots to be balanced. We may well believe that according to the notions of this age the king has a clear right to call upon any one of his subjects to give him counsel; and bold would have been the man who either refused to come, or who refused to sit beside any one whom he found at the council board. This makes it exceedingly hard for us to say that one man is while another man is not a permanent councillor.

The earls and the council.

The difficulty may be illustrated by the case of one of the most famous of the English nobles. Seven

[1] The 'parliament' was postponed from time to time, and some men who were summoned in the first instance were not (so far as we know) summoned after the postponement, namely, the Bishops of Durham, Salisbury, and Carlisle, the Prince of Wales, the Earls of Lancaster, Gloucester, and Warwick, Aymer of Valence, John of Britanny, Clifford, Burghersh, Thomas of Berkeley, Roger la Warre, and certain justices and clerks; Parl. Writs, i. 159–161.

[2] Parl. Writs, i. 161.

[3] Foedera, ii. 974.

earls were summoned to the parliament, besides the Prince of Wales and Gilbert of Umfraville, who was Earl of Angus in Scotland. Five of these we have seen about the king's court, the Earls of Lincoln, Gloucester, Hereford, Lancaster, and Warwick; and, by the way it must not escape us that the king is surrounded by his kinsfolk:—Thomas of Lancaster and John of Britanny are his nephews, Hereford and Gloucester are his sons-in-law, Aymer de Valence is his cousin. Then the Warenne earldoms of Surrey and Sussex we may perhaps describe as being in suspense. The heir to them, the young John of Warenne, has not been summoned to the parliament; probably he is under age and not yet belted; but we happen to know that he is present, for on the 15th of March the king 'in his own chamber at Westminster in 'his parliament' offers the hand of his grand-daughter, Joan of Bar, to the young earl, who gratefully accepts the offer.[1] Edmund, the heir of Arundel, is another infant. The two earls whom we have not mentioned are those of Oxford and Norfolk. We can hardly doubt that the marshal of England is at least a titular councillor: but he is not being consulted; we do not know that he came to this parliament. He has been in disgrace. Three years ago he had to surrender his estate and office to the king, and take them back on terms which will make him the last of his great race.[2] There is no quarrel now. On the 14th of March the king 'because of 'his great affection'—so runs the chancery formula—forgives him the debts that he owes.[3] He may well be an old, disappointed, broken man; death is at hand and the days of the Bigods are over; but for all this he is probably entitled to call himself one of the king's councillors.

[1] Rot. Cl. 33 Edw. I., m. 18d.

[2] The surrender was made in April, the regrant in July 1302; Foed. i. 940–1.

[3] Rot. Pat. 33 Edw. I., pt. 1, m. 16: "ob grandem affectionem."

When, however, all due allowance has been made for all our doubts and mistakes, we have to picture to ourselves the council as being in the main a body of officers, of ministers, of men who in one capacity or another are doing the king's work and receiving the king's pay. Even those prelates and barons who remain at Westminster, when their fellows have gone home, are hardly mere prelates and barons. The Bishops of Durham and Carlisle are not just two bishops; the magnificent Anthony Beck, the strenuous John Halton, we might almost call provincial governors, the military governors of districts which are exposed to invasion. Clifford and Despenser are not just two powerful barons; they are the two forest justices, and as such they are at this moment two very important ministers. Valence and Britanny are the king's best generals. The Earl of Lincoln, the faithful Henry Lacy, is as near to being a prime minister as a layman can be. And then the council embraces all the great courts and all the great boards. A full meeting of the council is a full meeting of the king's bench, of the common bench, of the chancery, of the exchequer: it is this and more than this.[1] Conclusion as to the composition of the council.

So much as to men; one word as to places. The parliament was held at Westminster, and the proclamation that invited petitions was made in 'the great hall.' Nevertheless, it is not in the royal palace that we can lay the one scene of which we have a full account; it was not there that the Bishop of Byblos came before the council. The king, we are told, was dwelling and the council was assembled in the house of the Archbishop of York.[2] Another document tells us that on the 22nd of February a sum of 6*l.* 12*s.* was paid from the wardrobe to Walter, the chaplain of the palace, in order that the Place of session.

[1] I have not come upon any contemporary and official authority which shows that the king has more than one council, or which qualifies the term *consilium* with any such adjectives as *ordinarium*, *privatum*, or the like.

[2] See below, No. 464.

archbishop's house might be prepared for the reception of the king and queen.[1] The temporalities of the archiepiscopal see were in the king's hands; William of Greenfield, the elect archbishop—he had lately resigned the chancellorship—had gone to the Pope for confirmation. Already in 1293 the king had held a parliament at the same place,[2] and thus early had York House, standing where the White Hall was to stand in later days, become the scene of royal councils.

The work of a parliament.

And now we may ask the question, what does our record tell us of the part played in this parliament by the king's council, and by those who constituted or represented the three estates of the realm? We may bring the business of a medieval parliament under five heads, namely—(1) the discussion of affairs of state, more especially foreign affairs; (2) legislation; (3) taxation or supply; (4) the audience of petitions; (5) judicial business, the determination of causes criminal and civil.

General discussion.

(1.) The king had summoned the estates in order that he might treat 'of certain matters specially touching our 'realm of England and the establishment of our land of

Scottish affairs.

'Scotland,' and no doubt the state of Scotland was one of the main matters which required his attention and the advice of his councillors. Let us remember that just at this moment Edward was at the full height of his power. All looked well; it seemed as if the evening of his reign was to be peaceful and glorious. He had lately traversed Scotland from end to end hardly finding an enemy, save in the garrison of Stirling Castle, and now even Stirling was his. Wallace, it is true, was in all probability still at large when our parliament was sitting at Westminster; but he was a hunted outlaw and his capture, when it took place soon afterwards, cannot have

[1] Q. R. Wardrobe $\frac{14}{6}$.

[2] Rolls of Parliament, i. 91.

been an unlooked-for event. As for the young Earl of Carrick, Edward had no reason for suspecting him of a grand ambition; we see him taking part in the parliament as one whom the king trusts. The task in hand was to provide for Scotland a settled form of government, a task that might demand prolonged debates, but not, it would seem, a hopeless task. What Edward did at this parliament was to call upon the Bishop of Glasgow, the Earl of Carrick, and John Mowbray to say how Scotland should be represented at another parliament to be holden later in the year. They reported that two bishops, two abbots, two earls, two barons, and two men elected by the community of Scotland would be representatives enough. As to the place at which the parliament should meet, they left that to the king; as to the time, the Scots could hardly be ready before Midsummer. Thereupon the king fixed London and the 15th of July as the place and date for the assembly.[1] Afterwards he postponed that date until the 15th of September, and then at Westminster the ten Scottish representatives and twenty members of the English council drew up the important 'Ordinatio super stabilitate terræ Scotiæ.' However, at the moment what should interest us most is this, that in our lenten parliament the three Scottish spokesmen did not answer the question that had been put to them until after the assembly of the English estates had been dissolved. Those who were not members of the council had been sent home on the 21st of March; not until the 26th did the Bishop of Glasgow, Robert Bruce, and John Mowbray bring in their report.

Gascon affairs.

Whether Edward had sought advice in this matter from the mass of the clergy, baronage, and commoners, we cannot say; nor do we know that the affairs of Gascony afforded material for a general debate, though there was an enormous mass of Gascon business to be trans-

[1] See below, Nos. 13, 458.

acted. Edward had lately recovered his French provinces, and was just sending out a new set of representatives. John of Havering, who had been justiciar of Wales, was to be in supreme command as seneschal of the duchy; Richard of Havering, lately the escheator north of Trent, was to be constable of Bordeaux; William Dene, seneschal of the Agenais; Frisot de Montclar, treasurer of Agen. Vast quantities of writs had to be issued for the payment of arrears of many kinds.[1]

Dispute with the archbishop.

To come nearer home, we have seen how the king expected that the clergy would make an attack upon him. He was now quite strong enough to meet, to forestall, such an attack. He had not forgotten the humiliation that he had suffered at the hands of Archbishop Winchelsea. With his very good will, as we may well suppose, a petition was presented by the barons and commons complaining that the monks, more especially the Cistercians, sent large sums of money out of the country to alien mother houses.[2] Of this matter we must speak under another head, but it may have been discussed in many meetings by the assembled laity. The treatment of the offending archbishop, who had lately been giving a fresh cause of complaint by 'visiting' the king's free chapel in Hastings Castle,[3] was a subject to be debated rather at the council board than before the estates of the realm.

Legislation.

(2.) In the way of legislation this parliament did little. No statute was passed which at once found a place upon the statute roll; but there are several acts of a more or less legislative character which should be briefly mentioned.

De asportis religiosorum.

In answer to the petition of the laity touching the revenues of the religious houses the following reply was given:—'The king in his full parliament, by the con-

[1] This information is derived from the Vascon Roll. See below, App. II.

[2] See below, No. 486.

[3] Below, No. 204.

'sent of the prelates, earls, barons, and others of the 'realm, has ordained and established a certain statute 'about this matter.'[1] Our roll, as will now be seen for the first time, goes on to add—'in the form that follows.' But nothing follows; a blank space is left; the statute, if drawn up, was kept in abeyance. Two years afterwards it was formally enacted or re-enacted at another parliament and became the well-known Statute of Carlisle, 'De asportis religiosorum.'[2] The reasons for this delay are not obvious; but we have to remember that at the date of our parliament the papacy was vacant, and that Edward may have had several reasons for keeping in suspense over the future pope a statute which might prevent the flow of money from England to Rome or Avignon.[3]

Ordinance for inquests.

There has passed into our collections of statutes out of the Vetus Codex an 'Ordinance for Inquests' made at this parliament.[4] It is an answer to a petition presented by Simon Parker, and provides in general terms that an inquest to which the king is party, is not to be stayed merely because the king's pleaders assert that some of the jurors are not favourable to the king. This was agreed and ordained 'by the king and his whole council.'[5] Such an ordinance was beneath the dignity of the statute roll, and we should have great

[1] Below, No. 486.

[2] Statutes of the Realm, i. 150.

[3] Dr. Stubbs, Const. Hist. § 181, writes thus: "In the February parliament of 1305 the consent of the barons had been given to a statute forbidding the payment of tallages on monastic property and other imposts by which money was raised to be sent out of the country. Not being fortified by the assent of the clergy or commons this Act was not published until 1307, when in the parliament of Carlisle held in January it was formally passed." This may be so, and certainly the recitals in the Statute of Carlisle seem to point this way. But our roll very distinctly claims for the statute made in our parliament the consent of the prelates, earls, barons, and others of the realm. Benedict XI. died on the 7th of July 1304; Clement V. was not elected until the 5th of June 1305.

[4] Statutes of the Realm, i. 143.

[5] See below, No. 10.

difficulty in proving that it had the assent of the estates. But it was a concession by the king, and the king's ordaining power would easily cover the making of such a concession.

Forest ordinance.

An Ordinatio Forestæ which is on our roll was placed also upon the close roll; it has been received into our printed statute books.[1] It is the king's answer to certain petitions and does not purport upon its face to bear the authority of the assembled estates or even the authority of the council.[2] The king has been compelled to consent to a perambulation (*puralee*) of his forests, and now some of those who have been 'put out of the forest by the perambulation' want both to be quit of their old burdens and yet to enjoy their accustomed advantages; they do not want to provide 'poture,' meat and drink, or money instead of meat and drink, for the foresters as of old, and yet they want to keep their old easements and rights of common within the forest. The king tells them that they must make their choice: they cannot be both inside and outside the forest and the forest law. It was not he who called for the perambulation; the demand for it should not have been made; but he has granted that demand and will keep his word. The justices of the forest are to see that effect is given to this answer. We can hardly treat this as an act of legislation; certainly we cannot treat it as an act in which the estates of the realm took part. But no doubt at their meetings there was much talk about the forests, and discussion of those grievances which in the next year were met by an ordinance of sufficient importance to be placed upon the statute roll.[3]

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[1] Statutes, i. 144.

[2] See below, No. 461.

[3] The Ordinatio Forestæ of 1306; Statutes, i. 145. This is dated on the 28th of May, that is to say, two days before the day fixed for the parliament. The enacting words are "concordatum est et statutum," and it calls itself "istud statutum."

Lastly, there is, or rather once was, on our roll what was called in the margin thereof 'Ordinatio de trail-bastons.'[1] The king has appointed justices to inquire of, hear and determine divers felonies and trespasses. Their commissions are upon the patent roll; the earliest is dated on the 6th of April.[2] The king now gives them certain instructions as to their proceedings. These will be of some importance in later history, for 'a commission of trailbaston' becomes one of the known forms of commission with which justices can be equipped.[3] But this again we can hardly regard as a legislative act. The king has always enjoyed and still enjoys a very large discretionary power of sending justices when and whither he pleases, and of defining the matters about which they are to inquire. Even were we to examine the new commission minutely, we might find in it little that was very new or to us very striking, nevertheless the issue of it was the one thing done in this parliament that all the chroniclers have thought worthy of note; indeed a certain annalist speaks of this year as the year of trailbaston.[4] This vigorous attempt to free the land of vagabonds takes its place along with the execution of Wallace, the disgrace of the archbishop, and the coronation of a new pope; they are the memorable events of the year, at least so it strikes a contemporary.

Ordinance of trail-baston.

(3.) As to taxation, we have every reason to believe that on the present occasion no tax of any kind was imposed, and we have no evidence to show that the king asked for money. He seems to have been very

No supply granted or demanded.

[1] This seems to be the first appearance in an official document of the curious word "trailbaston." There can be little doubt that it signified a "club-man," a vagabond with a big stick.

[2] Parl. Writs, i. 408.

[3] See Pike, Introduction to Year Book, 14–15 Ed. III., pp. xxx–xxxvi.

[4] Liber de Antiquis Legibus, App., p. 250 "L'an de Treyle baton." See also Flores Historiarum, iii. 122; Annales de Wigornia, 557; Rishanger, Chronica, 224; Annales Londonienses, 134; Trivet, 404.

poor. The salaries of his justices and his clerks were in arrear, and they had to be told that they must wait for better times.[1] It is of course possible that some statement of his necessities was laid before the assembled magnates, clergy and commons, but we read nothing of any 'supply' or of any demand.

Scutage and tallage.

There are, however, three matters which deserve a brief notice in this context. 'The bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and others of the realm' petitioned that, whereas they had done their military service in Scotland in the campaigns of 1300 and 1303, they might take scutages from their tenants.[2] The request was granted. 'The earls, barons, and others who owe the king military service' also complained that though they had done their service, the officers of the exchequer were charging them with scutages for all their fees. The answer was that the king in the presence of the whole council had ordained that relief should be given to them by a writ directed from the chancery to the exchequer, and that the form of the writ was to be settled by the council.[3] Thirdly, 'the archbishops, bishops, prelates, earls, barons, and other good men of the land' asked that, as the king had lately tallaged his demesnes, they also might be allowed to tallage those parts of the ancient demesnes of the crown which were in their hands.[4] To this the response was a simple *Fiat ut petitur*.[5] In

[1] See below, Nos. 80, 175.

[2] See below, No. 198.

[3] See below, No. 203.

[4] See below, No. 87.

[5] In 1304 Edward had taken a tallage of a sixth from his demesnes; Stubbs, Const. Hist. § 181. It would not be true to say that on the present occasion the king allowed the magnates 'to tallage their demesnes.' A landlord may always tallage his villains, and it is by his villains that the greater part of his demesnes are occupied. At all events, though he may thereby be breaking manorial custom, no court of law will prevent him doing this. But when one of the manors which are the ancient demesne of the crown has been granted to a mesne lord, he may only tallage the *homines de antiquo dominico coronæ* when their compeers on the manors which have not left the king's hand are being tallaged by the king. And even this, so it would seem, he can only do by the king's permission. See Vinogradoff, Villainage, pp. 92–3.

all these cases the petitioners seem to have been asking for no more than they were entitled to, though the only procedure by which they could obtain it was a petition.

Audience of petitions.

(4.) But by far the greater part of our parliament roll is occupied by entries which concern the audience of petitions. Before we discuss any of the many questions which such entries suggest we must remember that many of the original petitions exist, and the external form of a petition should be briefly described.

External aspect of a petition.

It will in general be a strip of parchment about five inches long, while its breadth will vary from three inches to a bare inch. On the front of this strip and along its length the petitioner's grievance and prayer will be written, usually in French, rarely in Latin, and will be addressed 'to our lord the king' or 'to our lord the king and his council.' On the back of this strip and across its breadth there will almost always be written some words, usually in Latin, rarely at this time in French, which either prescribe the relief which the petitioner is to have or send him away empty. Then below this endorsement there will very often occur the syllable *Irr̃*, while just now and again we find the full *Irrotulatur*.[1] Then, if we are lucky enough to connect this document with an entry on the parliament roll, the relation between the two will be of this kind:—By means of the formula, *Ad petitionem A. de B. petentis quod, etc., Ita responsum est quod, etc.*, the roll will first state the substance of the petition, having turned its plaintive French into businesslike Latin and pruned away its immaterial details, and then it will give with absolute accuracy the words of that response which is endorsed on the petition.

Audience of petitions, how conducted.

And now we may glance at the grave question, How and by whom and when and where was this business,

[1] On several occasions I have seen *Irrotulatur* at full length, and have never noticed an *Irrotuletur*.

this long and laborious business, transacted? We know that for some time past the multitude of petitions presented at the king's parliaments had been giving trouble and had been met by various expedients. In the eighth year of the reign we hear that 'the folk who come to 'the king's parliament are often delayed and disturbed 'to the great grievance of them and of the court by the 'numerous petitions which are presented to the king, 'many of which might be "exploited" before the chan-'cellor and the justices.' It is, therefore, provided that these petitions are to be sorted. Those which concern the seal are to come before the chancellor, others are to be sent according to their nature to the exchequer or to the justices, or to the justices of the Jewry. Only those 'which are so great or so much of grace' that they cannot otherwise be dealt with, are to come before the king in order that his pleasure may be taken, and they are to be brought before him and his council by the chancellor and the other chief ministers, so that he and his council may have leisure to attend to the great affairs of his realm and of other lands.[1] Then in the twenty-first year it was ordained that all petitions which thenceforth should be proffered at the parliaments should be handed in to receivers appointed by the king in order that they might be examined. Five bundles were to be made, one for the chancery, another for the exchequer, a third for the justices, a fourth for the king and his council, while the fifth was to contain those which had already been answered.[2]

Procedure in 1305.

On the present occasion we obtain yet fuller information. Already on the 5th of February, three weeks before the day fixed for the parliament, Edward, who was then at Swaffham in Cambridgeshire, wrote to his chancellor about this matter. 'We bid you,' he said, 'along with the treasurer, to whom we have issued a

[1] Ryley, Placita, 442; Stubbs, Const. Hist. § 231.

[2] Ryley, Placita, 459; Stubbs Const. Hist., § 231.

similar command, proclaim that all those who have 'petitions to deliver to us and our council at our forth-'coming parliament, shall deliver them day by day to 'those who are assigned to receive them between now 'and the first Sunday of Lent [the 7th of March] at the 'latest. And do you and the others of our Council in 'London 'deliver' as many of these petitions as you 'can before we come, so that no petitions shall come 'before us in person, save only those which cannot in 'anywise be 'delivered' without us, and these last you 'are to have well tried and examined and set in good 'order. This proclamation should be made in the great 'hall at Westminster, in the chancery, before the 'justices of the bench, in the Guildhall, and in Westcheap, 'and the names of those who are to receive petitions 'must be declared. You are to let me know without 'delay in what manner you have fulfilled this command 'and whom you have appointed to receive the petitions.'[1] From this it would seem that the work of examining and even of answering the petitions—for to 'deliver' a petition is to answer it—was to be taken in hand by those members of the council who were in London some days before the date appointed for the parliament.

Auditors of petitions.

Whether this order was obeyed or revoked we cannot say for certain. Our roll opens with just such a proclamation as the king had prescribed, and but for his letter we should naturally have supposed that it was not made until the 28th of February, the first day of the parliament. Be this as it may, the persons appointed to receive the petitions were Gilbert Roubury, a justice of the king's bench, John Kirkby, the remembrancer of the exchequer, and two clerks of the chancery, who were also notaries of the apostolic see, John Bush and John Arthur of Caen. Their duty was, we take it, to receive and to sort the petitions.

[1] Privy Seals, File 53, No. 5236.

The Gascon committee.

Then we read that the king has appointed certain men to receive and to answer all those petitions presented by the folk of Gascony that can be answered without the king. These men, we may say, constitute a very strong committee for Gascon affairs. They are the treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln, Aymer de Valence, John of Britanny, John of Havering, Arnaud de Caupenne,[1] the prior of Le Mas, Master Piers Arnaud de Vic, Master Piers Aimery, and John of Sandale. John of Havering is at this parliament appointed seneschal of Gascony; he has some title to be called an English baron, though apparently he has not received the baronial summons on the present occasion. John of Sandale has received no summons; but he is a trusty clerk; he is now chamberlain of Scotland, and will be Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor of England; he has had experience in Gascony.[2] Sir Arnaud de Caupenne, the Prior of le Mas, Piers Arnaud, and Piers Aimery have not received any summons of the ordinary kind and we can in no sense call them Englishmen. Piers Arnaud is provost of Bayonne, he has recently been one of the two royal lieutenants in Gascony and Arnaud de Caupenne has been with him.[3] Piers Aimery has at times been about the king's person[4] and in 1302 he was summoned to a parliament among the king's clerks;[5] but he is or was a canon of the church of St. Severin,[6] and is at this moment retiring from the office of constable of Bordeaux. Sir Arnaud

[1] On p. 3 this name by a deeply regretted error has been given as Campenne. There is more than one Caupenne (Calva Penna) in the south of France.

[2] Foedera, ii. 934.

[3] In 1294 Master Peter Arnaldi 'de Bik' is a king's clerk in Gascony; Foed. ii. 807. In 1300 and 1301 he was one of the king's 'locum tenentes' in his 'duchy of Aquitaine'; Ibid. 902, 934. On the Vascon Roll for our year (m. 24) he appears as provost of Bayonne on the 30th of March 1305. I assume that 'de Bik' and 'de Vico' have the same meaning. There are several places called Vic in the south of France.

[4] Foed. ii. 876.

[5] Parl. Writs, i. 113.

[6] Foed. ii. 920.

de Caupenne is seneschal of the Limousin, Périgord, and Quercy. As to the Prior of le Mas, his name is Bernard Pellet or Pelleti, he is a doctor of both laws, and has lately been engaged for our king's service by the Earl of Lincoln at a yearly salary of 250*l.* tournois. We cannot yet treat the auditors of petitions as a committee of the English house of lords.[1]

The Irish committee.

To answer those petitions from Ireland and the Channel Islands which can be answered without the king, a less dignified group of men is constituted. It consists of John of Berwick, one of those very 'discreet' clerks who have not received writs of summons, Hervey of Stanton, who has not been summoned, but has been employed as an itinerant justice and will soon be a justice of the common bench, William Mortimer, an itinerant justice who has received the councillor's writ, Roger de Beaufou, who has not been summoned but is going to be employed as a justice of trailbaston, and lastly, William de Dene, who is on the eve of being appointed seneschal of the Agenais; if he was in any sense an Irishman, he was the one Irish member of this Irish committee.[2]

The Scottish committee.

For Scottish petitions a third set of men is appointed. It includes William Inge and Henry of Guildford, English justices, who have been summoned as councillors (Inge is soon to be a justice north of Forth),[3] Richard of Havering who has not been summoned (he is one of the king's clerks, has served him in Scotland,[4] and is now to go out as constable of Bordeaux),[5] and two men neither of whom has been summoned but who probably know more than any other men about the king's proprietary interests in Scotland, namely, James of Dalilegh, escheator

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[1] As to these Gascon auditors, see App. II. at the end of this volume.

[2] There had been a William de Dene who held land in Ireland; but he was dead; Sweetman, Calendar, 1302–7, p. 157.

[3] Bain, Calendar, ii. p. 457.

[4] Bain, Calendar, ii. p. 294.

[5] App. II.

south of Forth, and John Weston, the king's receiver; they have lately been taking account of all the king's demesnes as far north as Orkney.[1] We are told that these people are to receive, not that they are to answer, the Scottish petitions, but as it seems plain that in the first instance all petitions are to pass through the hands of Roubury, Caen, Kirkby, and Bush, we may perhaps believe that the committee for Scotland had the same power that was given to the committees for Gascony and for Ireland, that it consisted not merely of receivers and sorters of petitions, but of triers and auditors.

English auditors.

For the English petitions no auditors were, so far as we know, expressly appointed. And here it may be remarked that this roll gives us the first evidence that we have of the appointment of auditors, nor do we get any other evidence for another ten years.[2] In 1315 there were three parties of auditors; one for England, a second for Gascony and the Isles, a third for Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. On that occasion the English committee consisted of three bishops, two barons, a justice, a baron of the exchequer, and a clerk of the chancery.[3] Perhaps in 1305, without any formal appointment, a small group of councillors was busy over the English petitions, but the constitution of that group may have varied from day to day, as now this man and now that could be spared from other employments. Some of the most important councillors had been told off for the Gascon petitions, the treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln. Aymer de Valence, and John of Britanny. The chancellor may have presided over the English committee and have had with him the Bishops of Durham and Carlisle, the Earls of Hereford, Gloucester, and Warwick some barons, some justices, perhaps the two chief jus-

[1] Bain, Calendar, ii. 438.

[2] At the autumn "parliament" of this year 1305 Roubury, Kirkby, Caen, and Bush were again appointed to receive the petitions, but of auditors we read nothing; Parl. Writs, i. 160.

[3] Rot. Parl., i. 350.

tices, and some clerks. About this matter we cannot be certain; and it is possible that there was more than one committee for England; the endorsements on the various English petitions were not all written by one and the same hand.

Petitions reserved for the king or the whole council.

Then we can see that some of the petitions were reserved for the king's eye or ear, while others were reserved for plenary meetings of the council. We come across a petition which has an endorsement of the usual character, a response defining the relief that the suppliant is to have, but that response is preceded by the words 'Coram Rege' or 'Coram Consilio,' and often we can be sure that those words were not written by the hand that wrote what follows them. Here we seem to have in the first place a statement by the receivers or the auditors that this petition is one which must come before the king himself, or, as the case may be, before a full meeting of the council, followed by the order that was made when the king or when the council had considered the supplication. In one instance the endorsement of a petition which has thus been reserved for the king's audience, is followed by an interesting note—'These thirty-two petitions were expedited before the 'king on the first Sunday of Lent.'[1] It is an interesting note, for it shows us that already on the 7th of March, just a week after the opening of parliament and on the very day that had been fixed as the last for the receipt of petitions, considerable progress had been made in the work of 'delivering' or 'expediting' them; already thirty-two of the reserved petitions had come before the king and they, having been duly 'tried' by the auditors, had been answered by him in the course of a single Sunday. Then we find another petition which in effect asks for an original writ of a kind as yet unknown in the chancery.[2] It bears two endorsements

[1] See below, No. 77.

[2] Below, No. 251.

made by two different hands. The first says that at the end of the parliament this petition must come before all the justices; the second says that it is agreed by the council that a writ shall be framed to suit the petitioner's case.[1] From this it would seem that towards the end of the parliament, the various committees having done their work, full meetings of the council were held for the discussion of novel and arduous cases. We have seen above how on the 5th of April the Bishop of Byblos found at least thirty-three men assembled in one place to hear his petition.

The parliament rolls and the petitions.

However we must not hope that any study of our roll, however careful, will enable us to set in their true chronological order all the acts done in this parliament. We have but too good reason to believe that a parliament roll is not in the very strictest sense of the term a contemporary record, and that it does not always say first what happened first. In one instance this is clear enough. Our roll begins with the proclamation concerning the delivery of petitions. This is immediately followed by the proclamation of the 21st of March, which sends all but the king's councillors back to their homes. From this we must not infer that all the subsequent entries on the roll represent events which occurred after that day. On the contrary we have seen that already on the 7th of March the king had answered a considerable number of petitions. What is more a glance at the patent or the close roll will show us that long before the 21st the chancery was busily engaged in issuing the writs which carried into execution the responses given to the petitions. Thus, to take one example, we find on the third membrane of our roll an entry telling us how a favourable reply was given to a request by Robert Fitz

[1] This is just such a case as is contemplated by that famous clause, Stat. West. II., c. 24. The clerks of the chancery will not make a new writ, so the matter is brought before 'the next parliament,' and the writ is provided by the 'jurisperiti.'

Walter concerning a chapel in London which had formerly been a synagogue of the Jews; and then on the patent roll we find that Robert had got his writ as early as the 8th of March. We may perhaps suppose that the first membrane with its account of the dissolution of the assembly was prefixed by way of frontispiece to a roll that had been already made up; but we have other reasons for suspecting that the larger part of our parliament roll is in a certain sense a secondhand record. We shall probably come to the conclusion that the entries on the roll stand to the endorsed petitions in the relation of copies to original documents.

Already we have said that on the back of the petition we may generally find the word *Irrotulatur* in some abbreviated form. This, we take it, has been put there by the clerk who wrote the parliament roll. It means, 'I have enrolled this petition and answer.' He did not sit writing his roll in the room in which the petitions were being heard. They were brought to him as they were 'expedited,' perhaps at the close of each day's session, and his *Irrotulatur* serves as a 'tick' to show which of them he has already entered on his roll. Then he sends the originals to the chancery. In the margin of the roll, whenever that margin is still undecayed, we may read opposite almost every entry that concerns a petition, *Lib' in Canc'*, which we may expand into *Liberatur in Cancellariam*. The clerk having done with the petitions sends them off to the chancery, and we may say puts a 'tick' on his roll to show that this has been done. Then in the chancery the original endorsed petition will be the warrant for further proceedings. The chancellor will seal some patent writ or some close writ, or, it may be, some charter and vouch his warrant for so doing by the words *per petitionem de consilio*, or *per petitionem retornatam de consilio*. He finds his authority not in the entry on the parliament roll, which perhaps is not in his custody, but in the original endorsed petition. The endorsement itself is the

order that has been made, the entry on the roll is a copy of that order. We are putting no slight upon the parliament roll by saying this and must hasten to add that the roll now before us shows every sign of having been drawn up while the work of hearing petitions was still in progress. To take one example, on the sixth membrane of the roll we read how an addition was made to the response given to a petition of the prior of Bridlington. That petition has been reported on the third membrane, and looking back to the report of it we find that the additional words stated on the sixth membrane have also been introduced by way of postscript into the entry on the third membrane.[1] The third membrane of our roll, therefore, had been written before the addition was made to the response that had been given to the prior. Still it seems that the endorsement itself and not the entry on the roll should be considered as the first-hand and the authoritative document.

The practice of enrolling petitions.

This may serve to explain a remarkable fact in the history of the parliament rolls. To all seeming the practice of enrolling such petitions as those which are entered on the roll that is now before us, was abandoned early in the course of the fourteenth century. Such rolls as we have of Edward II.'s day are very like this roll, that is to say, they are largely occupied by the petitions of private persons who are seeking redress or favours at the hands of the king or at the hands of the king and his council. On later rolls we may find petitions enough; we shall find many petitions presented by one or more of the estates, and also a few petitions which the estates have in effect made their own; but we shall not find, at least not in any number, petitions addressed by private persons to the king or the king and council. We have every reason to believe that such petitions were still presented, for large quantities of

[1] See below, Nos. 49, 170.

them still exist, and some of them have been printed, also that they were presented in parliament, for we find auditors still appointed to hear them; but they are not entered on the parliament roll. If the printed book be a safe guide, there is no parliament roll even of Edward III.'s day that in this most important respect resembles our roll.[1] The explanation of this we take to be that the enrolment of the petition and its response is all along somewhat of a luxury, for it is not the entry on the roll but the writing on the back of the original petition that serves as a warrant for all subsequent proceedings.[2]

Have we lost many rolls?

We may venture on one other speculation. May it not be that the many sad gaps which occur in the series of parliament rolls is due partly to the fact that at many parliaments, even of the later years of Edward I., no roll was made, and that if a roll was made, it was not treated as being of very high value. The suggestion has been offered that many early rolls were deliberately destroyed by kings who wished to be quit of uncomfortable precedents. But this hardly accords with the nature of those rolls which have come down to us. By far the

[1] If the printed book gives a different impression, this is because its editors have hardly distinguished with sufficient emphasis the matter that they took, at first or second hand, from parliament rolls, from the matter which they took, at first or second hand, from the original petitions. I do not think that they used, at first or second hand, as many as 1,600 petitions, while, as already said, the two classes of "Ancient Petitions" and "Ancient Petitions—Exchequer" contain together about 16,000 documents.

[2] See Hale, Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, p. 64:—"Some "[petitions] were delivered over "by the receivers of petitions "either to the *consilium regis* or "the *auditores petitionum* and by "them indorsed. And these peti- "tions are not entered on the par- "liament roll, but were entered "[that is, were preserved] *in bun-* "*dellis petitionum parliamenti* with "their answers." This seems to describe correctly the practice which obtained from Edward III.'s day onwards; but in earlier days the petitions disposed of by the auditors or by the council were not only endorsed but also enrolled; at least so it seems to me.

greater part of them is filled by what we may call private petitions, and no great store may have been set by them because what they recorded was sufficiently recorded elsewhere. If any dispute arose about a petition, the original could be found upon the chancery file, and possibly the reason why our oldest parliament rolls come from the exchequer and not from the chancery is that they were intended to serve as a check on a chancellor who had got the original documents and was bound to execute the orders endorsed upon them. Then a statute would go onto the statute roll, an ordinance would go onto the patent or the close roll, while as to the *placita*, those heard by the king in parliament were sometimes put upon the 'coram rege' roll, the roll of the king's bench.[1] May it not be then that the first parliament roll was a somewhat superfluous document? At any rate it is a most remarkable fact that we have at this day got most of the membranes that were used by the maker of the Vetus Codex and very few membranes that he did not use. Miserably defective though our series may seem, it may be nearly as perfect as it was in the middle of the fourteenth century; it may perhaps be nearly as perfect as it ever was.

The petitions are not petitions to parliament but petitions to the king and council.

The petitions of which our roll speaks are neither petitions by parliament nor yet are they petitions addressed to parliament. We see at once that they are very different from those petitions of the commons (*petitions de la commune, petitions des communes*) which will occupy the greater part of almost any parliament roll of Edward III.'s day. But again they are not addressed to 'parliament,' or to 'the lords of parliament,' or to either house of parliament. They are addressed

[1] Hale, Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, p. 53: "And it is observable that most of the great cases, which are recorded *inter placita parliamenti E. i.*, which were in their nature cognizable by the king's bench, are likewise entered *inter placita coram rege*, as if transacted and judged in that court."

either 'to the king' or 'to the king and his council.' In a certain sense they are parliamentary petitions, they are presented in or at a parliament. But at present 'parliament' or 'a parliament' is not conceived as a body that can be petitioned. A parliament is rather an act than a body of persons. One cannot present a petition to a colloquy, to a debate. It is but slowly that this word is appropriated to colloquies of a particular kind, namely, those which the king has with the estates of his realm, and still more slowly that it is transferred from the colloquy to the body of men whom the king has summoned. As yet any meeting of the king's council that has been solemnly summoned for general business seems to be a parliament.[1] These petitions are not addressed to parliament, nor are they addressed to the assembled estates, nor are they addressed to the earls, barons, and prelates. They are addressed either simply to the king or to the king and his council. The formal title for them which is in use in the chancery is 'petitiones de consilio,' 'council petitions.'

Nature of the petitions.

When we examine the character of these petitions we soon see that for the more part they were not fit subjects for discussion in a large assembly. They do not ask for anything that could be called legislation;

[1] Stubbs, Const. Hist. § 230: "The name of parliament, the "king's parliament, belonged to "the sessions of each of the three "bodies thus distinguished, the "terminal session of the select "council, the session of the great "council, the session of the com-"mune consilium of the three "estates." Langlois, Revue Historique, xlii. 90: "Parlement ce "mot vague, synonyme barbare, "à l'origine, d'assemblée et de "*colloquium*, s'est précisé vers la "même époque en Angleterre et "en France." The personification of 'parliament,' which enables us to say that laws are made by, and not merely in, parliament, is a slow and subtle process. The same process is now at work upon other words; we begin to personify the Church Congress and so forth; even our 'meetings' pass resolutions. As to the word 'council,' it is important to remember that in the middle ages no distinction was or could be drawn between 'council' and 'counsel'; both were *consilium*.

the responses that are given to them are in no sort 'private acts of parliament.' Generally the boon that is asked for is one which the king without transcending his legal powers might either grant or deny. Sometimes we may say that, if the facts are truly stated by the petitioner, the king is more or less strictly bound by the rules of common honesty to give him some relief:—The king owes him wages, or his lands have been wrongfully seized by the king's officers. At other times what is asked for is pure grace and favour:—The petitioner owes the king money and asks that he may be allowed to pay it by instalments, or that in consideration of his poverty part of his debt may be forgiven, or perhaps the University of Cambridge asks that the king will found a college. As yet no hard line is drawn between the true petition of right which shall be answered by a *Fiat justitia* and all other petitions. 'Right' and 'grace' shade off into each other by insensible degrees, and there is a wide field for governmental discretion. Probably there would be an outcry if the religious houses could not pretty easily obtain licenses for the acquisition of a reasonable quantity of land; if the nobleman who is going abroad were not suffered to appoint a general attorney; if the burghers of this or that town could not without much difficulty get leave to tax themselves and their neighbours by way of murage, pontage, or pavage; still in any particular case the request may be refused and no reason given for the refusal.

Nature of the orders made upon petitions.

Further, we see that the response to the petition seldom gave to the suppliant all that he wanted. He had only, we may say, 'made a *prima facie* case' for relief, and he obtained only a preliminary order. He did not get what he wanted, he was merely put in the way of getting it. Hale has stated this matter very well:—'But although the council received the petitions 'from the hands of the receivers, yet they rarely (if at

all) exercised any decision or decisive jurisdiction upon 'them, but only a kind of deliberative power, or rather 'direction, transmitting them to the proper courts, 'places, or persons where they were proper to be decided. '. . . . Hence it is, that most of the answers that the 'council gave were in the nature of remissions of the 'petitions to those persons or courts that had properly 'the cognizance of the causes.'[1] That is so; but it does not imply that, had there been no petitions, those persons or courts would have been competent to entertain those causes or to have given relief to the aggrieved. These petitions and responses are not nugatory. Nothing in the age that we are studying is more remarkable than the narrowly limited powers of the courts of law, of the exchequer, of the chancery, more especially in all such matters as concern the king. The courts of law can in general only entertain such causes as are laid before them by a writ issued from the chancery. For ordinary cases the chancery has a store of 'writs of course,' and no doubt they are issued as a mere matter of routine upon receipt of the proper fees; but if anything that is in the least unusual is required, the chancellor will do nothing without a warrant from the king or council, and this warrant will be carefully noted at the foot of the writ. Some day when the excellent work of calendaring the patent and close rolls has been completed, we shall know how much and how little a chancellor dared to do without an express warrant; apparently he dared do but little. This roll of ours contains a memorandum telling how on the 6th of April 'in full parliament' (it was a full parliament though the assembly of the estates had been dissolved a fortnight ago) the king prohibited his chancellor, William Hamilton, from issuing letters of protection for men who were in Ireland.[2] At present the warrant upon which the chancellor proceeds may

[1] Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, pp. 67–8.

[2] See below, No. 459.

well be oral instructions given to him immediately by the king, or brought to him by a member of the council, by John of Banstead, Henry Percy, the Bishop of Durham, Aymer de Valence, the Earl of Lincoln, or it may be a writ under the privy seal, or again it may be an endorsed petition.[1] Hence the need for so many petitions. As to the exchequer, the man who wants any relief there which is not to be had as a mere matter of routine, must petition the king, and if his petition receives a favourable reply, even this will not send him directly to the exchequer; on the contrary it will send him first to the chancery for a writ directed to the treasurer and barons.[2] The king has a very tight and immediate control not only over all purely governmental affairs, but also over all 'administrative justice.' This control is exercised for him in his 'parliaments' by his council or by committees of his council, the greater cases and those which have most of 'grace' in them being reserved for his own hearing. The exchequer, the financial department, is controlled by the chancery, the secretarial department, and the chancery is controlled by king and council. Often enough the man who wishes for relief in the exchequer must go first to the council for an endorsement and then to the chancery for a writ. There is already a great deal of what an impatient

[1] I understand the note *per ipsum Regem* to mean at this time, 'My warrant is the king's word of 'mouth heard by me'; *per ipsum Regem nunciante J. de Benstede*, 'I act upon an oral message 'brought to me from the king by 'John of Banstead'; *per breve de privato sigillo*, 'For this I have 'a writ under the privy seal'; *per consilium*, 'I heard the coun-'cil authorise me to do this'; *per petitionem de consilio* or *per petitionem retornatam de consilio*, 'I rely upon the endorsement of 'a petition presented to the coun-'cil.' The 'sign manual' does not belong to this age. 'The 'kings of England previous to 'Richard the Second either could 'not or never did sign their names 'in attestation of their royal 'acts'; Hardy, Introduction to the Charter Rolls, p. xxiv.

[2] See the learned and triumphant argument of Lord Somers in The Bankers' Case, State Trials, vol. xiv., p. 1.

reader may call circumlocution and red tape. The petition will perhaps in the first instance be endorsed with a *Coram Rege*; it will then be taken before the king and another endorsement will be made upon it; a note of it will then be made upon the parliament roll; then it will be delivered into the chancery; from the chancery a writ will be sent to the exchequer but not until it has been copied on the close roll; when it gets to the exchequer, copies of it will be made by the remembrancers upon their memoranda rolls; and after all this the treasurer and barons will only begin to consider whether justice requires that the suppliant should have any relief. All this formalism is worthy of study; it is the necessary groundwork for ministerial responsibility and government by discussion.

The petitioner's case.

The petitioner, we have said, had only 'to make a *prima facie* case.' Occasionally we find him sending in some evidence along with his petition, for example, a copy of a charter, or of an inquisition. This, however, is rare, and a petition hardly ever ends with a formal offer of proof such as that which every plaintiff makes in the courts of law. Still it seems plain that those who heard the petitions must have had before them more than the suppliant's bare and unsworn word about the facts of his case. True that they were seldom going to give him any final relief; usually they would do no more than set some inquiry going in the courts of law, the chancery or the exchequer. But then the institution of such inquiries cannot possibly have been a mere matter of course; had it been such, a clerk of the chancery might have been set to endorse the petitions with cut and dried formulas. The truth probably is that as regards the king's interests—and it is just because the king has some interest in the matter that most of these petitions are presented—the council is exceedingly well informed; potentially it is almost omniscient. In these parliaments the whole governmental force of England is brought

into a focus. Not only are all the great officers there, but most of their principal subordinates are there or within call. A petitioner can hardly make a statement about the king's finances, the king's estates, or even the course of justice, that cannot at once be checked, if not by one of the auditors, then by some judge, clerk, remembrancer or escheator who is close at hand, or by a few recent rolls which are within easy reach. This, we take it, is what is meant by that 'trying' of petitions of which we hear. The petitions reserved for the king himself are not to be placed before him until they have been sufficiently 'tried,' that is to say, he expects that when a petition is brought before him there will be some minister at hand to say whether there is any truth in the petitioner's allegations. We know that the work of hearing petitions was long and laborious; it had threatened to deprive the king and his chief advisers of any leisure for the great affairs of state; and we may well believe that the four hundred and fifty endorsements recorded by our roll represent the work of many hours.

Appearance of the petitioners.

When a petition was to be heard did the petitioner appear either in person or by attorney prepared to supplement or support by oral argument the written statement of his grievance? Probably this was unusual, but still we seem to have evidence that the petitioner's presence might be required and that his petition might be 'dismissed for want of prosecution.' An entry on our roll tells us how one William of Whitewell presented a petition complaining of the misconduct of John Bacon, a clerk of the court, who was seemingly lying in gaol for his offences, and by way of response we have this:—

William of Whitewell being solemnly called has not 'prosecuted this petition, therefore let the said John go 'quit thereof for the present.'[1] Then the next entry is

[1] See below, No. 266.

concerned with another charge against this same John Bacon. Ralph of Cokethorpe accuses him of making fraudulent erasures on the plea rolls and asks for relief. 'Roger de Fresnes,' we are told, 'has presented this 'petition before the council on Ralph's behalf, but on 'being asked whether he is Ralph's attorney, he says 'that he is not; therefore he is told to cause the said 'Ralph to appear and prosecute the petition should 'Ralph wish to do so.' 'Afterwards,' says our record, 'it was testified by [the chief and another justice of the 'king's bench] that Ralph came before them and con-'fessed that it was not by his authority that Roger pro-'secuted the said petition, nor had he any complaint to 'make. Therefore let the said John go quit thereof for 'the present.'[1] These two cases stand a little outside the general run of petitions, in that a very definite complaint is brought against a royal officer, but still it is evident that at least in some instances a petitioner was expected to be at Westminster by himself or his attorney, and that his petition might be rejected if he was not there to explain and support it.

Petitions by communities.

Sometimes the petition comes from an individual, sometimes from a community. Of petitions presented by communities we have a considerable number. To say nothing of the religious houses and the two universities, we have petitions by the communities of boroughs and by the communities of counties. And here we may perhaps see one of the duties of the knight who appears on behalf of a shire and of the representative burgess: he brings in and, it may be, urges by oral argument the petitions of that community which has sent him to the parliament. Then, again, we seem to have petitions which must have been drawn up during the parliament. Some instances we have already mentioned. 'The bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and others of the

[1] See below, No. 267.

realm' ask the king's aid in collecting their scutages. 'The archbishops, bishops, prelates, earls, barons, and other good men of the land' ask that they may tallage such of the ancient demesnes of the crown as are in their hands. Such petitions seem to imply meetings at Westminster of those who were interested in them: they may imply regular sessions of the lords and the commons. By some resolution or another someone must have been authorised to write down these demands on strips of parchment. But so far as we can see these petitions are treated like the other petitions; on the parliament roll they are indiscriminately mixed up with the other petitions. We pass from a petition of the rector of Winchelsea, asking that the king will not take quite all the tithes of his church, to a petition presented by the magnates, and thence to a petition by the abbot of Osney concerning certain financial operations in which he has taken part on the king's behalf. Then again wedged between a petition of Roland of Okestead and a petition of the citizens of Lincoln we find two petitions which seem to come from the assembled commons and to be the outcome of their deliberations. 'The poor men of England' complain that juries are corrupted by the rich, and that ecclesiastical judges meddle with temporal suits.[1] In each case the king civilly refuses to do anything. If juries are corrupt, those who are injured can have a writ of attaint; a writ of prohibition will confine the courts christian within their proper bounds. By no sharp line can the petitions of the assembled lords and commoners be marked off from the general mass of those petitions which are to be 'expedited' in the parliament by the king and his council. At a somewhat later date the line will be drawn: the petitions of the assembled commons,

[1] See below, No. 472. The "pauperes homines terræ Angliæ" seem to be the assembled commons. The original French petition may have run somewhat as follows: "A nostre seigneur le Rei prient "les povres gentz de sa terre."

the petitions of 'the community of the land,' will be enrolled along with the king's answers to them; petitions addressed to either of the two houses will be enrolled, if they have received the assent of both houses and of the king; but the ordinary petitions presented to the king and council by those who have grievances will not be enrolled, though as of old many of them will be answered in parliament by committees of auditors.

Action of the commoners.

As to what was done by the assembled commoners during the three weeks that they spent at Westminster, we shall hardly get beyond guesswork. All that we learn from our roll is, first, that they joined in a petition with the magnates about the exportation of the wealth of the monasteries, to which petition the king gave his assent, though he did not at once convert it into a statute; and secondly, that they presented two petitions of their own, which were refused. The king, so far as we know, did not ask them for money, nor did he desire their consent to any new law. The doctrine that in these days the representatives of the shires and towns were called to parliament not in order that they might act in concert on behalf of the commons of England, but in order that each might represent before the king in council the grievances and the interests of the particular community, county or borough, that sent him thither, may easily be pressed too far, but we shall probably think that there is no little truth in it, if we ask what the knights and burgesses were doing while the king and his councillors were slowly disposing of this great mass of petitions, many of which were presented by shires and boroughs. Official testimony the council can easily obtain; but it wants unofficial testimony also; it desires to know what men are saying in remote parts of England about the doings of sheriffs, escheators, and their like, and the possibilities of future taxation have to be considered. Then, again, there are many appointments to be made; for example, it is the fashion at this

time to entrust a share in the work of delivering the county gaol to some knight of the county, very often to one of the knights who is representing or has represented that county at a parliament. Without denying that the germ of a 'house' of commons already exists, without denying that its members hold meetings, discuss their common affairs and common grievances, without denying that Edward has encouraged them to do this—at the present moment he has a quarrel with the clergy, at least with the archbishop, and no doubt is glad when the assembled commons protest that there are abuses in the church—without denying all this, we may still believe that the council often gives audience, advice, instructions to particular knights and burgesses. After all we have to fall back upon the words of the writ of summons:—the commoners have been told to come in order that they may do what shall be ordained.

Judicial business.

(5.) We pass to judicial business, noticing that the line between this and the hearing of petitions is not very sharp. The *Placita* which came before this parliament were few but miscellaneous.

Segrave's case.

In the first place we have the very famous case of Nicholas Segrave.[1] Segrave and Cromwell had been serving with the king in his Scottish campaign; Segrave had brought an accusation against Cromwell and a judicial combat had been waged between them in the king's court. Then, however, Segrave, perhaps because he knew that the king would stop the duel, challenged his adversary to fight him in the court of the king of France; he withdrew himself from the English host and was endeavouring to make his way to France when he was captured. He confessed this grave offence—it was nothing less than treason. Edward then asked his council what was the punishment meet for such a crime. Their answer was—Death. The king, however,

[1] See below, No. 449.

of his special grace was content that Segrave should find seven manucaptors who would undertake that he would render himself to prison if ever the king should call upon him to do so.[1]

As regards the tribunal before which Segrave stood we can say this much:—The sheriff of Northampton was told to bring him before the king in the forthcoming parliament at Westminster, so soon as the king should arrive there:—He made his appearance 'in full parlia-'ment in the presence of the king, the archbishop of 'Canterbury, and divers earls, barons and others of the 'king's council':—When sentence was to be pronounced the king asked the advice of 'the earls, barons' (not, it will be observed, the prelates, for there was like to be a judgment of blood), 'and others of his council':—It is said by a chronicler that they discussed the matter for three days[2]:—Segrave's manucaptors appeared 'before 'the king and his council' on the 29th of March and executed their bond on the 31st in the presence of the treasurer, three other bishops, the two chief justices, and others. The assembly of the estates had been dissolved on the 21st. It is very possible, however, that the trial took place while all the magnates were still at Westminster; Segrave was a baron and had been summoned as such to the parliament.[3]

[1] The Flores Historiarum, iii. 121–2, add some picturesque details. The justices consult for three days, find Segrave worthy of death, but add that the king may have mercy upon him. Edward in effect replies, 'Of course I may,' adding, according to some MSS., 'but I should not do it for you 'any more than I would for a 'dog.' How little trust can be put in such tales is shown by the fact that the chronicler obliges Segrave to find thirty manucaptors, 'his peers girt with swords.' We know from several rolls that he only had to find seven.

[2] Flores, iii. 122.

[3] Nicholas Kingston accused of complicity in Segrave's crime waged his law (see below, No. 450). It is said that he made his law on Friday, the 2nd of March. The 2nd of April was a Friday; the 2nd of March was a Tuesday and the third day of the parliament. As Segrave had been convicted before Kingston was accused, it seems probable that the 2nd of April is the true date.

The Salisbury case.

The citizens of Salisbury had refused to submit to a tallage set upon them by the bishop under the authority of a charter granted to one of his predecessors by Henry III. On the 5th of March a writ went to the sheriff of Wiltshire bidding him summon the mayor, citizens, and the whole community of the city to be 'before us 'and our council' at Westminster on Mid Lent Sunday (the 28th of March). On that day four men appeared bearing full powers from the civic community; two of them were, if we may already use such a phrase, the sitting members for Salisbury, a third had represented the town at a former parliament.[1] They and the bishop plead, and then the matter having been discussed 'before the king and his council,' a judgment was pronounced. 'The king wills and commands' that the citizens do pay the tallage on this occasion, while as to the future they must choose between submitting to tallage and abandoning their franchises. They take the latter course, and on the 6th of April 'before the whole council' the mayor surrendered the mayoralty into the king's hand. It is clear that in this case the trial did not take place until the assembly of the estates had been dissolved.[2]

St. Amand's case.

Next we read how on the 13th of March certain great folk, all of whom may themselves have been members of the council, undertook in the presence of the treasurer, the chief justice of the king's bench, 'and others of the 'king's council,' to produce Almaric of St. Amand and William of Montacute before the king whenever they should be called upon to do so; and then how on the 19th Almaric undertook to produce John of St. Amand.[3] Almaric was the governor of Oxford castle, and in and about Oxford castle there had been a serious riot, in which some clerks of the university had taken their full and accustomed share. The subsequent proceedings

[1] Parl. Writs, i. lxxxi.
[2] See below, No. 451.
[3] See below, Nos. 452–3.

assumed the form of an information—and, be it noted, an information of felony—lodged by the king's serjeant in the court of king's bench, and one offender of humble rank went to the gallows. As we read the record which tells this picturesque tale, we shall notice that between the king's council and the king's bench there was still in Edward I.'s day a very close connexion.

The Winchester case.

A citizen of Bayonne, a hostage in the king's hand, had been committed to the care of the citizens of Winchester, but had escaped. For his escape the citizens were to answer by their mayor, bailiffs and six other representatives 'before us and our council in our forthcoming parliament at Westminster' on the last day of February. At that day nine of the Winchester folk appeared 'before the king and his council in the said parliament.' Further proceedings took place on the 4th of March, and on a yet later day the citizens made fine with the king 'before the king himself and his council.'[1]

Jurisdiction of the council.

Such records as these—and many others of a like kind might be cited from other rolls—bring us within sight of an often debated and still debateable question. What in Edward I.'s day was the jurisdictional competence of the king's council, and in particular what was the relation in matters of judicature between the council and the nascent house of lords?

Evolution of the law courts.

Perhaps some new light might fall upon this old question were we to view it from what might be called the archivist's standpoint, were we to say for the moment that every one of the high courts in England must have a separate set of rolls. If we take up this not indefensible position, and leave out of sight the chancery and the exchequer and also the courts of the itinerant justices, we shall then hold that Henry III. during the last half of his reign has two, and only two, high courts of law.

[1] See below, No. 456.

The one of these is 'the bench'; it has a separate set of records, 'the *de banco* rolls.' The other is professedly held before the king himself; it follows him in his movements; it has a separate set of records, 'the *coram rege* rolls.' For ordinary purposes this latter court consists of a few professional justices; later in the reign a chief justice is definitely appointed to hold 'the pleas *coram rege*;' but at any moment this court can be afforced by the presence of the king, of his councillors, of numerous barons and prelates. Now and again its roll will bear as a title 'Pleas before the King and his Council.'[1] It is superior to 'the bench,' for it can correct the errors of 'the bench.'[2] Then early in Edward I.'s reign a further differentiation takes place. The court held *coram rege* when it assumes its everyday shape—that of a tribunal consisting of a few professional justices—becomes 'the king's bench'; what has formerly been 'the bench,' though it always preserves this title, becomes, in common parlance, 'the common bench'; at a later day it will be the court of common pleas. But there is a greater change than this. A new set, unfortunately a meagre, disjointed set, of plea rolls (which, however, are not pure plea rolls, for they deal also with petitions and other matters) begins to appear. A court which is to stand above the king's bench is being evolved out of the old court held *coram rege*; its rolls are the 'parliament rolls.' But the process is slow. For a while this highest tribunal is hardly distinct from the king's bench. Every plea in the king's bench is in theory a plea *coram ipso*

[1] Hale, Jurisdiction, p. 51.

[2] I may perhaps be allowed to refer to what I have elsewhere written about this matter; Bracton's Note Book, i. 56; Select Pleas of the Crown (Selden Society), p. xii. Two points seem to be too easily forgotten. (1.) *The Bench* is the formal title, not of the King's Bench, but of the Court of Common Pleas. (2.) The two benches were not in all respects courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction; error lay from the Common Pleas to the King's Bench. See Blackstone's Commentaries, iii. 410–1; Hale, Jurisdiction, p. 126.

domino rege, and the rolls of the king's bench never cease to be the *coram rege* rolls. The superior tribunal is rather, if we may so speak, an afforced, an intensified form of the inferior tribunal than a separate court; a plea that is put upon the parliament roll may be put upon the king's bench roll also: the justices of the king's bench are members of the council, and a case heard at a full meeting, a parliament, of the council, is heard by, among others, the justices of the king's bench. A plea may be adjourned from a parliament to the king's bench or from the king's bench to a parliament without breach of continuity.

A court above the king's bench.

A new tribunal is evolved, or rather, two tribunals become three. We can see this development taking place in the pages of Bracton and Fleta. Bracton knows but two of those courts of which we are speaking: there are justices resident at the bench; there are yet more exalted justices attending the king's person.[1] Fleta knows three: there are justices resident at the bench; there are other justices who fill the king's own place, but above even them there is another tribunal, 'for the 'king has his court in his council in his parliaments, in 'the presence of prelates, earls, barons, nobles, and other 'learned men, where judicial doubts are determined, 'and new remedies are established for new wrongs, and 'justice is done to every one according to his deserts.'[2] Bracton has to account for two sets of rolls; Fleta for three. Whether we ought to say that the highest of the three tribunals is the new one, whether we ought to describe the process as the deposit of a middle tribunal between the lowest and the highest, whether both of

[1] Bracton, f. 108.

[2] Fleta, p. 66: 'Habet enim 'Rex curiam suam in consilio suo 'in parliamentis suis, præsentibus 'prælatis, comitibus, baronibus, 'proceribus, et aliis viris peritis 'ubi terminatæ sunt dubitationes 'judiciorum et novis injuriis emer-'sis nova constituuntur remedia, 'et unicuique justitia, prout meruit 'retribuetur ibidem.' In many handwritings *viris peritis* and *iuris-peritis* would be indistinguishable.

these phrases are not too definite and too modern to describe the real facts—these are grave problems which must be left to others. Our imaginary archivist would perhaps say that he could not decide them until he had made up his mind on the humbler question whether many parliament rolls have been lost. Our present point must be that before the end of Edward's reign there are three courts each with its roll.

Nature of the highest tribunal.

What is the nature of the highest of these three? Is it council, is it house of lords? Fleta will warn us that we are asking an almost unanswerable question. 'Habet enim Rex curiam suam in consilio suo in parliamentis suis, præsentibus prælatis, comitibus, baronibus, proceribus et aliis viris peritis,' that is all that we can safely say. The highest tribunal of the realm is the king in council; it is the king in his council in his parliaments, in the presence of prelates, barons, and other learned men. To deny that it is the king in council is impossible; to deny that it is the king in parliament, or rather that its sessions are parliaments, is impossible.

Events which were still in the future when the great Edward died, decided that the highest ordinary tribunal of the realm should be 'the king in parliament,' and that this term should mean the house of lords; they decided that this tribunal should become for the more part but a court of error, and during the rest of the middle ages and far into modern times should have exceedingly little to do;[1] they decided also that the king in council shoud dispense an extraordinary justice and this on a very large scale. If asked to mark the difference between ordinary and extraordinary justice, we can hardly do better at the present moment than place ourselves once more in the archivist's room, and say that the court of ordinary jurisdiction keeps a

[1] Hale, Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, c. xxx.; see also Hargrave's Introduction, p. vi.

proper Latin plea roll and that the council keeps none. This is no insignificant detail. When the time has come for abolishing that court of star chamber which is one of the forms that the council has assumed, this will be charged against it as one of its many irregularities—it has no proper Latin plea roll.[1] In the eyes of the lawyers of the seventeenth century this want of a roll goes far to prove that the council board is an upstart tribunal. What has been its strength in time gone by when, having no stiff Latin record to draw up, it could modify its procedure to suit every new want, has become its weakness in the age of Coke and Prynne, an age which demands a parchment title for every unpopular institution.

Difficulty of the problem.

Long ago the parliament roll has passed from the custody of the council. Long ago it has become the record of those meetings of the estates of the realm which have acquired an exclusive right to the name of parliaments, and more particularly it has become the record of the house of lords. Long ago the rule has been that those members of the council who are not peers of the realm, but yet are summoned to parliament, are to sit in the house of lords as 'mere assistants,' are not to vote, are not to speak unless their opinions are demanded. This being so, we are apt to approach the parliament rolls of Edward I.'s reign with a certain prejudice in our minds. They ought, so we think, to be the records of the estates of the realm; in so far as they are judicial records, they ought to be the records of the house of lords. It is hard to think away out of our heads a history which has long lain in a remote past but which once lay in the future; it is hard to be ever remembering that such ancient terms as *house of lords* and *peers of the realm* were once new terms; it is hard

[1] Stat. 16 Car. I. c. 10: 'And by another statute . . . . . it is . . enacted . . . . that all pleas . . . . shall be entered and enrolled in Latin.'

to look at the thirteenth century save by looking at it through the distorting medium of the fourteenth. And so we are apt to approach our earliest parliament rolls with a belief that they ought to be rolls of the house of lords and not rolls of the king's council, that the supreme tribunal of England ought to be the house of lords and not the king's council, that, whatever upon our record makes against this belief should be explained away as irregular or anomalous.

The rolls of Edward I. should not be judged by theories of a later date.

Even if he had settled opinions about debateable questions of constitutional history, it would be wrong for the editor of such a book as this is to thrust them forward. The most that he can legitimately do is to provide materials for the formation of opinions. In so doing, however, it may perhaps be lawful and desirable that he should remind his readers of some facts that are like to be forgotten. And in the present case he may be allowed to say once more that we have very few parliament rolls of Edward I.'s reign, to remark that his son's reign was filled with momentous events, and to plead that those events may not be suffered to cast their shadow over the past. We must judge the rolls of Edward I.'s reign on their own merits without reference to the parliament rolls of his grandson's, or of any later, reign. As regards the matter that is now before us, the jurisdictional competence of the parliaments, there seem to be some special reasons why this warning should not be neglected.

A court above the king's bench a novelty.

We are dealing with something that is new. However ancient may be the roots whence the jurisdiction of 'the 'king in his council in his parliaments' draws its nourishment, it is a new thing that men should see three different tribunals rising one above the other: it is a new thing that they should see a yet higher court above that court which is held in theory *coram ipso domino Rege*. The competence of this highest court is as yet indefinite. Fleta uses vague words about it. He has a fairly clear

view of the competence of the king's bench; it hears criminal causes; it corrects the errors and false judgments of all justices, except when such matters are brought before the king himself and his council or before auditors specially assigned for the purpose. But of the justice that is done by the king 'in his council in his parliaments,' we must speak loosely:—Judicial doubts are there decided, new remedies are provided for new wrongs, and justice is done to every one according to his merits. We can see, however, that this tribunal is not solely a court of error; it has a far wider power than the house of lords will have in later days. This doctrine is fully borne out by the parliament rolls. The causes which come before the parliaments do not usually come there by writ of error. The jurisdiction that is exercised is more commonly than not a jurisdiction of first instance. If we ask why a case comes before a parliament rather than before the king's bench or the common bench, often we can give no certain answer. We may say perhaps—to take examples from our own roll—that Nicholas Segrave is tried in a parliament because he is a baron charged with treason; but why should the citizens of Winchester be haled before a parliament for suffering a prisoner to escape, and why should not the Bishop of Salisbury urge his claim to tallage the men of Salisbury before one of the two benches, or even before the exchequer? Seemingly all that we dare say is that the causes heard in parliament are important causes, important because they concern the king, or because they concern very great men, or because they involve grave questions of public law, or because they are unprecedented. We must not miss the 'equitableness' of this tribunal. When Fleta says that it provides new remedies for new wrongs, and that justice is done to every man according to his deserts, he means that this supreme court can look at 'the merits of the case' with some disregard for technicalities. We are dealing with a court that has large, indefinite powers.

Under Edward I. constitutional problems are in suspense.

And then we are dealing with Edward I., the wise and vigorous king. Under his hand institutions which to our eyes seem to have in them many flaws, flaws which may easily become yawning clefts, are doing their appointed work without much friction. We can hardly look back to his time through the fourteenth century without imagining that there must be some jealous dislike of the council, an aristocratic jealousy on the part of the nobles, a professional jealousy on the part of the judges and common lawyers. But do we really see this? If not, then our problem as to the constitution of the supreme tribunal becomes simpler. It may be further simplified if we try to make it a concrete problem. Indubitably this supreme tribunal is the council. The question whether it is also the house of lords may be divided into two. First, we ought to ask whether every prelate and baron had a right to sit in the council though he had not been invited to do so. Secondly, we ought to ask whether those members of the council who were neither prelates nor barons were fully competent members of the tribunal.

Constitution of the supreme court.

To neither of these questions must we here give a dogmatic answer, but in connexion with the first it may be right that we should ask a yet further question, namely, whether we are not introducing an inappropriate idea and burdening ourselves with an unnecessary anachronism when we talk of any man having a right to sit in this or any other court of law? We must put duty in the first line, right in the second. We have learnt to do this when discussing the constitution of those county courts which send knights to the house of commons: must we not also do it when we are discussing the constitution of the house of lords and of the council? In 1305 the baron, who had come from Yorkshire or Devonshire, had been compelled to spend three weeks in London at his own cost, for he was paid no wages. Did he very much want to spend another three weeks there hearing dreary petitions concerning the woes of Scots

and Gascons? At a later time a desire for political power and for social pre-eminence will make the English baron eager to insist on his right to a writ of summons, eager to take a part, however subordinate, in all that is done by the house of lords. But in Edward I.'s day the baronage is hardly as yet a well-defined body, and it may be that there are many men who, unable to foresee that their 'blood' is being 'ennobled' for ever and ever, are not best pleased when they receive a writ which tells them that, leaving their homes and affairs, they must journey and labour in the king's service, and all this at their own cost. Thus for many years one great constitutional question can remain in suspense. It is not raised, no one wishes to raise it. So long as the king does not impose taxes or issue statutes without the consent of the baronage, the baron hopes that the king will mind his own business (and it is his business to govern the realm) and allow other folk to mind theirs.

Participation of councillors who are not barons.

Of the second of our two questions but one word can here be said. If we fix our gaze on the council which remains in constant session and 'in full parliament' at Westminster for several weeks after the generality of prelates and barons have departed, we shall have some difficulty in believing that those councillors who are neither prelates nor barons are taking but a subordinate part in the work that is done; for example, that when the council is sitting as a judicial tribunal, the opinions of the two chief justices, Brabazon and Hengham, are of less importance than the opinions of two barons who are no lawyers. Once more let us remember that until very lately the jurisdiction of the king's council has been regarded as being substantially the same thing as the jurisdiction of that court over which Brabazon presides.[1]

[1] Hale, Jurisdiction, pp. 59, 156, holds that the judges were in Edward I.'s day the most important members of the tribunal which heard pleas in parliament.

Conclusion.

Perhaps more than enough has already been said about these controverted matters ; but it seemed necessary to remind readers, who are conversant with the 'parliaments' of later days, that about the parliaments of Edward I.'s time there is still much to be discovered, and that should they come to the opinion that a session of the king's council is the core and essence of every *parliamentum*, that the documents usually called 'parliamentary petitions' are petitions to the king and his council, that the auditors of petitions are committees of the council, that the rolls of parliament are the records of the business done by the council,—sometimes with, but much more often without, the concurrence of the estates of the realm,—that the highest tribunal in England is not a general assembly of barons and prelates, but the king's council, they will not be departing very far from the path marked out by books that are already classical.[1]

Those who have done most for the constitutional history of the middle ages would probably be the first to admit that much more remains to be done. And much more can and will be done in due course. Only a very

[1] The one point about which I venture to differ from what seems to be the general opinion of modern historians (and I am uncertain as to whether this difference is real) is that I cannot find in the official language of Edward I.'s time any warrant for holding that the king has more than one *concilium*, or rather *consilium*; any warrant, that is, for holding that this term is applied to two or three different bodies of persons, which are conceived as permanently existing bodies, or any warrant for holding that the term should be qualified by some adjective, such as *commune*, or *magnum*, or *ordinarium*. We might like to ask the question whether every prelate and every baron is a member of *the* magnum consilium, whether every representative of a shire or a borough is a member of *the* commune consilium regni. The Latin language knows no article definite or indefinite; the language of the time knows no difference between counsel and council. One thing is clear: an order sending to their homes the prelates, earls, barons, knights, burgesses, and other commoners, 'sauve les Evesques, Contes et 'Barouns, Justices et autres, qui 'sount du Counseil nostre seig-'neur le Roy' is an intelligible order.

small portion of the records that bear on the history of the council of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries has yet been published. It is true that the parliament rolls are in print, but we have no such rolls for Henry III.'s reign, very few from the days of the two first Edwards, and even when we have a parliament roll it does not tell us by any means all that we ought to know if we are to know the council. On the other hand there is an inexhaustible supply of rolls of other kinds. The contents of this book, for example, represent but a little part of the writing that was done at Westminster in consequence of one particular session of the council, that which was held in the spring of the year 1305. It would have been easy to have filled another volume with documents occasioned by that session, writs of all sorts and kinds issued *per consilium* or *per petitionem de consilio*, including the very numerous letters that were sent to Gascony, inquisitions of all sorts and kinds that were made under the authority of those writs, proceedings before the king's bench and proceedings in the exchequer which took place because the council had ordered them. I am persuaded that if the charter, patent and close rolls, the privy seals, the memoranda of the exchequer, and the *coram rege* rolls were used skilfully and in combination, our historians would be able to give us an account of many a session or parliament of the council of which we have not yet heard, to tell us who were present and what business was transacted. The task that has to be performed is indeed a gigantic task, that of calendaring mile after mile of closely written parchment, and fitting thousands of undated documents into their proper places; but it can be accomplished by prolonged, sustained, and well-directed efforts, and it ought to be accomplished. He would be a bold man who said that there is any question about the government of England by Edward I. which cannot be answered.

III.

Plan of this edition.

The manner in which our parliament roll is here published must now be briefly stated. All the matter that stands upon it is printed in the larger type. The original petitions, together with some illustrative writs and other records, are introduced at appropriate places in the smaller type.

The roll has suffered badly; some parts of it are absolutely illegible; others could not have been read had it not been for the assistance of the trusty Vetus Codex. Against every entry on the roll that is found also in the Vetus Codex, and therefore in Ryley's Placita and the printed Rolls of Parliament, I have set in the inner margin of my page a reference to the printed Rolls of Parliament, thus:—Rot. Parl. i. 171. If in an entry which has such a note against it any words or letters are printed within square brackets [ ], this means that, being illegible or but partially legible on the roll, I have taken them from the Vetus Codex. If the square bracket occurs in an entry which bears no such note, and therefore in an entry which was not copied into the Vetus Codex, this means that the matter enclosed by the bracket is not perfectly legible on the roll, and is therefore the outcome of more or less guesswork. I have on a few occasions used the same sign to indicate the expansion of an ambiguous compendium.

I need hardly say that the Latin record is full of compendia; perhaps not half the words are written in full. Whether it was right or wrong that an endeavour should be made to expand the marks of abbreviation, it is not for me to say. I have so far followed the example of other books published in this series that I have used the diphthong *æ* instead of the *e* of the roll, and have changed *c* into *t* in such words as *Scocia*, *convencio*, and *parcium*, also I have distinguished between *j* and *i* and between *v* and *u* in the manner familiar to modern

readers. For the rest I have tried to spell words as they are spelt in the original, and I have not thought it necessary to set a *sic* against e very occurrence of *dampnum* or the like; to put *concilium* in place of *consilium* would be to miss a historical truth of no little importance. In transcribing the French documents I have striven to copy them letter by letter, expanding the compendia—happily they are few—that occur. A collection of many French documents written in many different parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland in one and the same year, may perhaps deserve the notice of philologists. The scribe of a petition, though he is generally a good penman, often shows a curious disregard for grammatical structure and finds much difficulty in maintaining an *oratio obliqua*. Occasionally another hand has endeavoured to improve his spelling or his grammar.

There is one peculiarity of these petitions which deserves a passing word. Often a great man, a religious house or a university would have many petitions to present. All of them would be written out on one sheet of parchment, each prayer making a separate clause. Then, however, this sheet, after it had come to the hands of the receivers, would be cut into strips, the knife being drawn between the different clauses. This may have been done because one clause was to go before one body of auditors, another clause before another body of auditors or before the king. The result is that one sometimes finds a strip which begins with some continuatory words such as *Estre ceo* or *Dautre part*, and occasionally in consequence of this procedure, the petitioner's name is not to be found on the strip, or has been supplied there by interlineation after the sheet was cut into pieces.

I cannot but think that the procedure of the house of lords in modern 'peerage cases,' however proper and even necessary it may be, is apt to engender for one particular class of ancient records a reverence that may

easily degenerate into superstition. I do not think that the parliament rolls of Edward I.'s day were drawn up with any unusual care or exactitude; on the contrary, they often seem to be hasty records, and certainly they are untidy. They should blush when placed beside some of the exquisitely written plea rolls of the lower courts. Interlineations, erasures, and obvious blunders are to be found upon them. The parchment upon which some parts of our record were written seems to have been very poor stuff. Large blank spaces are left upon the backs of some of the membranes, and this seems to have been done because, the skin being thin, the writing on the front could be seen upon the back. We are not dealing with sumptuous records.

Above it has been said that the entries upon the roll seem to have been made by way of abstract and transcript from the endorsed petitions. To this opinion I have been brought by many little signs, which might be represented by photography, but cannot be represented by type. Some of the endorsements were made by a very bold and hasty hand, the hand, I should imagine, of some one high in authority, who could not be reproved for his dashing and irregular strokes. In some cases the auditors seem to have changed their mind after the work of endorsing the petition had been begun:— the unfinished sentence is then struck out and a new sentence is started. In such cases the parliament roll will show no trace of the abortive response, but will merely give the answer in its final form. Again, on the roll we may sometimes find a sentence beginning with *Postea*, which shows no sign of being postscript. Again, on the roll we may sometimes see the words *coram Rege* written in what seems an unintelligent fashion. The note of the response to a petition begins *Ita responsum est coram Rege*, and then there follows immediately the words which define the relief that the suppliant is to have. On looking at the original petition we shall

discover that *coram Rege* is a note to the effect that the petition must go before the king.

At the end of this introduction I have placed a calendar of the parliament which gives or should give the names of the bishops, the barons, and the representatives of the commons, also of the officers of state, justices, sheriffs, and so forth. In drawing up these lists I have preserved the names of obscure persons in the Latin and French forms given by the original records. I have not translated *Pistor* or *le Pestur* by *Baker*. On the other hand it would have been pedantic to call the Earl of Lincoln *le Conte de Nicole*. The result is not elegant but may be useful. The lists of prelates, barons, representative commoners and sheriffs have been obtained from documents that are already in print. The names of the justices, household officers, and the like I have taken from the various rolls of the year. I cannot be quite sure that in every instance the man to whom I assign an office held that office at the very moment when our parliament was sitting.

My best thanks are due to Mr. Paley Baildon, who helped me in the transcription of the roll and in the verification of my transcript, to Mr. Bain for valuable assistance in Scottish affairs, to Mr. Goldsmith for references to some important wardrobe documents concerning the year 1305, to Mr. Hubert Hall for many a friendly act.

CALENDAR OF THE PARLIAMENT.

1304, Nov. 12.	The king summons a parliament for 16th Feb. 1305.
Nov. 20.	The thirty-third regnal year begins.
1305, Jan. 1.	The year letter for this year is C.
Jan. 22.	The parliament is postponed to 28th Feb.
Jan. 26.	The king bids the chancellor be ready to meet any attack which the archbishop and clergy may make in the coming parliament.
Feb. 5.	The king orders the appointment of receivers for the petitions.
Feb. 24.	St. Matthias.
Feb. 27.	The king comes to London.
Feb. 28.	Sunday. The parliament is opened.
March 3.	Ash Wednesday.
March 4.	Writ issued in the Winchester case (p. 289).
March 5.	Writ issued in the Salisbury case (p. 265).
March 7.	Sunday. Last day for the receipt of petitions (p. 3). The king disposes of thirty-two petitions (p. 48).
March 8.	Writs consequent on the petitions begin to issue from the chancery.
March 13.	Almaric de S. Amand is mainprised (p. 280).
March 14.	Sunday.
March 15.	The king in parliament receives the homage of John of Warenne.
March 19.	John de S. Amand is mainprised.
March 20.	Writs for the wages of the commoners are tested.

March 21. Sunday. The estates are dismissed (p. 4).

March 25. Annunciation of B. V. Mary. Thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey for Scottish victories.

March 26. Answer of the Scottish commissioners received (p. 14). Writ restoring liberties of Winchester.

March 28. Mid-Lent Sunday. Return day in the Salisbury case (p. 265).

March 29. Nicholas Segrave is mainprised (p. 260).

March 31. Nicholas Segrave's bond is executed (p. 260).

April 2. Nicholas Kingston makes his law (p. lxxvi)i.

April 4. Sunday.

April 5. Case of the Bishop of Byblos, heard in a general parliament (p. 297).

April 6. Burgesses of Salisbury surrender their liberties (p. 270). The king in full parliament forbids the chancellor to issue protections for men in Ireland (p. 293). Master R. Pickering who has been sitting in council is allowed to go home (p. xxxvi).

April 7. Manucaption of the sheriff of Northumberland in parliament (p. 296).

April 11. Sunday.

April 18. Easter day.

April 26 or 27. The king leaves Westminster and journeys towards St. Albans.

THE KING, HIS HOUSEHOLD, COUNCIL, COURTS, AND CHIEF MINISTERS.

The King	Edward I., King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine.
The Queen	Margaret of France.
The King's children	Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, afterwards King Edward II.
	Thomas of Brotherton, an infant, afterwards Earl of Norfolk.
	Edmund of Woodstock, an infant, afterwards Earl of Kent.
	Joan of Acre, Countess of Gloucester.
	Margaret, Duchess of Brabant.
	Mary, a nun of Amesbury.
	Elizabeth, Countess of Hereford.
Hereditary Officers of State.	Steward, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.
	Marshal, Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.
	Constable, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.
	Chamberlain, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Steward of the Household.	Robert de la Warde.
Chancellor	William Hamilton, Dean of York.
Treasurer	Walter Langton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.
Chief Justice of the King's Bench.	Roger le Brabazon.
Justices of the King's Bench.	William Ormesby.
	Henry Spigurnell.
	Gilbert Roubury.

Chief Justice of the Common Bench.	Ralph Hengham.
Justices of the Common Bench.	Lambert Trikingham. William Howard. Elias Beckingham. Peter Mallore. William Bereford.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Philip Willoughby, Dean of Lincoln.
Barons of the Exchequer.	William Carlton. Richard Abingdon. John de L'Isle. Roger Hegham.
Deputy Chamberlains of the Exchequer.[1]	William Brichull. William Pershore.
Remembrancer of the Exchequer.[2]	John Kirkby.
Usher of the Exchequer.	John Dymmok.
Master of the Rolls -	Adam Osgodby.
Keeper of the Wardrobe.	John Drokenesford, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Cofferer of the Wardrobe.	Walter Bedwind.
Clerk of the Wardrobe.	Ralph Stokes.
Keeper of the Privy Seal.	John Berwick (?).[3]
King's Secretary -	John Banstead (?).[3]
King's Confessor -	Fr. Luke Woodford.

[1] Of the two hereditary chamberlainships one seems to have been vested in the Earl of Warwick, while the other, which had belonged to Isabella Countess of Albemarle, seems to have been in the king's hand; Madox, Exchequer, ii. 301.

[2] I have not been able to find the name of the other remembrancer, if at this moment there was one.

[3] I am unable to prove that these two confidential clerks bore distinctive titles.

Chaplain of the Palace	Walter.
Keeper of the Prince of Wales's Wardrobe.	Walter Reynolds, afterwards Chancellor of England and Archbishop of Canterbury.
King's Butler - -	William Trent.
Justices of the Forest	South of Trent, Robert de Clifford. North of Trent, Hugh le Despenser.
Escheators - -	South of Trent, Walter of Gloucester. North of Trent, Richard Oysel.
Admiral of the Channel Fleet [1] -	Gervase Alard.
Admiral of the Northern Fleet [1]	Edward Charles.
Constable of the Tower of London.	Ralph of Sandwich.
Warden of the Cinque Ports -	Robert Burghersh.
Warden of the Channel Islands	Otto de Grandison.

JUSTICES APPOINTED IN THIS PARLIAMENT WITH COMMISSIONS OF TRAILBASTON. [2]

William Martyn, B. Henry Spigurnell, J. B. R.: C. Gilbert de Knoville. Roger de Beaufou, J. A. Thomas de la Hyde, sheriff of Cornwall.	Western Circuit. (Cornwall, Dev., Som., Dors., Heref., Worc., Staf., Sal., Wilts., Hants).
John Botetourt. William Howard, J. C. B.; C. Nicholas Fermbaud, Constable of Bristol. Robert de Herewedon.	Midland Circuit. (Glouc., N. Hants, Oxf., Berks, Bucks, Hert., Ess., Rutl., Camb., Hunt.)

[1] From a writ of 2 July 1306; Foed. i. 990.

[2] Parl. Writ, i. 480. *B* stands for "a baron summoned to this parliament," *C* for "a councillor summoned as such."

Peter de Maulay, B.	Northern Circuit.
Edmund Deyncourt, B.	(York, Northumb.,
William le Vavassour.	Cumb., Westm., Lanc.,
John de L'Isle, Bar. Scac. ; C.	Nots., Derb., Warw.,
Adam Middleton, J. A.	Leic., Linc.)
William Ormesby, J. B. R. ; C.	
William Inge, C.	
William Kerdeston.	Eastern Circuit.
John le Breton.	(Norf., Suf.)
Richard Walsingham, M.P. for Norfolk.	
Roger le Brabazon, C. J. B. R. ; C.	Home Circuit.
Gilbert Roubury, J. B. R. ; C.	(London, Mid., Kent,
Peter Mallore, J. C. B. ; C.	Sur., Sus.)

JUSTICES OF ASSIZE.[1]

1. Sussex, Surrey, Southampton, Berkshire, Oxford, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall :—Hervey Stanton ; Roger Southcote.

2. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon :—Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R ; Robert Retford, C.

3. Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Gloucester, Hereford :—William Mortimer, C. ; Roger Beaufou.

[1] In the first months of 1305 the patents of assize (each separate action requires a separate patent) were, so far as I can see, being made out according to the scheme stated above. England is divided into four zones, which do not coincide with the trail-baston circuits. Only one of the eight justices of assize is a judge of any of the central courts, though several of the others are councillors, seemingly lawyers who are on their promotion. Gaol deliveries take place very frequently, and the Westminster judges are seldom burdened with this work ; knights of the shire are often employed. The whole system of local commissions is very complex. The complexity seems partly due to the fact that while a clerk in orders can serve as justice of assize, he must not take part in a judgment of blood. There are also on the patent roll some special commissions of oyer and terminer (Stat. West. II. c. 29) which are granted to local magnates.

4. Northumberland, Cumberland, York, Lancaster, Derby, Nottingham :—Henry Sutton and Adam Crokedyke, C., or Adam Middleton.[1]

JUSTICES OF GAOL DELIVERY.

Newgate	-	Ralph Sandwich [Constable of the Tower; C.] Stephen Gravesend.
Bedford	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. William de Hotot.
Hertford	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. John de Ayneus [M.P. for Hertfordshire].
St. Albans	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. John de Ayneus [M.P. for Hertfordshire.]
Berkhamstead	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. John de Ayneus [M.P. for Hertfordshire].
Ipswich	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. Robert de Reydon [M.P. for Suffolk.]
St. Edmunds	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. Robert de Reydon [M.P. for Suffolk].
Ely	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. William de St. George.
Cambridge	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. William de St. George.
Colchester	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. John le Breton.
Huntingdon	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. R. de Bayeux, Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon.

[1] Crokedyke appears in the earlier, Middleton in the later writs.

Warwick	-	John de Diggeby. Roger Beaufou.
Warwick	-	John de Diggeby. Nicholas de Warwick [King's serjeant].
Worcester	-	Robert de Bracey [M.P. for Worcestershire]. Roger Beaufou.
Oxford	-	Roger Beaufou. Robert Pugeys. Roger Southcote.
Gloucester	-	Nicholas Fermbaud, C. [Constable of Bristol]. Roger Beaufou.
Bristol	-	Nicholas Fermbaud, C. [Constable of Bristol]. John de Acton [Sheriff of Stafford and Salop].
Bristol	-	Nicholas Fermbaud, C. [Constable of Bristol]. Roger Beaufou.
Lincoln	-	Thomas de Burnham [M.P. for Lincolnshire]. Richard de Baselingthorpe.
Lincoln	-	Henry de Bayeux [M.P. for Lincolnshire]. Roger Beaufou.
Northampton	-	Hugh Wake. Roger Beaufou.
Northampton	-	John de Grymestede. Roger Beaufou.
Hereford	-	Richard de Baskerville. Roger Beaufou.
Guildford	-	John de Abernoun. Roger Southcote.
Salisbury	-	Hugh de Escote. Roger Southcote.

Salisbury	-	Peter Malore, J. C. B. Hugh de Escote.
Reading	-	John Randolf. Roger Southcote. Richard de Windsor [M.P. for Berkshire].
Nottingham	-	Richard de Bingham. John de Anesleye.
Newcastle	-	Guischard de Charun. John de Vallibus.
Newcastle	-	Guischard de Charun. Hugh Louthre [M.P. for Westmoreland].
Carlisle	-	Hugh Louthre. John de Wyggeton [M.P. for Cumberland].
Maidstone	-	R. de Burghersh [Warden of the Cinque Ports]. Thomas de Insula.
Somerton	-	Henry Spigurnel, J. B. R. Peter Malore, J. C. B. Hervey Stanton, C.
Stafford	-	William Trussel. Robert de Stanton.

Principal Lawyers practising in the King's Courts.[1]

Nicholas Warwick, probably the king's serjeant.

William Herle [C. J. C. B.]; Geoffrey Hertepol [J. Itin.]; Hampton; Huntingdon; Hedon; Kingesham; Lanfar; Robert Malberthorpe [J. B. R.]; Adam Middleton [J. Itin.]; Walter Friskeney [J. B. R.]; Edmund

[1] This list is compiled from the Year Book with the aid of Mr. Foss's work. The titles in brackets show the rank to which these lawyers afterwards rose.

Passelegh [B. Scac.]; Tilton; John Westcote [J. Itin.]; Gilbert Toudeby [J. Itin.]; Scrope [C. J. B. R.]; Willeby.

Sheriffs.

Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire.	Walter de Molesworthe.
Berkshire and Oxfordshire	Nicholas de Sperschete.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.	Robert de Baiocis.
Cornwall	Thomas de la Hyde.
Cumberland	William de Mulecastre.
Devonshire	Thomas de Raleigh.
Dorsetshire and Somersetshire	Matthew de Forneus, succeeded by John de Monte Acuto.
Essex and Hertfordshire	John de la Lee.
Gloucestershire	Thomas de Gardinis.
Herefordshire	Milo Pichard.
Kent	John de Northwode.
Lancashire	Thomas Travers for the Earl.
Lincolnshire	Thomas filius Eustachii, succeeded by John de Neville.
London and Middlesex	John de Lincolnia and Roger de Parys.
Norfolk and Suffolk	Robert Hereward.
Northamptonshire	John de Asshetone.
Northumberland	John de Creppynge, succeeded by John de Schefeld.
Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire	Peter Picot.
Rutland	Gilbert Holm for the Countess Dowager of Cornwall.

Shropshire	John de Actone.
Southamptonshire	Thomas de Warblingtone.
Staffordshire	John de Actone.
Surrey and Sussex	Robert de la Knolle.
Warwickshire and Leicestershire	Richard de Herthulle, succeeded by John de Dene.
Westmoreland	Nicholas de Cliburne for Robert de Clifford and Idonea de Leyburne wife of John de Crumwell.
Wiltshire	Henry de Cobbeham, succeeded by John de Gerberge.
Worcestershire	Reginald le Porter for the Earl of Warwick.
Yorkshire	William de Houke.

Constable of the Tower of London.	Ralph of Sandwich.
Warden of the Cinque Ports	Robert Burghersh.
Warden of the Channel Isles	Otto de Grandison.
Warden of Carlisle	William Mulcaster.
Farmer of Bamborough Castle	Isabel de Vescy.
Warden of Knaresborough Castle.	Milo de Stapelton.
Warden of Skipton-in-Craven	Richard Oysel.
Farmer of Bolsover Castle	John Everdon.
Warden of Bristol Castle	Nicholas Fermbaud.
Warden of St. Briavels	John Botetourt.
Warden of Windsor	John of London.
Warden of Rockingham	Adam de Welles.
Farmer of Rochester Castle	Henry de Cobham.
Warden of Sandwich	Edgar Scarlet.

Warden of Pevensey - -	John Heringaud.
Warden of Devonshire Stannary.	Thomas de Sewneseye.
Steward of Cornwall - -	Thomas de la Hyde.

Mayor of London - - -	John Le Blount.

IRELAND.

Justiciar - - - -	John Wogan.
Chancellor - - - -	Thomas Cantock.
Treasurer - - - -	Richard Bereford.

SCOTLAND.

Warden south of Forth - -	John Segrave.
Warden beyond Forth - -	John, Earl of Athol.
Warden beyond Spey - -	William, Earl of Rosse.
Chamberlain - - - -	John Sandale.
Chancellor - - - -	William Bevercote.

AQUITAINE.

Seneschal of Aquitaine - -	John Havering.[1]
Constable of Bordeaux - -	Richard Havering.[1]
Seneschal of the Agenais -	William de Dene.[1]
Seneschal of Périgord, Cahorsin and Limousin.	Arnaud de Caupenne.
Treasurer of Agen - - -	Frisot de Montclar.[1]

[1] These ministers are appointed at this parliament.

THE KING'S COUNCIL.

i. Councillors of whose presence in this Parliament there is evidence, but who did not receive the Councillor's Writ.[1]

The Archbishop of Canterbury (*a*, *b*).
The Chancellor (*a*).
The Treasurer (*a*, *b*).
The Earl of Lincoln (*a*, *b*).
The Earl of Gloucester (*b*).
The Earl of Hereford (*a*, *b*).
The Earl of Warwick (*a*, *b*).
The Earl of Lancaster (*b*).
The Bishop of Durham (*a*, *b*).
The Bishop of Carlisle (*a*, *b*).
The Bishop of Salisbury (*b*).
The Bishop of Lincoln (*b*).
Aymer de Valence, Baron (*a*, *b*).
John of Britanny (*a*, *b*).[2]
Henry Percy, Baron (*a*, *b*).
Robert Clifford, Baron (*a*, *b*).
Hugh le Despenser, Baron (*b*).
Hugh Vere, Baron (*a*).
Walter Teye, Baron (*a*).
Adam Welles, Baron (*a*).
Thomas Berkeley, Baron (*a*).[3]
William Grandison, Baron (*a*).
William Rither, Baron (*a*).

[1] After what has been said above there will be no need to repeat that this list is put forward very diffidently. By the letter (*a*) are marked those men who are mentioned on the parliament roll, by the letter (*b*) those who during the parliament attest the royal charters.

[2] So far as we know he was not summoned either as baron or as councillor.

[3] He only appears as one of Almaric de St. Amand's manucaptors.

Edmund Deyncourt, Baron (*a*).
Robert Burghersh, Baron (*a*).
John Hastings, Baron (*b*).
John Segrave, Baron (*b*).
Robert de la Warde, Baron (*a*, *b*).
Robert Fitz Roger, Baron (*b*).
John Botetourt, Warden of the Scottish march (*a*).[1]
John Wogan, Justiciar of Ireland (*a*).
John Havering, Seneschal of Gascony (*a*).[2]
Ralph Sandwich, Constable of the Tower of London (*a*).
Nicholas Fermbaud, Constable of Bristol (*a*).
John Drokenesford, Keeper of the Wardrobe (*a*).
John Berwick [Keeper of the Privy Seal ?] (*a*).
John Banstead [King's Secretary ?] (*a*).

ii. Members of the Council who not being Prelates or Barons were nevertheless summoned to this Parliament.

Roger Brabazon, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Philip Willoughby, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
William Ormesby, Justice of the King's Bench.
Gilbert Roubury, Justice of the King's Bench.
Ralph Hengham, Chief Justice of the Common Bench.
William Bereford, Justice of the Common Bench.
Elias Beckingham, Justice of the Common Bench.
William de Mortimer, Itinerant Justice.
William Howard, Justice of the Common Bench.
Peter Mallore, Justice of the Common Bench.
William Carlton, Baron of the Exchequer.
John de L'Isle, Baron of the Exchequer.
Adam Crokedike, Itinerant Justice.

[1] We do not know that he was summoned on this occasion; but there seems to be every reason for calling him a baron.

[2] He has before now received the baronial summons and he joined in the letter sent to the Pope at the Lincoln Parliament.

William Inge, Itinerant Justice.

John Lovel of Snotescombe, Itinerant Justice, one of the clerks of the council.

Henry Guildford, Itinerant Justice.

Roger Hegham, Baron of the Exchequer.

John Batesford, Itinerant Justice.

Henry Spigurnel, Justice of the King's Bench.

Robert Retford, Itinerant Justice.

Master Robert Radeswell, Archdeacon of Chester.

Master John Derby, Dean of Lichfield.

Master Peter de L'Isle, Dean of Wells.

Master John Craucumbe, Archdeacon of the East Riding.

Master William Pickering, Archdeacon of Nottingham.

Master Robert Pickering, Canon of York.

Master Thomas Lugore.

Master William Kilkenny.

Master John de Caen, Notary of the Apostolic See.

Master Reiner Braundon.

Master Philip Martel.

Master Peter Dene.

Master Richard Plumpstock.

Receivers of Petitions.

Gilbert Roubury, J. B. R.; C.

John de Caen, Master of Chancery and Notary; C.

John Kirkby, Remembrancer of the Exchequer; C.

John Bush, Master of Chancery and Notary.

Auditors of Gascon Petitions.

The Treasurer.

Earl of Lincoln.

Aymer de Valence

John of Britanny.

John Havering, Seneschal of Gascony.

Arnaud de Caupenne, Seneschal of Périgord.
Prior of le Mas, Bernard Peletti, J. U. D.
Master Piers Arnaud de Vic.
Master Piers Aimery.
John Sandale, Chamberlain of Scotland, afterwards Chancellor of England.

Auditors of Petitions from Ireland and the Channel Islands.

John Berwick [Keeper of the Privy Seal ?].
Hervey Stanton, Itinerant Justice, afterwards C. J. B. R.
William de Dene, Seneschal of the Agenais.
William Mortimer, C.
Roger Beaufou, Itinerant Justice.

Receivers or Auditors of Scottish Petitions.

William Inge, C., afterwards justice in Scotland, and at a later time C. J. B. R.
Master Richard Havering, late Escheator north of Trent, and now Constable of Bordeaux.
Henry Guildford, Itinerant Justice; C.
James Dalilegh, Escheator south of Forth.
Master John Weston, The King's receiver in Scotland.

Committee to confer with the Ambassador of the Duke of Brabant.

The Treasurer, the Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Lincoln, Aymer de Valence, John Drokenesford, John Banstead.

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE ESTATES.

I. The Clergy.

(*a.*) *The Prelates.*

Robert Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury.

William Hamilton, Dean of York, Chancellor of England, guardian of the spiritualities of the Archbishopric.

John Salmon, Bishop of Norwich.

Thomas Wuldham, Bishop of Rochester.

Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham.

John Halaughton, Bishop of Carlisle.

Robert Orford, Bishop of Ely.

William Gainsborough, Bishop of Worcester.

Ralph Baldock, Bishop Elect of London or his vicegerent.

John Dalderby, Bishop of Lincoln.

[[1] Gilbert of St. Leofard, Bishop of Chichester.]

Thomas Button, Bishop of Exeter.

Richard Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford.

Simon of Ghent, Bishop of Salisbury.

Walter Haselshawe, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Walter Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Treasurer.

[[2] Henry Merewell, Bishop of Winchester.]

Leolin Bromfield, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Anian, Bishop of Bangor.

David Martin, Bishop of St. Davids.

John Monmouth, Bishop of Llandaff.

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[1] He died in Feb. before the Parliament met. His successor, John Langton, was elected on the 5th of April.

[2] He was elected on the 29th of January; the writs were issued on the 22nd, and no notice was then taken of this bishopric.

The Abbots of--

St. Edmund's,
St. Alban's,
St. Augustine's, Canterbury.
Westminster,
Waltham,
Evesham,
St. Mary's, York,
Peterborough,
Ramsey,
Gloucester,
St. Peter's, Bristol,
Malmesbury,
Glastonbury,
Selby,
Cirencester,
Reading,
Alnwick,
St. Agatha's,
Barlings,
Tupholm,
Bileigh,
Dale,
Newhouse,
Croxton,
St. Radegund,
Tichfield,
Lavenden,
Torre,
Holmcoltram,
Winchcombe,
Welbeck,
Hayles,
Furness,
Salley,
Newminster,
Jervaux,
Fountains,
Byland,
Meaux,
Kirkstead,
Roche,
Rufford,
Vaudey,
Garendon,
Cockersand,
Stanley in Arden,
Pipewell,
Combe,
Basingwerk.

Combermere.[1]
St. Werburgh's, Chester.
Crokesden.
Vale Royal.
Deulacresse.
Mereval.
Stanlaw.
Buildwas.

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[1] The prelates here placed below the line were summoned for the 16th of Feb.; it is not absolutely certain, though highly probable, that they were again summoned when the parliament was postponed to the 28th of February, Parl. Writs, i. p. 140.

Stanlow in Wiltshire.	Dunkeswell.
Swineshead.	Beaulieu.
Wardon.	Strata Florida.
Boxley.	Flaxley.
Stratford.	Tintern.
Tiltey.	Kingswood.
Bindon.	Waverley.
Quarr.	Revesby.
Netley.	Louth Park.

The Master of the Order of Sempringham.
The Master of the Temple.
The Prior of the Hospital.

(*b.*) *The Inferior Clergy.*

The priors of ten cathedral monasteries.
The deans of thirteen cathedral chapters.
The archdeacons of England and Wales, about fifty-seven in number
A proctor for each of twenty-three cathedrals.[1]
Two proctors for the clergy of each of twenty-one sees.

II.—The Temporal Lords.

Edward, Prince of Wales.
Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln.[2]
Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.
Ralph de Monthermer, Earl of Gloucester.
Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.
Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

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[1] The convent of Christ Church sent their precentor, John of Thanet; this is the only case in which we know the name of a proctor. Parl. Writs, i. 140.

[2] His name does not appear in the enrolment of the second summons; but he certainly was present at the parliament.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster.
Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus.

Henry of Lancaster.
Aymer de Valence.
John de Ferrers.
Henry de Percy.
Hugh le Despenser.
Robert Fitz Walter.
William le Latimer the elder.
Robert de Clifford.
Robert de Montalt.
John de Hastings.
John de la Mare.
John de Rivers.
John de Mohun.
Peter de Maulay.
Robert Fitz Pain.
Hugh de Courtenay.
Edmund Deyncourt.
John de St. John of Lageham.
Geoffrey de Geynville.
Thomas de Furnivall.
Robert de Tony.
Thomas de Berkeley.
William de Braose.
Peter Corbet.
William Martin.
Thomas de Multon.
John ab Adam.
Philip de Kyme.
John de Segrave.
Robert Fitz Roger.
Hugh de Vere.
Walter de Fauconberg.
Ralph Basset of Drayton.
Roger le Warre.
John Paynel.
William Paynel.[1]
Alexander de Balliol.
Hugh Pointz.
Roger de Mortimer.
Otto de Grandison.
William de Rithre.
Reginald de Gray.
Walter de Muncy.
Robert de Scales.
Adam de Welles.
Almaric de St. Amand.
William de Cantilupe.
John Engaine.
Gilbert Pecche.
John de Clavering.
Eustace de Hache.
William de Leybourne.
John de Beauchamp of Somerset.
William de Grandison.
Philip Darcy.
John Lestrange.

[1] His name does not appear in the second summons.

John de l'Isle.
John de Sudley.
Simon de Montacute.
William le Latimer, the younger.
Thomas le Latimer.
Walter de Teye.
Walter de Huntercombe.
Edmund de Hastings.
John of Lancaster.
John de St. John.
Robert la Warde.
Henry Tregoz.
Robert de Burghersh.
John Lovel of Titchmarsh.
Alan la Zousche.
Henry Tyeis.
Nicholas Segrave.
Brian Fitz Alan.
Fulk Fitz Warin.
John Fitz Reginald.
Geoffrey de Camvill.
William de Vavasour.
William Sampson.
William de Ferrers.
Robert de Grendon[1].
William de Morle[2].
Elyas Daubeny.
Edmund, Baron of Stafford.
Ralph Fitz William.
Bogo de Knoville.
Thomas de la Roche.
Theobald de Verdun the elder.
John de Craystok.
Theobald de Verdun, the younger.
William Tuchet.
Andrew de Estle.
Henry Huse.
Serlo de Nansladron.

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[1] Ralph de Grendon is named in the first, Robert in the second summons.

[2] William de Moeles is named in the first, William de Morle in the second summons. John de Moeles seems to have been at the parliament.

III. The Commons of the Realm.

——	Knights of the Shires.	Citizens and Burgesses.
Bedfordshire - -	John de Pabenham. Richard le Rous.	
Bedford - -		John Halyday. William Costyn.
Berkshire - -	Richard de Wyndesores. Richard Fokeram.	
Windsor - -		[No return.]
Wallingford -		Nicholas de la Barre. William Mareschall.
Reading - -		John le Akatour. William Bonenfaunt.
Buckinghamshire -	Roger de Tyringham. John Neyrnuyt.	
Marlow - -		Richard de Molendino.
Wycombe - -		Richard le Veel. Roger Allutarius. John le Pestur.
Cambridgeshire -	John le Moigne. Baldwin de Stowe.	
Cambridge - -		Michael Pylet. Thomas de Maddingle.
Cornwall - -	William de Botereaus. Thomas Lercedekne.	
Truro - -		John de Treiagu. John Knight.
Helston - -		Reginald de Treworgi. John de Treleghu.
Lostwithiel -		Ralph Corteis. Stephen le Rede.
Liskeard - -		John Carpentarius. Roger de Polscoth.
Launceston -		Peter son of John. Bartholomew Kethe.
Bodmin - -		William Caruballa. John Dira.[1]

[1] Nicholas Flaundre in the original return.

——	Knights of the Shires.	Citizens and Burgesses.
Cumberland - -	John de Wyggetone. Richard le Brun.[1]	
Carlisle - -		Robert de Grinnesdale. Alan de Grinnesdale.
Derbyshire - -	Thomas Folejaumbe. William Fauvel.	
Derby - -		John de la Cornere. Richard de Cardoyl.
Devon - - -	Robert Beaupel. Roger de Kokynton.	
Exeter - -		Nicholas Page. Walter de Langeden.
Barnstaple - -		Matthew de Chivenore. Ralph Welemer.
Totnes - -		John atte Welle. Michael de Maleston.
Plympton - -		Geoffrey Teg . . . . Warin de L . . . .
Dorset - - -	John de Muleburn. John de Turbrevill.	
Shafton - -		Laurence Pynge. John de Wyltone.
Blandford - -		Nicholas de Holte. Nicholas Horn.
Wareham - -		Stephen Godwyne. Walter Sparwe.
Bridport - -		John de Brideport. Roger Godfelawe.
Melcombe - -		[No return.]
Lyme - -		[No return.]
Dorchester -		William le Marescal. . . . . .
Essex - - -	John de Tany. William de Wauton.	
Gloucestershire - -	Thomas le Botiler. John Bisshop.	
Bristol - -		John Welishote. John Hasard.
Gloucester - -		William de Hertford. John de Combe.

[1] See Parl. Writs, i., p. vi.

——	Knights of the Shires.	Citizens and Burgesses.
Hereford - -	Grimbald Pauncefot. Walter de Hopton.	
Hereford - -		William Seyme. John Prude.
Leominster -		Hugh Hakelute. Robert de la Hulle.
Ledbury - -		William Esegar. Roger Fortherich.
Ross - -		Adam de la More. Thomas le Mercer.
Bromyard - -		Reginald le Skodiere. John le Machon.
Weobley - -		Philip de Sweyneston. Hugh Rouan.
Hertfordshire - -	Ralph de Monte Caniso. John Aygnel.	
Hertford - -		[No return, but perhaps Roger de Euere sat.]
St. Alban's -		[No return.]
Huntingdonshire -	John de Swyneford. John de Broughton.	
Huntingdon -		William de Bygenore. John de Sancto Licio.
Kent - - -	Henry de Apeldrefeud. Richard de Rokesley.	
Canterbury -		Stephen le Espicer. John Peabele.
Rochester - -		Simon Potyn. Robert de Bettlescumbe.
Lancashire - -	William de Clifton. William Banastre.	
Lancaster - -		John de Lancaster. Robert de Berwyk.
Preston -		Robert, son of William de Preston. Henry, son of William del Tounhende.
Leicestershire - -	John de Aungervill. Robert Poutrel.	
Leicester - -		William le Palmere. Hugh le Mercer.

	Knights of the Shires.	Citizens and Burgesses.
Lincolnshire - -	Henry de Baiocis. Thomas de Burnham.	
Lincoln - -		Stephen de Stanham. John Blake.
Grimsby - -		John de Elmeyde. Bartholomew le Blake.
Stamford - -		Clement de Melton. Hugh de Alverton.
London - - -		William de Coumbemartyn. Walter de Fynchingfeld.
Middlesex - -	William de Harpedene. Richard le Rus.	
Norfolk - -	John de Thorpe. Richard de Walsingham.	
Norwich - -		John de Morle. John le Graunt.
Yarmouth - -		Henry Rose. John Fastolf.
Lynn - -		John de Merlawe. Hugh de Massingham.
Northamptonshire -	Oliver la Zouche. John de Seyton.	
Northampton - -		John de Staunford. Robert de Bedeford.
Northumberland -	John de Cambhowe. Richard de Horsseley.	
Newcastle - -		Peter Graper. Thomas de Frismarisco.
Nottinghamshire -	Thomas Malet. Hugh de Hercy.	
Nottingham -		John filius Ade le Paumer. Walter de Thorneton.
Oxfordshire - -	Roger de Burghefeld. Giles de Insula.	
Oxford - -		Andrew de Pirye. Christopher filius Simonis.
Deddington -		John Tankrevy. William Gyllot.

——	Knights of the Shires.	Citizens and Burgesses.
Woodstock -		John de Wappenham.
		Reginald Bene.
Witney - -		John de Hustone.
		Walter Raulyn.
Chipping Norton -		Richard Aleyn.
		William Aleyn.
Rutland - -	Theobald de Neville.	
	Robert de Flixthorp.	
Shropshire - -	Richard de Harleye.	
	John le Estraunge.	
Shrewsbury -		William Vaghan.
		Thomas de Biketon.
Somersetshire - -	William de Stanton.	
	John de Wike.	
Bath - -		[No return.]
Bridgewater -		John Savan.
		Richard de Roubury.
Milborne - -		Thomas Adammes.
		Henry le Clerk.
Montacute - -		Andrew le Bakere.
		Henry le Porcher.
Langport - -		John de Petherton.
		Robert Gray.
Weare - -		John Cardon.
		Thomas Avery.
Taunton - -		[No return.]
Wells - -		John de la Fosse.
		William de Barton.
Ilchester - -		Adam Cole.
		Martin Cole.
Southampton - -	Hugh de Escote.	
	John de Popham.	
Winchester -		Robert de Littleton.
		John de Anne.
Andover - -		Henry de Morton.
		John Yarnyne.
Portsmouth -		[No return.]
Southampton -		[No return.]
Basingstoke -		[No return.]
Alton - -		[No return.]
Staffordshire - -	William Tromwyne.	
	Philip de Baryntone.	
Stafford - -		John filius Willelmi de Pikstok.
		Philip le Orfevere.
Lichfield - -		Vincent de Hulton.
		Nicholas Clericus.

——	Knights of the Shires.	Citizens and Burgesses.
Suffolk - - -	Nicholas de Weylaund.	
	Robert de Reydone.	
Ipswich - -		Richard Leu.
		Thomas Stace.
Dunwich - -		William de Bedale.
		William Austin.
Surrey - - -	John de Hamme.	
	Robert de Bekeswelle.	
Southwark - -		Richard le Clerk.
		Roger le Poleter.
Guildford - -		John Gerard.
		Andrew le Conestable.
Sussex - - -	William de Etchingeham.	
	Ralph Sauntzaver.	
Chichester - -		Edmund Gordon.
		Peter Bisshop.
Arundel - -		Godfrey Gingivre.
		William Wodelond.
Shoreham - -		Richard Serle.
		Simon Ivory.
Lewes - -		Geoffrey de Wolvehop.
		Walter Nyng.
Warwickshire - -	John Persevall de Somery.	
	[Peter de Wolvardington.][1]	
Warwick - -		Nicholas Aurey.
Coventry - -		Henry Bagod.
		Peter Baron.
Westmoreland - -	Hugh de Louthre.	
	Nicholas de Lorborne.	
Appleby[2] - -		William de Goldington.
		William de Berwys.
Wiltshire - -	Thomas de Sancto Omero.	
	Henry de Thysteldene.	
New Sarum -		Philip Aubyn.
		Henry le Speycer.

[1] From the writ for wages.

[2] See Parl. Writs, i. p. xxxix.

——	Knights of the Shires.	Citizens and Burgesses.
Wilton - -		Hugh Coterel.
		John Pycot.
Chippenham -		Henry Pas.
		John de Burle.
Malmesbury -		William Parmunter.
		Robert Armiger.
Cricklade - -		Richard Neel.
		John Yndolf.
Marlborough -		Roger Page.
		Philip le Boteler.
Bedwind - -		Edward le Irmangere.
		John le Irmangere.
Ludgarshall -		Adam Douce.
		John Dieu te eyde.
Mere - -		John Tony.
		Henry de Horsington.
Downton - -		Roger le Large.
		John Ervys or Ernys.
Devizes - -		Roger de Cheverel.
		William Codyhou.
Calne -		Ralph Pistor.
		John Godwyne.
Worcestershire - -	Robert de Bracy.	
	William de Fukeram.	
Worcester - -		Peter Colle.
		Roger le Barbour.
Yorkshire - -	Gerard Salvain.	
	John de Heslarton.	
York - -		Thomas le Aguler.
		John de Sexdecim Vallibus.
Ravensburgh -		Peter Atte See.
		William Pailleleve.
Kingston-upon-Hull		Richard de Grettford.
		Robert de Barton.
Scarborough -		Robert le Coroner.
		John Hamund.
Beverley - -		John le Porter.
		Stephen Rote.

MEMORANDA DE PARLIAMENTO REGIS APUD WESTMONASTERIUM DIE DOMINICA PROXIMA POST FESTUM S. MATHIÆ APOSTOLI ANNO REGNI REGIS EDWARDI FILII REGIS HENRICI TRICESIMO TERTIO.

o 71989. Wt. 3148. A

[m. 1.] [Memorand]a de Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Mathiæ Apostoli [anno regn]i Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tricesimo tertio.

1. [Ordinatio receptionis petitionum.]

Writs, i. 155. Rot. Parl. i. 159.

[1] [Ordine] fu par le Roi qe Sire Gilbert de Roubiry, Mestre Johan de Caam, Sire Johan de Kirkeby et Mestre [Johan Busshe receussent] totes les peticions de ceux qui vousissent peticions livrer a cest parlement de Westmouster. Et sur [ceo fut la crie faite] par comaundement le Roy en la grande sale de Westmouster, en Chauncelrie, devaunt les Justices du [Baunk, a l'Eschequer,] en la Gihalle de Loundres et en Westchep en cestes paroles :—Touz ceux qui peticions voudrent [bailler a cesti] proschein parlement les [liverount] de jour en autre entre cy et le primer dimengne de quarresme au plus t[art a Sire Gilbert de Roubiry,] Mestre [Joh]an [de Caam,] Sire Johan de Kirkeby et Mestre Johan Busshe, ou a un deux, qui sunt assig[nez pur les receivre entre cy et le] proschein dimengne de quarresme a plus tart. Et eux parmy cel ordeinement [et cel crye toutes] les peticions retournent en la fourme avauntdite.

Puis [appres le Roi assigna] Sire Willame Inge, Mestre Richard de Havering, Sire Henry de [G]ildeford, James [de Dalileghe, et Mestre Johan de] Westone de resceivre totes les peticions que toucherent le reaume d'Escoce. Et auxi ass[igna] l'Evesque de Cestre, le Count de [Ni]cole, Sire Aymar de Valence, Sire Johan de Bretaigne, Sir Johan [de Haverynq,] Sire Arnaud de Campenne, le Priour du Mas, Mestre Peres Arn[ald] de Bike,[2] Mestre Pieres Emerike, et

[1] Portions of this membrane are decayed. What is illegible is here supplied within brackets from the Vetus Codex.

[2] *Bik'*, Roll.

[Sire Johan de] Sandale de recevire et respoundre de toutes les peticions mises avaunt par les gentz de Gascoigne, [que poeynt estre] responduz saunz le Roi. Et auxi assigna le Roy Sire Johan de Berewike, Sire Hervy de Stauntone, [William] de Dene, Willame de Mortimer et Roger de Beaufou de receivre totes les peticions de ceux de Irland [et del] Isle de Gernesseye, et de respoundre a celes totes queux poient respoundre saunz le Roy. Et [totes les] peticions que toucherent les dites terres d'Escoce, de Gascoigne, d'Irlaunde et de Gerneseye tauntost [furent] livrees a ceux assignez illoeque, par les avauntditz Gilbert de Roubiry, Mestre Johan de Caam, Johan [de Kirkeby] et Mestre Johan Busshe en la fourme avauntdite.

2. Proclamatio.

Puis apres le xxj. jour de Marz fu fait une crie par comandement le Roy en cestes paroles:— Writs, i. 155. Rot. Parl. i. 159.

[Ercevesques,] Evesqes et autres Prelatz, Countes, Barouns, Chivalers des Countez, Citeyns et Burgeys et autres gentz de la commune, qe cy sount venuz al mandement nostre Seigneur le Roy a cest parlement, le Roi les mercie mout [de lour] venue et vuet qe quant a ore quil retournent a riere en leur pays, issi quil reviegnent prestement et saunz delay quele heure quil soient autre foiz remandez, sauve les Evesqes, Countes et Barouns, Justices et autres qui sount du Counseil nostre Seigneur le Roy, qe ceaux ne sen aillent sauntz especial counge du Roy. Et ceux qui ount a busoigner, que ceux demoergent a siwre lour busoignes. Et les chivalers qui sont venuz pur les Countez et les autres qui sont venuz pur les Citez et les Burghs siwent a Sire Johan de Kirkeby, et il lour fra avoir briefs davoir lour despenses en lour pays. Et lavantdit Johan de Kirkeby par la resoun de la crie avantdite, les nouns des chivalers qui vindrent pur les Countez et les nouns des autres qui vindrent pur les Citez et Burghs, livra au Chaunceler, et fist crier que toutz

ceux qui vousissent briefs sywre de leur despenses sicome desus est dit siwissent illueqes pur leur briefs.[1]

3. Ad petitionem Johannis de la Mare petentis gratiam Regis de c. marcis quas recepit de garderoba Regis tempore quo iter arripuit versus Va-coniam per præceptum Regis :— Mare.

ot. Parl. 159.

Ita responsum est : Rex perdonat. Lib. Canc.

Record Commissioners' Transcripts, vol. 151, *p.* 116.[2]

Johan de la Mare resut de la gardrobe le Rey cent marks a son aler en Gascoigne par comaundement nostre seignur le Rey, queus deners il entendy qe li fussent relesses par comaundement le Rey a sun revenir hors de Gascoigne, e ore vienent ces deners en demaunde a fere lever hastivement . . . . . ccle Johan de la Mare, par quey il est grevousement destreint. Pur quey il prie nostre seingnur le Rey qe de ceus deners ly voyle fere grace . . . . . ceo comaunder sa volente.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex perdonat.

Irr[otulatur].

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32–3, *Edw. I. m.* 36.

Baronibus pro Johanne de la Mare. Rex pro bono servitio quod idem Johannes Regi in partibus Vasconiæ et alibi actenus multipliciter impendit, perdonavit ei illas c. marcas in quibus Regi tenebatur de præstito sibi facto in garderoba Regis anno xxij° per manus Walteri de Langetone tunc custodis prædictæ garderobæ et quæ ab ipso Johanne per summonitionem Scaccarii, ut dicitur, exiguntur ; et ideo mandat Baronibus quod ipsum Johannem de prædictis c. marcis exonerari et quietum esse faciant. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxx. die Martii anno xxxiij°.

per ipsum Regem et petitionem de consilio.

4. Ad petitionem Prioris et Conventus Christi Ecclesiæ petentis remedium de hoc quod cum Isabella de Fortibus quondam Comitissa Albemarliæ eis per cartam suam dedisset decimam omnium cuniculorum in ma- Crist Chirche.

Rot. Parl. i. 159.

[1] The writs for wages, dated the 20th of March, will be found in Parl. Writs, i. 156.

[2] I have not found the original of this document.

nerio de Thorle in Insula Vecta, Willelmus Russel nunc custos insulæ prædictæ ipsos hujusmodi decimam habere non permittit, etc.:—

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus quod videant cartam et inquirere faciant de seisina et ulterius faciant quod justum fuerit.

Ancient Petitions, 9972.

Suthantone.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son counsail moustrent le Priour et Covent de Cristeschirche qe come Isabelle de Fortz Countesse de Aubermarle lour donast par sa chartre les dimes des ses conyngs en soen maner de Thornleye en le Idle de Wyzt, Monsire Willame Russel gardeyn de meisme le Idle ne soeffre poynt as avantditz Priour et Covent daver la disme avantdite; dont eux prient por Deu remedie quex, entendent qe nostre seignur le Roy eyt grace, a meintenir les aumoignes qe la dite Contesse fist a la maesoun avantnome.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat breve Cancellariæ Thesaurario et Baronibus quod videant cartam et inquirere faciant de seisina, et ulterius faciant quod justum fuerit.

Irr[otulatur].[1]

5. Hextildesham.

Ad petitionem Prioris de Hextildesham petentis quod cum Johannes de Normanvilla seisitus fuit de manerio de Staunfordham simul cum advocatione ecclesiæ ejusdem, et idem Johannes terras ad quas dicta advocatio pertinens fuit dedit cuidam Bernardo Priori de Hextildesham prædecessori Prioris nunc, tenendas sibi et successoribus suis etc. tempore Regis Henrici patris Regis nunc, qui ad eandem ecclesiam præsentavit etc., cujus præsentatus fuit admissus, idemque Prior dictam advocationem submisit ordinationi [cujusdam Nicholai] tunc Episcopi Dunolmensis, qui disposuit dictam advocationem sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum et dicto Priori et successoribus [suis

Rot. Parl. i. 159.

[1] This is accompanied by a transcript (A. P. 9973) of a charter of the Countess Isabella, dated 1292.

decimam] quinque villatarum infra parochiam illam ad valentiam xl. librarum [ut dicunt] unde Priores ejusdem loci pacifice [seisiti extiterint,] quod desicut dictus Episcopus Dunolmensis nullum jus habuit in dicta advocatione nisi per voluntariam occupationem [etc., Rex velit] eis dictam advocationem concedere et quod possint dictas decimas habere et tenere absque impedimento [etc. :—]

[Ita responsum est: Ostendat] jus suum coram justitiariis et fiat eis justitia.

Ancient Petitions, 9077.

A nostre seigneur le Roy moestrent le Priour de Hextildesham e le Covent, qe la ou un Johan de Normanville fut seisi de maner de Staunfordham ove les apurtinances e de la avowesone de la eglise de meme la vile com apurtenant a mem le maner, le quel Johan certaynz tenementz ensemblement ove lavowesone de meme la eglise dona e granta e par sa chartre conferma a un Bernard jadys Priour de Hexteldisham predecessour cest Priour e a ses successours a touz jours, par quel doun mem celuy Bernard Priour presenta un seon clerk Hugh de Stanbrige, qe a seon presentement fut rescew a meme la eglise e institut de Evesqe, e issi continua sa seisine com le dreit de sa eglise de Hextildesham taunt qe le temps un Nichol Evesqe de Durelm, le quel Nichol les mena par si graunte duresce e si graunte grevaunce les fist en tutes les choses qe eaux avoynt dedeinz sa diosyce, qe eaux ne les poaynt joyer, pur ceo qe le dist Priour refusa a presenter a la priere le dit Evesqe a la dite eglise de Stauntfordham un de ses clerks, taunt qe le dit Priour se souz mist de la dite avowesone a le ordeynement le dit Evesqe, qe ordina lavowesone a luy e a ses successours a touz jours, sauve de cynk vilettes des queles lavowesone les demura sicom devaunt fut lour, e dount le dist Evesqe ordina qe eaux reciuissent les dymes des garbes des avauntdites vilettes en propres uses a touz jours e a lour successours, des queles dymes le dit Bernard Priour e ses successours unt este seisiz de tut temps puys en cea; e puys apres nostre seignour le Roy le an de seon Regne xxix. porta seon bref de 'quare impedit' devaunt ses justices en Baunk vers Antoyn Evesqe de Durelm, qe il luy suffresit presenter convenable persone a meme cele eglise, en assignount sa resone par la forfetoure un Richard Lovell Normaunt e Isabelle sa feme fyle e une des heyres de le dit Johan de Normanvil, e recovera sa presentement pur la tierce voydaunce, de ceo qe la dite

Isabelle femme mem celuy Richard Lovelle fut la tierce fyle Johan de Normanville; par quay il prient a nostre seignour le Roy qe il les dymes des avauntdites vilettes les voyle suffryr aver e joyer en pees cum eaux e lour predecessors unt ewe du temps del ordeynement avauntdit, issint qe par colour de ceo jugement qe se fist devers le Evesqe, a quay eaux ne furent my partie, ne forsjugez ne sunt, ne seyent deletez ne ostez, mes de sa grace les voyle cel estat confermer, desicom ceo est le dreit de lour eglise de si ancien[1] temps com devaunt dit, si qe eaux plus especialment serent tenuz a prier perdurablement pur nostre seigneour le Roy e pur la Royne e lour enfaunz.[2]

6. Communitas Cumbr[iæ].

Ad petitionem communitatis comitatus Cumber[landiæ] petentis remedium quod cum perambulatio facta fuisset per præceptum Regis [in Ingelwod et] brevia inde exierunt justit[iario] forestæ et vicecomiti de carta super hoc facta manutenenda et de hominibus partium illarum [ponendis in seisina] secundum tenorem dictæ cartæ, et quia absente dicto justitiario dictus vicecomes ipsam communitatem in seisina [hujusmodi posuit etc., idem] justitiarius quosdam homines dictæ communitatis attachiat, placitat et indebite molestat etc.:— Rot. Parl. i. 159.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: [Rex vult] quod carta de perambulatione forestæ manuteneatur, et quod indictati sunt[3] sint [in gratia] Regis cum sibi placuerit di[cere voluntatem suam].

Ad petitionem prædictæ communitatis petentis remedium de hoc quod Robertus de [Clifforde] justitiarius dictæ forestæ homines [de Allerdale] distringit pro putura forestar[iorum] loco deafforestato per perambulationem etc. sicut fieri consuevit [antequam peram]bulatio facta fuit etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod disaffores[tatus] s[it] set quod sit de [warenna, et rem]aneat pultura ut fieri consuevit.

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[1] *alcien*, Record.

[2] No sign of an endorsement is apparent.

[3] Corr. *sic*.

Ancient Petitions, 13200.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son conseil mustre la comunaute du counte de Cumberland qe par la ou la purale fut fete par comaundement nostre seigneur le Roy en Ingelwode, e pus meme la purale par la chartre nostre dit seignur le Roi fut grante a tenir en la manere qe ele fut fete, e sur ceo brefs issirent un a Sire Robert de Clifforde justice de la Forest avauntdit e vn autre bref au Viscounte de Cumberlande de maintenir lavauntdite chartre e mettre les gentz du pais en seisine solunc les pointz de la dite chartre ; e pur ceo qe le dit Sire Robert de Clifford ne fut pas en terre a la seisine fere si furent les ditz gentz mis en seisine solunc les pointz de la dite chartre par le dit Viscounte solunc son garaunt ; e sur ceo le dit Robert a sa venue pur ceo qil ne entrerent my par luy, si fit attacher plusurs gentz de la dite comunaute et autres grevances les fit e uncore fet encountre la dite charte ; par quei il prient au dit nostre seignur le Roy e a son consail qe le dit Sire Robert cesse de teus grevances fere, e qe la dite chartre soit maintenue en toutz pointz.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Rex vult quod carta de perambulatione forestæ manuteneatur, et quod indictati sic sint in gratia Regis cum sibi placuerit dicere voluntatem suam.

Irr[otulatur].

7. Ad petitionem Mariæ filiæ Regis petentis quod cum Rex ei per cartam suam concederit quædam maneria [cum pertinentiis suis tenenda] ad terminum vitæ suæ, quod Rex de gratia sua ei concedere velit escaetas, wardas et maritagia quæ accidere [contingent in locis] prædictis, et quod carta sua super hoc innovetur etc. :— Maria filia Regis.

Rot. Parl. 160.

Ita responsum est : Le Roy graunte les choses [que sont tenutz des maners] e denz les maners et nemie des choses que sont tenues hors des maners.

Ancient Petitions, 13744.

A son trescher seignur et pere nostre seignur le Roy prie Marie sa fille, que come il li ait grante par sa chartre aucuns manoirs ove les apurtenances a tenir a sa vie, quil de sa grace li voille granter les eschaetes gardes et mariages

qui escherront en meismes les lieus, et selon cez pointz seit sa chartre changee.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Le Roi graunt les choses que sont tenuz de maners et denz les maners [et ne mie des choses que sont hors des maners [1]cest a savoir des choses que sont del cors des manoirs.[2]

Irr[otulatur].

8. Cokermuth.

Ad petitionem Burgensium de Cokermuthe petentium quod Rex velit eis concedere pontagium ad reparationem [trium pontium ejusdem] burgi qui asportati fuerunt per cretinam aquæ ante Natale hoc anno etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Fiat per [quinquennium].

Ancient Petitions, 22.

A nostre seygnur le Rey prient ses burgeys de Cokermuthe en le counte de Cumbrelande, qe come les treys pountz de mesme le burghe feussent enportez avaunt le Nowel dreyn passe par la grant cretine de ewe qadoncs feu, par quey le dist burgh, qe est burghe le Rey, e le marche e totes les fermes le Rey illeuqes sount grauntement enpirez, e le pays enviroun moult endamage, qe le Rey de sa grace lour voille graunter pountage a durer taunt come il luy plest pur refeyre mesme les pountz.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat per quinquennium.

Irr[otulatur].

9. Robertus Priour.

Ad petitionem Roberti Priour petentis quod cum ipse jam quinque annis elapsis steterit in prisona . . . . . ad sectam Gwydonis Ferre et nullam deliberationem habere potuit hucusque quod Rex de gratia sua . . . . . Roberto deliberationem suam :—

Ita responsum est, quod sequatur breve de Cancellaria domini Regis justitiariis ad [gaolam prædictam deliberandam] assignatis quod si quis versus eum loqui voluerit procedant ad deliberationem ejusdem quod si

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[1–2] Probably postscript.

non . . . . . quod prædictus Gwydo præmuniatur quod sit ad prædictam deliberationem si voluerit, eo quod per ipsum . . . . . .

10. Ad petitionem Simonis le Parker imprisonati apud Cantuariam pro suspectione mortis hominis [petentis remedium de hoc quod] ubi justitiarii assignati ad gaiolam deliberandam procedere deberent ad deliberationem suam, quidam per [procurationem ma]livolam[1] calumpniati sunt juratores quos ministri Regis pro deliberatione hujusmodi coram dictis justitiariis [venire faciunt per maliciam] præcogitatam, per quod iidem justitiarii ulterius procedere nolunt, ita quod ipse [et alii diversi in casu consimili remittuntur] prisonæ ad grave dampnum ipsorum etc. :— Petitio Henrici Parker, et ordinatio facta pro tota communitate regni.

Rot. Parl. i. 160.

Ita responsum est: De inquisitionibus coram [justitiariis quibuscumque capiendis] et in quibus dominus Rex est pars qualitercumque, concordatum est per dominum Regem et totum consi[lium et ordinatum, quod de cetero] licet per ipsos qui pro domino Rege sequuntur dicatur quod juratores inquisitionum illarum, [seu aliqui illorum, non sint boni] pro Rege, non propter hoc remaneant inquisitiones illæ capiendæ, sed si illi qui sequuntur pro Rege aliquos juratorum illorum calumpniati fuerunt, assignent certam causam calumpniæ suæ et inquiratur veritas illius calumpniæ secundum consuetudinem curiæ, et procedatur ad captionem illarum inquisitionum prout [compertum fuerit si calumpniæ] veræ sint necne juxta discretionem justitiariorum.[2] Lib. in Canc.

11. Ad petitionem [Abbatis et Conventus] de Holmcoltran petentium quod Rex confirmare velit cartam Regis Ricardi eisdem et domui suæ factam quam Holmcoltran.

[1] The roll has *malivolum.*

[2] This response, known from the Vetus Codex, has been commonly received as a statute. In the Commissioners' edition it is printed in Vol. i., p. 143.

cartam Rex [Johannes] et Rex Henricus pater Regis nunc eis confirmarunt ut dicunt, in allocatione xlvj. lib. xvij. sol. x. den. in quibus Rex eis tenetur, unde habent talliam et billam de garderoba etc. :— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Adeat Cancellariam et habeat breve Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario ut secundum tenorem petitionis fiat sibi justitia.

[m. 1d.]

12. [1]Ad petitionem Rogeri de Mortuo Mari petentis . . . . remedium de eo quod cum . . . . . Mawardin teneantur de eodem Rogero per parvam serjantiam . . . . . Edmundus frater Regis illas tenuit de domino Henrico Rege patre suo, escaetor [Regis] tempore [quo ipse] . . . . . [in Vasconia] dicta tenementa seisivit in manum Regis pro eo quod invenit partem inde alienatam . . . . . distr' ad reddendum homagium Regi etc. et post mortem cujusdam tenentis inde custodiam [terræ et heredis infra ætatem existentis etc. :—]

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod vocatis partibus coram eis . . . . . .

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32-3 *Edw I. m.* 39.

Baronibus pro Rogero de Mortuo Mari. Rex ex querela Rogeri de Mortuo Mari accepit quod, cum Edmundus quondam frater Regis, cui dominus Henricus quondam Rex Angliæ pater Regis dedit et concessit manerium de Mawardyn in comitatu Hertfordiæ [2] habendum et tenendum eidem Edmundo et heredibus et assignatis suis de ipso patre R[egis] et heredibus, suis Regibus Angliæ cum hominibus, homagiis, redditibus, servitiis, wardis, releviis, escaetis, villanis, villenagiis, dominicis, boscis, stagnis, molendinis, piscariis et omnibus aliis appenditiis, et pertinentiis suis imperpetuum, adeo libere plene et integre sicut dictus pater R[egis] manerium prius tenuerat supradictum, dederit et concesserit Rogero de Mortuo Mari patri prædicti Rogeri manerium prædictum, habendum et

[1] This portion of the roll is sadly decayed.

[2] *Sic*, corr. *Herefordiæ*.

tenendum eidem Rogero heredibus et assignatis suis de dicto patre Reg[is] et heredibus prædictis cum appenditiis et pertinentiis suis quibuscunque imperpetuum adeo [1] libere quiete et integre sine aliquo retenemento sicut idem Edmundus manerium illud de dono dicti patris R[egis] habuerit et tenuerit, reddendo inde per annum prædicto patri Reg[is] et heredibus suis unum par calcarium deauratorum ad Pascha pro omni servitio ad dictum patrem R[egis] et heredes suos prædictos inde pertinente, quas quidem donationem et concessionem Rex dicto Rogero patri prædicti Rogeri per ipsum Edmundum sic factas dictus pater Reg[is] [2] pro se et heredibus suis confirmavit per cartam suam, ac dictus Rogerus pater prædicti Rogeri, habita seisina sua de prædicto manerio cum omnibus pertinentiis suis prædictis libere, quiete et integre sine aliquo retenemento imperpetuum [3] escaetor Regis quasdam terras et tenementa quæ de dicto Rogero ratione manerii prædicti per serviantiam tenebantur pro eo quod quædam eorundem tenementorum sine assensu Regis per tenentes eorundem aliis tenentibus eorum de eodem manerio alienata fuerunt, dum idem Rogerus fuit in obsequio Regis in partibus Vasconiæ, quo quidem tempore Matildis de Mortuo Mari mater prædiciti Rogeri tenuit manerium illud cum pertinentiis ad vitam suam ex dimissione præfati Rogeri, cepit in manum Regis, et tenentes terrarum et tenementorum illorum sic alienatorum, pro quibus homagia sua præfato Rogero prius fecerant, per captionem prædictam distrinxit ad homagia sua de eisdem terris et tenementis facienda, et custodiam terrarum et [4] tenementorum Walteri de Monemewe qui de ipso Rogero in manerio prædicto tenuit per servitium militare, pro eo quod tres acras de terris et tenementis prædictis sic alienatis tenuit die quo obiit, seisivit in manum Regis ratione minoris ætatis heredis ejusdem Walteri, et custodiam illam [5] una cum maritagio ejusdem heredis præfato Rogero [6] sic deforciavit in ipsius Rogeri dampnum non modicum et exheredationis periculum manifestum : et quia Rex præfato Rogero injuriari non vult in hac parte, mandat Baronibus quod vocatis coram eis in Scaccario prædictis escaetore et Rogero et auditis tam ipsius escaetoris rationibus pro jure Regis in hac parte, quam ipsius Rogeri pro jure suo, quod sibi competere

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[1] *ideo*, Record.
[2] *Sic.*
[3] An omission may be suspected.
[4] Omit *et*, Record.
[5–6] This passage is repeated.

asserit in præmissis, inspectisque si necesse fuerit cartis et munimentis quæ idem Rogerus inde habet, tam Regi quam præfato Rogero secundum consuetudinem regni inde fieri faciant debitum et festinum justitiæ complementum. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium iiij^to^ die Aprilis anno xxxiij.

per petitionem retornatam de consilio.

Ancient Petitions, 6327.

A nostre seynour le Roy e a son consayl mostre Roger de Mortimer que come tors ly furint fetz en seon maner de Mawerdin en la conte de Hereford par leschetour, le dit Roger ce pleynt a nostre seynour le Roy e a seon consayl e bref ly fu donee a Tresourer e a Barons del Echekere [teuz com le tranescrit] que est atache a cete bille, le queu bref il ad sywy devant Tresourer e Barons pus la date du bref e unke ne poeyt estre respondu, de quey il prie a nostre seynour le Roy e a seon consayl remedie[1]

13. Memorandum de statu regni Scotiæ.

Dominus Rex injunxit Episcopo Glasguensi, Comiti de Carrike et Johanni de Moubray quod tractatum adinvicem haberent super articulis tangentibus regnum Scotiæ subscriptis, videlicet, de die et loco parliamenti Regis super statu regni et hominum Scotiæ de hominibus Scotiæ qui ad parliamentum illud venient, et de aliis qui in partibus illis moram facient pro custodia terræ prædictæ, et quod super hoc consulti, Regi scire facerent avisiamenta sua etc. Et prædicti Episcopus, Comes et Johannes die Veneris xxvj. die Martii respondebant Regi super articulis prædictis sub hac forma :— Writs, i. 155. Rot. Parl. i. 160.

A les [articles] qe nostre seigneur le Roi ad comande l'Evesqe de Glasg[eu] et au Count de Carrike e a Johan de Moubray quil dient leur avis, ceo est a savoir del lieu e del jour de son parlement endroit des persones [d'Escoce] qi a ceu parlement vendront

[1] The endorsement, if any, is concealed by the label, but seemingly there was no endorsement. At the bottom of the petition are holes, showing that another document has been sewn to it. I do not think that this is the petition mentioned by our roll; it seems to belong to a later stage in the proceedings.

e les queux demorront en pais pur la garde de la terre. Endroit [du dit] lieu, il lour est avys que ce soit a la volunte e al eese nostre seignur le Roi, issint si li plest qil voille [avoir] regard a lestat de son people d'Escoce. Et endreit del dit jour auxi ensoit a sa volente, [mes il lour] semble que devant la Seint Johan le Baptistre, sil plest a nostre seignur le Roi, ne purra mi bonement estre, pur ce qe avant la Pasqe ne poent il bonement venir en lour pays e adonc covendra que la commune [d'Escoce] ce feust garni a certein jour e a certain lieu par briefs de la Chancelrie e par les ministres nostre seignur [le Roi,] le queu jour de lour assemble ne puet estre bonement, si li plest, devant l'Ascension prochein, e [apres ceu] temps auront il assez a faire de eux aparlier jusqes la feste de Seint Johan avaunt nome de venir la ou il plera nostre seignur le Roi.

Et endreit des persones qui deivent venir, avys lour est que deus Evesques, deus Abbees, deus Countes, deus Barons e deus pur la commune un de cea la mier e un autre de la, les queux serront esleuz par la commune d'Escoce a lour assemble, suffiroit sil plest a nostre seigneur le Roi. E si plus voille avoir soit a sa volente. E endreit des persones qui demorront en pays pur garder la dite terre, avis leur est que les gardeins nostre seignur le Roi e ses ministres ove la dite communaute d'Escoce qui demorront en pays purront suffire pur la garde de la dite terre.

Et præmissis lectis coram Rege et consilio suo prædicto vicesimo sexto die Martii, sic responsum est per ipsum Regem.—Rex vult et concedit quod dies parliamenti Scotiæ sit a die Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in tres septimanas. Et quod parliamentum illud sit Londoniæ. Et quod decem qui eligentur per totam communitatem ut supra continetur [veniant] ad [dictum] parliamentum pro tota communitate terræ Scotiæ. De custodia [terræ] Scotiæ fiat custodia per

custodes et ministros Regis et per communitatem terræ Scotiæ prout Episcopus Glasguensis, Comes de Carrik et Johannes de Moubray consentiunt et ordinant etc.

[Ad petitionem prædictorum Episcopi, Comitis et] Johannis petentium quod prædicti homines qui electi erunt pro communitate Scotiæ ad veniendum ad parliamentum [Regis, possint habere] custus [et expensas] suas de dicta communitate, et quod Rex velit concedere quod duo vel tres quos dicta communitas [ad hoc eliget,] habeant potestatem de Rege ad levandum hujusmodi rationabiles expensas de eadem communitate etc. :—

Ita responsum est [per Regem] ; Rex vult quod illi decem qui eligentur ad veniendum ad parliamentum Regis [pro tota communitate terræ Scotiæ, habeant expensas] suas de tota communitate Scotiæ, et quod duo legales homines citra mare [Scotiæ] et duo [legales homines] ultra mare eligantur ad hujusmodi expensas assidendas et levandas per visum et consilium [Custodis Regis Scotiæ et] Camerarii.

[m. 2.] *Adhuc Memoranda de Parliamento Westmonasterii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici xxxiij° videlicet de petitionibus irrotulatis.*

14. Vincentius de Hiltone.

Ad petitionem Vincentii de Hiltone petentis remedium sibi fieri de uno mesuagio cum pertinentiis in L . . . . . .[1] adquisivit de Magistro Willelmo de Wymundeham et post mortem dicti Willelmi captum fuerit in [manum domini Regis] per escaetorem pro debitis quæ idem Magister Willelmus Regi debuit die quo obiit :—

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: [Perquirat[1]] sibi in Cancellaria per breve novæ disseisinæ.

[1] Illegible.

15. Ad petitionem Ricardi de Huwelle petentis remedium de hoc quod Thomas de Sancto Laudo clericus cooperuit se in deceptionem curiæ Regis per protectionem Regis in quodam placito de nocumento molendini ipsius Ricardi in Claypol, quæ quidem protectio concessa fuit Thomæ de Sancto Laudo militi in guerra Scotiæ cum Rege tunc existenti, per quod placitum prorogatum fuit et adhuc est:— Ricardus de Huwelle.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram Justitiariis coram quibus pendet placitum etc., et ipsi Justitiarii secundum ordinationem inde factam per consilium [facient] ei justitiam.

16. Ad petitionem Andreæ de Tange firmarii Regis manerii de Harewode petentis quod possit venire ad Scaccarium ad quindenam Paschæ proximo futuram ad computandum de firma manerii prædicti et interim habere respectum de arreragiis firmæ prædictæ:— Andr. de Tange.

Ita responsum est: Fiat per breve de Scaccario.

17. Rot. Parl. i. 160. Ad petitionem Prioris et Conventus de Kenelworthe petentium quod Rex cartas progenitorum suorum Regum Angliæ de possessionibus domus suæ prædictæ velit confirmare, et etiam quod Rex velit eos licentiare de appropriando eis decem libratas terræ in villa de Radeford in comitatu Warewici: Kenelworthe Prior.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram Thesaurario et sibi associandis pro hujusmodi finibus etc. Ad secundam responsum est: Sequatur breve in Cancellaria si sit ad dampnum. Lib. in Canc.

18. Ad petitionem Prioris Cruc[is] Rosei [1] petentis remedium de diversis gravaminibus et distractionibus factis per Robertum de Scales:— Crux Ros' Prior.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur in Cancellaria.

[1] Royston.

19. Ad petitionem Johannis filii Alani de Walkyng-
Ebor. Walkingham. ham petentis remedium quod cum idem Alanus tenuit tres carucatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Farnham quietas
Lib. in Canc. de putura forestariorum de Knaresburghe, Ricardus de Cornubia quondam senescallus Comitis Cornubiæ per duritiam et districtionem de tenementis prædictis ad puturam prædictam levavit, dum Adam filius et hæres prædicti Alani et frater dicti Johannis fuit infra ætatem et in custodia etc., et Milo de Stopeltone nunc senescallus in terris prædictis distringit:—

Ita responsum est: Veniant ad Scaccarium tam senescallus quam querens, et ostendat querens quid habet de acquietantia, et super hoc fiat justitia et mandetur breve de Cancellaria.

Ancient Petitions, 13227.

Ebor.

A nostre seyngur le Roy et a son counseil mustre Johan le fuz Alayn de Walkyngham, ke la ou levaundit Aleyn tynt en demeyn troys carues de terre ove les apurtenaunces en la vile de Farnham quites de pouture de pestre les parkers de la haye de Knarresburghe e de tele estate morust seysi la vint Sire Richard de Cornwaylle ke aduncke fust seneschalle le Counte de Cornwaylle de Knarresburghe par duresce et par detresce la peuture de les avauntdiz tenemenz leva taunt com Adam fuz et eyr lavaundit Alayn e frere meyme cesti Johan, ky eyr il est, fust deynz age et en garde, et issint tout le tens Adam continua, ke morust deynz age et en gard, et pus apres sa morte tout le tens meyme cesti Johan taunt com il fuist deynz age et en garde, et quant meime cesti Johan vynt a son age et volayt tenir les tenemenz deschargez ausi come il furent en tens lavaundit Aleyn son pere, la vent Sire Miles de Estappeltone ore seneschalle de Knarresburghe e destreynt si grevusement lavauntdit Johan pur cele peuture kyl ne put sa terre gaynner, dount il prie a nostre seyngur le Roy et a son conseil remedy.

(*Endorsement.*) Veniant ad Scaccarium tam senescallus quam querens et ostendat querens quid habet de acquietantia et fiat super hoc justitia et hoc mandetur per breve de Cancellaria.

20. Ad petitionem [Comunitatis] Northumbriæ petentis remedium quod, cum de communi consilio ordinatum sit quod Justitiarii de Banco eant tempore vacationis ad juratas et inquisitiones capiendas de placitis coram eis placitatis in alleviationem populi regni etc., nullus Justitiariorum prædictorum, diu est, venit ibidem ad inquisitiones capiendas sicut alibi fecerunt, nec Justitiarius ad assisas capiendas assignatus venit, unde dicta Communitas dampnum et exheredationem hucusque sustinuit:— Communitas Northumbriæ.

Rot. Parl. i. 161.

Ita responsum est: Quoad inquisitiones de banco ordinatum est quod Lambertus de Trikyngham illas expediat, et quoad assisas injungetur Justitiariis quod illas expediant etc.

21. Ad petitionem Fawkes de Lyndeley petentis remedium quod ubi ipse et antecessores sui a tempore quo non extat memoria se pro voluntate sua de bosco suo de Lyndeley qui non est de feodo nec de dominio de Knaresburghe appruare solebant, Milo de Stapeltone nunc senescallus de Knaresburghe ipsum impedit etc.:— Ebor. Fawkes de Lyndeley.

Ita responsum est: Veniat Milo et audiatur coram Baronibus de Scaccario et audiatur querens et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria et fiat justitia. Lib. in. Canc.

Ancient Petitions, 13177.

Ebor. A nostre seingur le Roy et a son conseil mustre Faukys de Lyndelay que la ou il et toutz sees auncestres du tens dount memoire ne curt se solaynt a leur volunte approver de lour boys de Lyndelay ky nient nest du fee ne de la seyngurie de Knarresburghe, la vent Sire Miles de Estappeltone que ore est seneschalle de Knarresburghe et luy desturbe de fere son profite com unt fete ses auncestres devaunt luy du boys avauntdit a son grant damage et desheritesone de ses eyres. Dount il prie a nostre seingur le Roy et a son conseil remedy.

(*Endorsement.*) Veniat Milo et audiatur coram Baronibus de Scaccario et audiatur querens et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria et fiat justitia.

Irr[otulatur].

22. Ebor. Homines residentes infra liberam chaciam de Knar.

Ad petitionem hominum residentium infra liberam chaciam de Knaresburghe petentium remedium quod Milo de Stapeltone senescallus ibidem vult [eos amerciare quia] canes eorum non sunt expeditati contra formam magnæ cartæ :—

Lib. in Cancellar.

Ita responsum est: Audiatur Milo [et videatur carta ad] Scaccarium et super hoc mandetur Thesaurario et Baronibus etc. [per breve de] Cancellaria et justitia fiat.

Ancient Petitions, 13184.

Ebor. A nostre seyngur le Roy et a soen counsail monstrent les gentz que sount resauntz dedentz sa fraunche chace de Knarresburghe que Sire Miles de Estappeltone que ore est seneschalle nostre seyngnur le Roy de Knarresburghe les veut amercier pur ceo qe il trove lours cheyns nient espeutez. Et ceo est encountre la chartre nostre seyngur le Roy. Dount il prient a nostre seyngur le Roy et a soen counsail remedie.

(*Endorsement.*) Audiatur Milo et videatur carta ad Scaccarium et super hoc mandetur Thesaurario et Baronibus etc. per breve de Cancellaria et justitia fiat.

Irr[otulatur].

23. Alex. de Perci.

Ad[1] petitionem Alex . . . . . quod . . . . . compoto versus Abbatem . . . . . de terris quas tenuit . . . . . sok . . . . . per mortem ipsius Abbatis :—

Ita responsum . . . . . .

24. Willelmus le Harpur.

Ad petitionem Willelmi le Harpur ten' . . . . . Ala . . . . . fuisset de tenementis prædictis coram Johanne de Val . . . . . tenementa prædicta adjudicasset Willelmo de Befolde injuste . . . . . fuit ad respondendum coram Episcopo Wyntoniensi et sociis suis auditoribus querelarum de ministris Regis . . . . . recordum rotulorum dicti itineris, quo viso et examinato injustum inven-

Lib. in Canc.

[1] The writing on this part of the roll has almost disappeared, as though it had been washed out.

tum fuit unde seisina adjudicata fuit eidem Alano de terris et tenementis prædictis, dictus Willelmus de Befolde petit tenementa prædicta per breve de nova disseisina versus prædictum Willelmum le Harpur, et sunt ad judicium si assisa etc. :—

Ita responsum est . . . . . just' assign' injurientur ei in aliquo faciat venire processum coram Rege et fiet ei remedium.

25. Ad petitionem Ricardi de Harecourt petentis quod Willelmus Inge et Nicholaus Fermbaud eant sine brevi de magno sigillo ad assisam novæ disseisinæ capiendam versus Ricardum Noel et Willelmum de Harecourt et [Aviciam] quæ fuit uxor Ricardi de Lowe de manerio de Neutone Harecourt unde reversio spectat ad hæredem, etc. :— Harecourt. Rot. Parl. i. 161. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Respondeatur parti conquerenti, quod Rex vult certificari de jure suo etc. Et per consilium ordinatur extra indorsamentum dictæ petitionis quod, quia Rex in casu prædicto de facili posset falli quod mandetur Ricardo de Erlesby transcriptum istius petitionis et mandetur eidem quod certificet Regem de jure suo. Memorandum.

26. Ad petitionem communitatis comitatus Lancastriæ petentis quod Rex velit assignare Johannem Biroun et . . . . .[1] de Burnham ad inquirendum de malefactoribus contra pacem in prædicto comitatu :— Communitas comit. Lancast. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Assignentur Milo de Stapeltone et Johannes Biroun ad inquirendum etc.

27. Ad petitionem Ricardi de Ribale petentis remedium sibi fieri super injusta captione et detentione averiorum :— Ryhale.

Ita responsum est: Eat in Cancellariam et fiat ei

[1] The illegible name is perhaps *Thomas*; see Foss, Judges, iii. 67.

Lib. in Canc. breve vicecomiti ubi averia capta fuerunt [de averiis][1] illis replegiandis etc.

28. Bradele. Ad petitionem Johannis de Bradele conquerentis de Gerino le Lindraper :—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur in Cancellaria juxta legem et consuetudinem regni.

29. Aumonier. Ad petitionem Adæ le Aumodner de Burgo Sancti Petri conquerentis de Godefrido Abbate dictæ Abbatiæ eo quod idem Abbas dictum Adam injuste exheredavit de una seriantia et aliis juribus . . . . in dicta Abbatia ad eum spectantibus :—

Ita responsum est: Testatum est quod placitum inde [pendet] coram Justitiariis domini Regis et ibi sequatur.

30. Bertelmeu. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Sancto Bartholomæo de Wandelesworthe de comitatu Surreiæ conquerentis de . . . . . Petro de Spineto de eo quod idem Petrus pavit blada crescentia ipsius Bartholomæi [cum] averiis suis :—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur breve de transgressione in [Cancellaria].

31. Suttone. Ad petitionem Johannis de Suttone quondam subescaetoris in comitatu Essexiæ petentis [restitutionem] xiiij. lib. ix. sol. x. den. de Umfrido de Waledene :—

Ita responsum est: Si [intelligat se][2] habere jus, adeat Cancellariam et ibi impetret.

32. Wygorn. Ad petitionem Episcopi Wigorniensis petentis quod cum Godefridus Episcopus Wygorniensis prædecessor suus perquisivisset unum me[suagium et] tres caru- Rot. Parl. i. 161.

[1] Illegible.

[2] Very dubious.

catas terræ de feodo suo proprio in Westhulle quæ tenebantur de eodem Episcopo sine medio et ea postmodum reddidisset Regi, et Rex tenementa illa concessisset dicto Episcopo et successoribus suis imperpetuum per cartam Regis, qui inde obiit seisitus ut de jure ecclesiæ suæ, escaetor Regis, post mortem dicti Godefridi dicta tenementa cepit in manum Regis [et per quandam inquisitionem] procuratam ea inter alias terras et tenementa de hereditate dicti Godefridi liberavit Johanni Giffard heredi [ejusdem Godefridi, unde petit] remedium :—

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve escaetori Regis quod reseisiat in manum Regis [tenementa contenta in petitione] de quibus Episcopus obiit seisitus. Et qui clamat habere jus in eisdem sequatur coram Rege. Lib. in Canc.

Ancient Petitions, 12816.

[A fragmentary petition addressed "A nostre seignur le Rey e a son consail" and endorsed with the response given above.]

Coram Rege Roll, Pasch. 33 *Edw. I., m.* 10.

Wigorn. Dominus Rex mandavit Waltero de Gloucestria escaetori suo citra Trentam breve suum in hæc verba— "Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et "Dux Aquitaniæ dilecto et fideli suo Waltero de Gloucestria "escaetori suo citra Trentam, salutem. Monstravit nobis "venerabilis pater W. Wygorniensis Episcopus per petitionem "suam coram nobis et consilio nostro exhibitam, quod cum "bonæ memoriæ Godefridus Giffarde nuper Episcopus Wygor-"niensis prædecessor prædicti Episcopi unum mesuagium et "tres carucatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Westhulle que tenen-"tur de nobis in capite et quæ sibi adquisierat tenenda sibi et "heredibus suis imperpetuum [sine medio] postmodum per "cartam nostram, quam idem Episcopus coram dicto consilio "nostro protulit,[1] concesserimus præfato Godefrido Episcopo "prædicta mesuagium et terram cum pertinentiis habenda "et tenenda eidem Godefrido Episcopo et successoribus suis "Episcopis ejusdem loci de nobis et heredibus nostris per "servitia inde debita et consueta imperpetuum, nos, post-

[1] It will be noticed that the Bishop had produced his charter before the council.

" quam prædicta mesuagium et terram una cum aliis terris " et tenementis quæ fuerunt ejusdem Godefridi die quo " obiit per vos capta fuerant in manum nostram occasione " mortis ejusdem, seisinam prædictorum mesuagii et terræ " Johanni Giffarde consuanguineo et heredi prædicti Gode- " fridi virtute cujusdam inquisitionis per ipsum Johannem " subdole procuratæ et tempore vacationis ejusdem Episco- " patus captæ et in Cancellaria nostre retornatæ, per quam " compertum fuit quod dictus Godefridus prædicta mesua- " gium et terram sibi et heredibus suis et non sibi et " successoribus suis die obitus sui tenuerat, mandavimus de- " liberari ; quod si toleraretur cederet in læsionem concessionis " nostræ prædictæ et ecclesiæ ipsius Episcopi Wigorniensis " exheredationem manifestam ; et quia eidem Episcopo et " ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ taliter injuriari nolumus in hac " parte, vobis mandamus quod prædicta messuagium et " terram in manum nostram resumatis et ea salvo custodiri " faciatis donec aliud a nobis inde habueritis in mandatis ; " et scire faciatis prædicto Johanni quod sit coram nobis a " die Paschæ in xv. dies ubicunque tunc fuerimus in Anglia " ad ostendendum si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat " quare prædicto Episcopo seisinam suam de prædictis " mesuagio et terra virtute concessionis nostræ prædictæ " liberare minime debeamus ; et habeatis ibi hoc breve. " Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium xv. die Marcii anno " regni nostri tricesimo tertio ; per petitionem de consilio." Et super hoc prædictus escaetor Regi retornavit quod per prædictum breve resumpsit in manu domini Regis unum mesuagium et unam carucatam terræ cum pertinentiis in Wasthulle quæ Johannes Giffard consanguineus et heres Godefridi nuper Wigorniensis Episcopi tenuit, et non plus, quia nullas alias terras seu tenementa ibidem invenit in manibus ipsius Johannis, et quod scire fecit eidem Johanni apud tenementa in brevi contenta die Sabbati in Vigilia Paschæ proximo præterita per Johannem leTailleur de Kylmesham et Johannem le Noreys le Westmundcot de comitatu Wygorniæ quod esset co[ram][1] Rege ad diem in breve contemptum[2] scilicet a die Paschæ in xv. dies, etc. Ad quem diem prædictus Willelmus Episcopus per attornatum suum venit. Et prædictus Johannes non venit ; et scire factum fuit ei sicut prædictum est. Ideo consideratum est quod prædictus Willelmus Episcopus habeat breve escaetori prædicto quod

[1] The last syllable has perished. | [2] Corr. *contentum*.

prædictum mesuagium et unam carucatam terræ cum pertinentiis per ipsum in manum Regis capta liberare faciat eidem Episcopo, etc.

33. Ad petitionem Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Ros defuncti petentis remedium de hoc quod . . . . . ipsam ejecit de maneriis de Belestre et Playmelore infra libertatem de Werk . . . . . fuit et pacifice seisita ut de dote quæ valent per annum xl. libras ad festum S. Michaelis . . . . . Mandetur Episcopo Dunolmensi per breve de Cancellaria quod faciat justitiam etc. Ros. Lib. in Canc.

Record Commissioners' Transcripts, vol. 151, *p.* 151.[1]

A noster seygnur le Roy e soen consayl moustre Margarete qe fut la femme Robert de Ros de Werk, qe la ou ele fut dowe de les maners de Belestre e de Playmelere en la fraunchise de Werk en Tindale qe est ore en la . . . . Sire Antoyn Eveske de Durhame, des quex maniers[2] la dite Margarete fut seysi cum de soen dower qe a ly appendayt de la fraunk tenement qe fut a le avauntdyt Robert jadys seon baron par xviij. aunz, eynz ceo qe le dyte Eveske ren avoyt en la dyte fraunchise, e sa seisine continua peysiblement taunt ke le dyte Eveske a la feste de Seynt Michel le Archaungel le an du regne noster seygnur le Roy qe ore est xxvj^{me} de les ditz maners qe valent par an xl. livres la dyte Margarete ousta e engetta, e pus en cea la dyte Margarete par ly e ses amys ad swy vers le dyte Eveske qe il la rendesit sa terre e les issues qe amountent a ore quil en ad receu a cciiij. livres, il poynt ne volayt, eynz les dytz maners ad donee a Sire Bryan le fyz Alayn en fee, e issint, pur ceo qe le bref noster seygnur le Roy ne court mye dedenz la dyte fraunchise, ne put ele reson aver. Dunt ele prie a nostre seygnur le Roy qe est soverayn seygnur qe en defaute del Evesk la voyle fere remedye pur Deu sy ly plest.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Episcopo Dunolmensi quod faciat justitiam etc.

Northumberlande.

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[1] I have not found the original document.

[2] *paniers* in the transcript.

34. Staff. Ad petitionem Edmundi de Stafford petentis remedium de hoc quod cum Johannes de [Long] . . . . . villæ de Athelaxtone per servitium unius parvi feodi de Morteyn et compertum sit per inquisitionem re[tornatam] . . . . . de Rege nisi de honore Peverelle, dictus Edmundus non potest habere deliberationem de cus[todia] . . . . . cartæ etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Tradatur Cancellario et fiat ei justitia.

[m. 2d.] *Adhuc Petitiones Anglicæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum Sancti Mathiæ Apostoli anno xxxiii°.*

35. [Lemi]ngtone. [Lib. in] Canc. Ad petitionem Johannis le Clerk de Lemyngtone et Willelmi de Ore petentium auxilium de custagiis per ipsos positis in una navi missa in servitio Regis in Scotia:—

Ita responsum est: Habeant breve de Cancellaria quod habeant auxilium de villa sicut alii in casu consimili habuerunt etc.

36. Middeltone. Ad petitionem Nicholai de Middeltone petentis quod cum teneat unam carucatum terræ in Lilleburne in comitatu Norhumbriæ de Johanne Wychard et Johanna uxore ejus Scot[is] quorum terræ sunt in manu Regis pro eo quod fuerunt contra fidem Regis, Cristiana quæ fuit uxor Alexandri de Bonekille, de qua dictæ terræ immediate tenentur,[1] distringit ipsum Nicholaum pro homagio et servitio dictorum Johannis et Johannæ, unde petit remedium etc.:—

Lib. in Canc. Ita responsum est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria vicecomiti quod inquirat quæ servitia Johannes

[1] *tenentur et*, Record.

Wychard et Johanna uxor ejus debent prædictæ Cristianæ pro tenementis contentis in petitione; et si compertum sit quod debent aliquod servitium prædictæ Cristianæ, tunc præmuniatur eadem Cristiana quod sequatur versus Thesaurarium quod inde satisfaciat ei, et interim vicecomes faciat tenentem habere pacem de districtione etc.; et ostendat dictus Nicholaus si quid habeat per quod dicti Johannes et Johanna ipsum inde debent acquietare etc.

37. Ad petitionem Walteri Inthehale petentis remedium de Willelmo Buchel ballivo libertatis de Kyngestone de feodo pro falsis retornis per ipsum factis contra prædictum Walterum etc.:— Inthehale.

Ita responsum est: Prosequatur breve de falso retorno versus ballivos et habeat recuperare ad Scaccarium etc.

38. Ad petitionem Priorissæ et Monialium de Accornbiry petentium quod Rex velit concedere quod possint appropriare unam carucatam terræ quam Is-[abella] filia War[ini] de Grandene tenet et dimidiam carucatam terræ quam Johannes Vauquelour et Hugo de Camera tenent:— Accornbiry. Lib. in Canc.

Rot. Parl. i. 161.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur breve in Cancellaria si sit ad dampnum etc.

Ancient Petitions, 23.

Hereford.—A nostre seignour le Roy e a son consaill prient la Prioresse e les dames de la povre meson de Acornebure quil por le salu de salme voille grauntier queles pussent aprover lor povre mesoun dune charrueé de terre que Isabel fille Waryn de Grendene tient en Stiwardeshide que est tenue del fie levesque de Hereford e de demie charrue de terre que Monsire Johan persone de Lodelawe e Hugyn de la Chaunbre tienent deles meimes en Twinordesfelde.

(*Endorsement.*) Sequatur breve in Cancellaria si sit ad dampnum etc.

39. Ad petitionem Johannæ quæ fuit uxor Alani Plokenet petentis remedium de hoc, quod ubi Rex commisit ei manerium de Wynfred Egle in comitatu Dorsetiæ pro sustentatione Johannis filii et heredis Roberti Walrant idiotæ, collectores tallagii tenentes ejusdem manerii talliarunt, et illud ab eis levare intendunt etc.:—

Plokenet.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Videatur commissio in Cancellaria et secundum eam fiat remedium de utroque, si sit ita sicut petit.

40. Ad petitionem Jacobi de Dalileghe custodis victualium Regis apud Karliolum petentis quod Rex inquiri faciat qui vina et victualia sua, videlicet xxxj. dolia vini et unum dolium frumenti, in quadam navi veniente de partibus Hiberniæ carcata et ante portum de Skynburnese periclitata asportarunt et elongarunt:—

Dalileghe.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de inquisitione et assignentur Robertus de Tillol et Jacobus de Dalileghe ad audiendum et terminandum etc.

Ancient Petitions, 5279.

A nostre seygnur le Roy e a sun consail moustre James de Dalileghe receyvor de ses vytailles en les parties de Cardoil, qe come une neef vint charge nad geres hors d'Irland des vins e des vitailes le Roy jusques a Schymburnese, e ilokes debresa la neef par tempeste de la mer, e perirent uyt mariners e trente toneus de vin le Roy e un tonel pleyn de forment furent jetez a terre par flot de la mer entre Holcoltram e la terre Monsire Richard de Kykebride, e ilokes vindrent gentz du pais e gentz desconuz nutantre e tretrent e carierunt e gasterunt les vins e le forment avaunt nomez nettement e les toneus debruserunt e le merym emporterunt dunt lavauntdit James prie qe le Roy assigne certeyne gentz par la commission per queux le damage e le despit li est fait.[1]

(Endorsement.) Fiat breve de inquisitione et assignentur Robertus de Tillol et Jacobus de Dalileghe ad audiendum et terminandum etc.

[1] Some words now missing seem to have been cut off.

41. Ad petitionem Johannis de Segrave petentis re- Segrave.
Rot Parl. i. 161. medium de hoc quod Margareta quæ fuit uxor Hugonis de Plessetis, cujus terrarum et heredis custodiam Rex concessit eidem Johanni, habet ultra rationabilem dotem ipsam contingentem in manerio de Hoggenortone cxiiij. acras terræ, lx. acras prati, iiij^{xx} acras pasturæ, j. parcum inclusum, j. conyngeriam, iij. bercarias, ij. croftas, xxiij. solidatas redditus de quodam visu franciplegii, et iiij. libratas, xvj. solidatas et vij. denaratas redditus de custumariis :— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Terra reseisietur in manum Regis et reextendetur, et subescaetor qui tunc fuit et omnes illi qui jurati fuerunt ad primam extentam veniant coram Cancellario et respondeant Regi de concelamento, et ibi fiat remedium tam pro Rege quam pro petente etc.

Ancient Petitions, 12810.

A nostre seynur le Roy e a sun cunseyl prie Johan de Segrave ke cum la garde del cors e des teres Hugwe de Plesci fiz e heir Huwe de Plescy par nostre seygnur le Roy luy fust graunte, e a la sute le dyt Johan devaunt leschetur trove est par bone enqueste ke Margarete que fu femme Huwe de Plescy purprist su le Roy outre sun renable douere e plus ke lestente le Roy purporte cxiiij. acres de terre arable en le maner de Hoggenortone, lx. acres de pre, iiij^{xx} acres de pasture, un parke enclos e une conegere, iij. bercheries, ij. cruftes encloses de pasture e xxiij. souz issaunt de une vuwe de fraunplegge, iiij. liv. xvj. souz vij. den. de certyne rente issaunt de costumers, outre sun assignement e outre lestente le Roy, par quey leschetur le Roy les avauntdite choses[1] ad pris en la mayn le Roy, dount le dit Johan prie ke il les puse aver hors de la mayn leschetur par la grace le Roy.

Oxon.

(*Endorsement.*) Terra reseisietur in manum Regis et reextendetur et subescaetor qui tunc fuit et omnes illi qui jurati fuerunt ad primam extentam veniant coram Cancellario [respondeant Regi de concelamento][2] et ibi fiat remedium tam pro Rege quam pro petente etc.

Irr[otulatur].

[1] *chosus*, Pet.

[2] Postscript interlined.

42. Plogenet. Lib. in Canc.

Ad petitionem Alani de Plogenet petentis remedium de hoc quod assignati ad dominica Regis tallianda in comitatibus Somersetiæ et Oxoniæ talliarunt homines suos in maneriis de Pytteneye, Werne, et Pydingtone quæ recepit de Rege in escambium pro manerio de [1] Lyndehurst et senescalcia Novæ Forestæ :—

Ita responsum est: Ostendat cartam in Cancellaria et ibi habeat remedium, [2] videlicet breve talliatoribus quod ipsi se non intromittant de hujusmodi talliagio exigendo ex quo maneria illa non sunt in manu Regis; et si quid [inde levatum] fuerit restituatur.[3]

Ancient Petitions, 13162.

A nostre seignur le Rey e a son consail monstre Aleyn de Plokenet qe par la ou il tint du Roy le maner de Pidingtone en le counte de Oxneford, e le maner de Putteine e Werne en le counte de Sumersete, en eschaunge pur la seneschaucie de la Neue Foreste e pur le maner de Lyndhurst, la venunt les taillors del taillage e unt taille les gentz Aleyn avaundit de les maners avaundiz taunt avaunt come autres demeynes le Rey, du quei il prie remedie, desicome le Rey aillors est servi a la value e rien nad a li reserve en les maners avauntdiz, parunt qe ne dussent ses demeynes estre, sicome en la chartre de ceo fete plus plenement est contenu.

(*Endorsement.*) Ostendat cartam in Cancellaria et ibi habeat remedium, videlicet, breve talliatoribus quod ipsi non se intromittant de hujusmodi talliagio exigendo ex quo maneria illa non sunt in manu Regis, et si quid inde levatum fuerit, restituatur ei.

Irr[otulatur].

43. Cryspin.

Ad petitionem Petri filii Johannis Crispin suggerentis Regem esse deceptum de custodia et aliis servitiis x. [librataram] terræ in Boudeby quas idem Petrus aliquando tenuit de Rege :—

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Veniat ad ostendendum cartas, et si venire noluerit, mandetur vicecomiti quod eum

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[1] The record omits *de*. | [2–3] Postscript.

venire faciat coram Baronibus de Scaccario per breve de Cancellaria.

44. Ad petitionem Burgensium de Lancevetone peten- Launce-
tium remedium de hoc quod Prior de Lancevetone vetone.
post recessum Justitiariorum itinerantium in comitatu
Cornubiæ frangere fecit div[isas] inter . . . . . suam Lib. in
et quarr[eram] Regis et communitatis ejusdem burgi Canc.
in exheredationem Regis :—

Ita [responsum est]: Fiat [breve] . . . . . [inquir']
si ita sit et si invenerint ita esse, tunc [capiatur
placia] in manum Regis . . . . . cur'
etc.

45. Ad petitionem Johannis [Guedin petentis] remedium Guedin.
de . . . . . de Bedingham.

Ita responsum est: Adeat Cancellariam et perquirat [sibi] secundum [communem legem].

46. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Eu[eresdone] . . . . . Everesdon.
peten[tium] remedium de eo quod cum ipsi executi . . . . .
fuissent captionem versus . . . . . de H. . . . . .
. . . ipse ad falsam suggestionem tulit breve de super-
sedeas :—

Ita responsum est: Mandetur vicecomiti quod non obstante brevi ad supersedendum captioni, quod procedat ad captionem in forma . . . . nisi aliqua subsit causa rationabilis etc.

47. Ad petitionem Gregorii filii Willelmi Barache Barache.
petentis remedium versus Johannem de Bradeforde :— Lib. in
Ita responsum est: Eat Cancellariam et impetret Canc.
ibi in forma etc.

48. Ad petitionem Johannis filii . . . .[1] Beneyt de Alles- Allesley.
ley petentis remedium de eo quod Elizabet mater

[1] Perhaps *Henrici*.

sua, cujus heres ipse est, post mortem patris sui feoffasset quemdam Johannem de Shireforde ratione matrimonii prælocuti de medietate manerii [de] . . . aure quod quidem matrimonium postmodum impeditum fuit:—

[Lib. in Canc.]

Ita responsum est: Si intelligat habere jus ad terram, adeat Cancellariam et perquirat sibi secundum communem legem, etc.

49. Ad petitionem Prioris de Bridelingtone petentis remedium de eo quod Thomas de Munceaus non permittit ipsum et communitatem patriæ habere iter ultra terras suas versus Kyngestone super Hull:—

Brideleng-tone.

[Lib. in] Canc.

Responsum est per consilium quod assignentur Johannes de Insula, Lambertus de Trikingham et Ricardus Oysel ad audiendum et terminandum etc. [1] et quod duo eorum procedant si omnes interesse non possint. Et si via non sit sufficiens dicti assignati ordinent aliam viam ad minus gravamen partium prædictarum ita quod Rex satisfaciat hiis quorum terræ assignabuntur ad dictam viam de valore dictarum terrarum.[2]

Ancient Petitions, 13217.

A nostre seyngur le Roy e a son consayl moustre le Priour de Bridelingtone pur ly e pur la comunalte del pays qe la ou une vaye solait estre sur la marine de la mere de Bridelingtone jekes a Kyngestone sur Hulle, par quel vaye levandist Priour et ses genz e les autres genz del pays solaint aler a pee e a cheval, a char e a charet, de Bridelingtone tanke al marche nostre seyngur le Roy en Kyngestone sur Hulle avantdist, la vile nostre seignur le Roy de Hedone, e a totes les autres viles de Heudrenesse ou marche est, la quele vay par refoille de la mer est defete, et ceus que unt lur teres illokes joynaunt la marine ne voylent suffrir qe le Priour ne sez genz ne nule autre del pays peussent illokes outre lure teres sur la marine passer com il solaynt fere, par quey le Roy perde de eus son tonue e autres avauntages, qe par resone de marche a ly acrestre purraint, e la comunalte de

[1–2] Postscript.

pays en ad graunt domage. E de ceo levantdist Priour pur li e pur la comunalte prye a nostre seyngur le Roy qe vay lur sayt fete com estre solayt si ly plest.

(*Endorsement.*) Assignentur Johannes de Insula, Lambertus de Trikingham et Ricardus Oysel ad audiendum et terminandum etc. et quod duo procedant si omnes interesse non possint etc. et si via non sit sufficiens dicti assignati ordinent aliam viam ad minus gravamen hominum partium predictarum, ita quod Rex satisfaciat hiis quorum terre assignabuntur ad dictam viam de valore dictarum terrarum.

50. Ad petitionem Universitatis de Cantebrigia petentis auxilium domini Regis quod ipse velit esse fundator unius domus quam eadem Universitas ordinavit pro pauperibus scolaribus in eadem Universitate commorantibus sustentandis et quod domus illa dotari possit de terris et redditibus usque ad summam xl. lib. vel plus vel minus pro voluntate Regis:— Universitas Cantebr. Lib. Canc.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult certiorari per vicecomitem si sit ad commodum vel ad dampnum Regis.

Ancient Petitions, 13758.

A nostre seignur le Roy qe Deu gard moustrent le Chaunceler, Mestres, e Clers de sa Universite de Cauntebrige par la ou il ount . . . . . e purveu pur lestat de Seynt Eglise e profit de la terre al eyde de Deu, une collegion de povres escolers a estre trovez sustenance en la dite Universite, parmy vostre eyde chere Syre si vous plest, e autries almoignes des clers e des lays qe lur voylent pur Deu eyder et [avaun]cer, vous prions pur lamour de Dieu, e les almes vostre piere, miere, cumpaigne e vos auncestres voyllet de cele mesun estre fundur e qe ele seit en vostre proteccion e qe ele puisse estre dowe par purchas en almoignee de ceaux qe les voillent avauncer des terres ou des rentes a la value de quaraunte livrees, ou plus, ou meyns, a vostre vollente, nient countreesteaunt vostre estatuz des teres e tenemens alyenez en morte mein, dount les escolers la demoraunz puissent estre sustenuz, issint qe ceaux escolers soient esluz, receus, demoraunz e governez par le Chaunceler e la fraunchise de la dite Universite, cum autres escolers iloqes estudiaunz.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex vult certiorari per vicecomitem si sit ad commodum vel ad dampnum Regis.
Domino Cancellario.[1]

51. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis remedium de hoc quod Fratres Prædicatores et Minores Cantebrigiæ nolentes statutis et privilegiis dictæ Universitatis obligari nec obedientiæ seu jurisdictioni Cancellarii et Custod[um] ejusdem Universitatis ligari, citari fecerunt dictum Cancellarium et Magistros et Procuratores dictæ Universitatis ad curiam Romanam:—

Ita responsum est: Non licet summonere aliquem ad curiam Romanam nisi per viam appellationis etc. Et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria. De aliis contentis in ista petitione, secundum consuetudinem hactenus usitatam; et nihilominus Rex assignat Rogerum de Heggham et vicecomitem ad inquirendum qualiter hactenus fieri consuevit.

52. Ad petitionem dictæ Universitatis petentis remedium quod ubi dominus Rex certam legem concessit et [constituit] in eadem Universitate ad justiciandum malefactores et pacis perturbatores, Fratres Minores [portas] domuum scolarium ibidem commorantium frangentes et scolares verberantes et male-tractantes contra pacem etc. non per[mittunt] se justitiari sed dicunt se exemptos esse ab omni[2] jurisdictione [3] Cancellarii et [minis]trorum Regis:—

Ita responsum est: Justitient eos secundum consuetudinem Universitatis si poterint; sin autem, habeant querentes breve de Cancellaria versus transgressores. Postea Rex præcepit quod super hoc in-

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[1] At the foot of the back of the petition, by way of address.

[2] *ab omni* repeated.

[3] The word spẽ, spĩ, or perhaps Epĩ, has been written here, but seems to be cancelled.

quiratur per Dominum R. de Heggham et per vicecomitem.

Ancient Petitions, 13759 (*fragmentary*).

Estre ceo, moustrent le Chaunceler e les Escolers avauntnomez de Cauntebrige[1] qe la ou nostre seygnur le Roy les ad graunte com . . . . . e poer pur justicer les mesfesaunz e les desturbaunz sa pes les Freres Meneurs sunt venuz e les portes des escolers . . . . aunt debruse e les escolers iloqes trovez batuz, e malement tretez, encontre la pes, e sur ceo ne voillent estre . . . . einz dient qe i sount exempz de la jurisdiccion le Chaunceler e de chescun ministre le Roy e de la jurisdiccion . . . . par quei i fount utragiouse grevaunces e destourbaunces sovent en sa Universite, dount hom ne put . . . . aver, par quei i prient nostre seignur le Roy qe i puissent estre justice en lur trespas fez . . . . . cum les autre mestres e clers e escolers demoraunz en meme Universite.

(*Endorsement.*) Justitient eos secundum consuetudinem Universitatis si poterint, sin autem, habeant querentes breve de Cancellaria versus transgressores.

[2]Postea Rex præcepit quod super hoc inquiratur per dominum R. de Heygham et per vicecomitem.[3]

Irr[otulatur].

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I., part* 1, *m.* 17*d.*

Pro Magistris et Scolaribus Oxoniæ.[4] Rex dilectis et fidedignis Rogero de Heghham et Roberto de Baiocis salutem. Quia ex gravi querela Magistrorum et Scolarium Universitatis Cantebrigiæ accepimus quod quidam malefactores et pacis nostræ perturbatores dictam Universitatem impugnare et effectum disciplinæ scolarizantium ibidem perturbare machinantes ostia quorundam hospitiorum eorundem Magistrorum in[5] Scolarium in villa prædicta vi et armis fregerunt et in Magistros et Scolares in eisdem hospitiis inventis insultum fecerunt et ipsos verberaverunt, vulneraverunt et maletractaverunt, et alia enormia eis intulerunt in ipsorum Scolarium et Magistrorum dampnum non modicum et studii sui per quod cultus divinus in regno nostro augmentari posset retardationem manifestam et contra pacem nostram, assignavimus vos ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum etc. de co-

[1] *de Caunt'* interlined. A sheet of petitions from the University has been cut up into several strips, each containing one petition.

[2–3] Hastily written. Hegham is a baron of the Exchequer.

[4] *Sic.*

[5] *Sic*, corr. *et.*

mitatu Cantebrigiæ per quos etc. de nominibus prædictorum malefactorum et super transgressione prædicta plenius veritatem. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos etc. quos etc. inquisitionem inde faciatis et eam distincte et aperte factam nobis, sub sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit, sine dilatione mittatis et hoc breve. Mandavimus enim vicecomiti nostro comitatus prædicti quod ad certos etc. venire faciat coram vobis tot et tales probos etc. de balliva sua per quos etc. In cujus etc. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium xij. die Marcii.

per petitionem de consilio.

53. Ad petitionem Universitatis prædictæ petentis quod Cancellarius dictæ Universitatis procedere possit in placitis coram eo placitatis de contractibus et conventionibus factis inter scolares et laicos Universitatis prædictæ non obstante prohibitione :—

Ita responsum est: Sicut habet Universitas Oxoniæ ita habeant.

Ancient Petitions, 13756.

Estre ceo prient les avauntdiz Chaunceler, Mestres e Clers de cele Universite qe par la ou les Escolers funt sovent entre euxs memes, e a la feze entre eux e le lays contraxs, e covenaunces, e eschaunges de lur livres, chivals, dras e autres biens par quey eus pledent ou sunt empledez devaunt le Chaunceler solump les usages e les pryvilegies de la dite Universite, e acune feze avent qe la partye emplede porte la prohibicion nostre seygnur le Roy par quei le pleintif ne put suire sa demaunde ne jugement en due furme aveir, prient especialment a nostre seignur le Roy e a soen cunseil qe il lur voille graunter de sa grace en cel cas e en autres tele remedie e fraunchise cum il meme ad graunte a sa Universite de Oxenforde.

(*Endorsement.*) Sicut habet Universitas Oxoniæ ita habeant.

Irr[otulatur].

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I., part* 1, *m.* 16.

Pro Scolaribus Universitatis. Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus Scolaribus Universitatis Cantebrigiæ quod de omnibus actionibus personalibus possint convenire burgenses et alios laicos municipii nostri Cantebrigiæ coram Cancellario ejusdem Universitatis, et quod per prohibitionem nostram super hoc ne-

quaquam impediantur. In cujus etc. pro nostre libito voluntatis duraturas. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xij. die Martii.

per petitionem de consilio et per idem consilium congregatum.

54. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Oseneye petentium quod cum ipsi et prædecessores sui habuerunt xij. solidatas redditus in perpetuam elemosinam in manerio de Hedindone de dono Matillidis Imperatricis, unde seisiti fuerunt quousque dominus Rex prædictum manerium dedit dominæ Reginæ quæ nunc est, quod Rex præcipere velit quod eis solvantur :— [Oseneye.]

Rot. Parl. i. 161.

Ita responsum est: Coram Rege: Solvantur prout solvi consuevit. Et super hoc habeant breve Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario [ut ponantur] in statum quem habuerunt tempore collationis factæ dominæ Reginæ.

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32–3 *Edw. I. m.* 23.

Baronibus pro Abbate de Oseneye. Monstravit Regi Abbas de Oseneye quod cum celebris memoriæ domina Matillis Imperatrix quondam Regina Angliæ per cartam suam dederit et concesserit cuidam tunc Abbati de Osenee et Conventui ejusdem loci xij. solidos singulis annis percipiendis de manerio suo de Hedingdone, habendos eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum, et prædictus Abbas et prædecessores sui prædicti singulis annis a tempore confectionis cartæ prædictæ xij. solidos de manerio prædicto per manus firmarii et ballivorum ejusdem absque impedimento percipere et habere consueverunt, ballivi Margaretæ Reginæ Angliæ consortis nostræ karissimæ de manerio prædicto nunc in manu ejusdem consortis nostræ ex assignatione nostra existente, a tempore quo idem manerium sic ad manus suas devenit, præfatum Abbatem prædictos xij. solidos annuos de maneric illo prout eos habere et percipere consuevit, percipere et habere non permittunt, sed ipsum super hoc impediunt minus juste in ipsius Abbatis dispendium non modicum et gravamen. Et quia Rex non vult quod eidem Abbati in hac parte injurietur, mandat Baronibus quod eidem Abbati eundem statum de prædictis xij. solidis annuis in manerio percipiendis habere faciant qualem ipsum et prædecessores suos ante

assignationem prædictam præfatæ consorti Regis inde factam per inspectionem rotulorum Scaccarii prædicti invenerint habuisse. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xvj. die Martii anno xxxiij°.

per petitionem de consilio.

[m. 3.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxiij°.*

55. Welleby et alii.

Ad petitionem Willelmi de Welleby, Thomæ de Schurland, Johannis de Somerdeby, Stephani filii Alket de Sancto Botulpho, Agnetis Belle de eadem, Rogeri Belle et Petri fratris [1] ejusdem, quod cum ipsi indictati fuissent per inimicos et malivolos suos de transgressionibus factis contra pacem Regis coram Edmundo de Eyncourt et sociis suis assignatis ad inquirendum de diversis transgressionibus in comitatu Lincolniæ [2]

56. Seint More.

Ad petitionem Nicholaæ consanguineæ Laurentii de Seint More petentis custodiam et maritagium Johannis filii et heredis Henrici de Rihulle, cujus custodia et maritagium ei concessa fuerunt per Regem in episcopatu Dunolmensi, et de quorum valore Rex voluit certiorari per Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario, qui ipsum Regem inde certificarunt quod terræ prædictæ non valent nisi xxiij. sol. xj. den. præter sustentationem heredis :— Rot. Parl. i. 162.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod habeat de dono suo.

Ancient Petitions, 13203.

A nostre seignur le Roi e a son consail [prie] Nicole la nece Sire Laurence de Seynt More de la garde e du mariage

[1] The record has *Rogerus* and *Petrus*.

[2] This entry breaks off here. Several lines of space are left blank for the response.

Johan fuiz e heir Henri de Ryhille, e la quele garde e mariage [la] fu graunte de nostre seignur le Roi en le Evesche de Durayme pur le alme Sire Laurence de Seynt Mor, e dunt nostre seignur le Roi veot estre encertefie de la value de la dit garde e mariage par le Tresorer e les Barouns del Escheker, e par eaux est nostre seignur le Roi acerte, e dunc ele ly prie pur sa alme e pur lalme Sire Laurence de Seynt Mor voucher sauffe cele petite garde e mariage e comaunder la deliveraunce pur Dieu, desicom il ne vaust par an qe vyntezkatre souz au Roi, forspris la sustenaunce de lemffaunt, car il iad hors treis doweyrs, e ce piert en la certificatioun qe est venu de les Barouns del Escheker en la Garderobe le Roi. [1]E pleise a nostre seignur le Roi sovenir de la requeste qe ma dame la Roine li fist pur la dite Nicole en droit de ceste busoigne.[2]

Rot. Pat. 33 *Ed. I. pt.* 1. *m.* 17.

Pro Nicholaa de Cliftone. Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali dedimus et concessimus dilectæ nobis Nicholaæ de Cliftone consanguineæ Laurentii de Sancto Mauro defuncti custodiam terrarum et tenementorum cum pertinentiis in Parva Rihille, quæ fuerunt Henrici de Parva Rihille defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, et quæ ratione minoris ætatis Johannis filii et heredis prædicti Henrici in manu nostra existunt, habendam cum omnibus ad custodiam illam spectantibus usque ad legittimam ætatem prædicti Johannis una cum maritagio ejusdem Johannis absque disparagatione. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x. die Martii.

per petitionem de consilio.

57. Ad petitionem Walteri Hardheved de Cokermuthe petentis quod cum Thomas de Normanvilla quondam escaetor Regis ultra Trentam ipsum fecisset custodem gayolæ de Cokermuthe tempore quo honor ille devenit ad manum Regis post mortem Comitissæ Albemarliæ, et quidam Michael Alde de Ireby qui captus et detentus fuit in gaola prædicta propter suspectionem latrocinii cujusdam vaccæ, prisonam illam [3]propter ejusdem debilitatem et ferra[4] fregisset noctantur et Lib. in Cane. Hardheved.

[1–2] Postscript, and apparently by another hand. No endorsement is now visible.

[3–4] Interlined.

evasit, idemque Walterus huthesium recenter levavit et ipsum latronem secutus fuit, ita quod ad sectam suam captus fuit apud Satmyrthake infra honorem prædictum super quemdam montem que vocatur Horigge et ibidem decollatus, et caput reportatum ad furchas de Cokermuthe, unde petit gratiam Regis et quod non inde occasionetur in itinere justitiariorum etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Rex perdonavit et vult quod sit quietus et inde habeat cartam etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13246.

A nostre seignur le Rey e a son consail prie Watier Hardheved de Cokermuthe que come Thomas de Normanville jadis escheitour le Rey dela Trente lui eust fait gardeyn de la gaiole du chastel de Cokermuthe en le temps que loneur de Cokermuthe devint en la mayn le Rey apres la mort la Contesse d'Aubemarle e en la garde le dit Thomas, e meisme la gayole feut adonk si feeble e nounsufisaunt e uncore est e nuls fers a [receu en] meisme la gayole, par quei nul prison ny puet sauvement estre garde, e un Michel Alde de Ireby que feut pris pur suspecioun de larcyn dune vache e detenu en meisme la prison, cele prison debrusa de nuyt e eschapa hors de la prison, e lavauntdit Wautier leva la menee freschement e luy siwy issint que a sa siwte fut pris a Satmirthake deins meismes loneur sur une mounteyne qad noun Horigge e illoques decole e la teste reporte as furches de Cokermuthe issint qil ne passa mie hors de la fraunchise de Cokermuthe, dount lavauntdit Wautier prie grace du Rey que, desicome par defaute e fiblesce de prison e de fers le dit Michel eschapa e fut freschement decole a sa siwte solum la ley, que le Roy li voille cel eschap pardoner si li plest, issint quil enseit quites en eyre de justices, qar il est si povre quil va son payn queraunt.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex perdonavit et vult quod sit quietus et inde habeat cartam etc.

Irr[otulatur].

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I. pt.* 1. *m.* 16.

Pro Waltero Hardheved. Rex omnibus ballivis etc. ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali perdonavimus Waltero Hardheved de Cokermuthe id quod ad nos pertinet de evasione Michaelis Alde de Ireby de quadam transgressione in comitatu Cumbriæ contra pacem nostram factam indictati a gaola nostra castri de Cokermuthe et custodia

prædicti Walteri, tempore quo idem Walterus per nos habuit custodiam gaolæ supradictæ, nolentes quod præfatus Walterus vel heredes sui per nos vel heredes nostros, justitiarios, vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros quoscunque inde occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x. die Martii.

per petitionem de consilio.

58. Rot. Parl. i. 162.

Ad petitionem Johannis de la Doline petentis quod Rex solvi faciat id quod ei debetur de vadiis suis et etiam gratiam Regis de hoc quod solvit Scotis pro redemptione sua :— Dolyne.

Ita responsum est : Adeat Thesaurarium et Johannem de Drokenesford et Rex habebit ratum quod ipsi facient etc.

59. Rot. Parl. i. 162.

Ad petitionem Civium Norwici petentium quod Rex concedere velit civibus prædictis quemdam visum franciplegii in Civitate Norwici in quodam vico qui vocatur Newegate, quem Rex alias ad sectam eorundem Civium recuperavit versus Priorem Norwici, habendum pro extenta inde Regi reddenda per annum :— Cives Norwici.

Ita responsum est : Adeat Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario, et si sit ad commodum Regis, fiat.

60. Rot. Parl. i. 162.

Ad petitionem Episcopi Eliensis petentis remedium de hoc quod cum ipse et prædecessores sui usi sunt habere cognitionem de omnimodis placitis infra insulam Eliensem, ita quod nulli ministri Regis ad aliquod officium ibidem faciendum se intromiserunt, justitiarii nunc hujusmodi cognitionem ei nolunt concedere propter non calumpniam custodis in ultima vacatione :— Ely. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est : Adeat coram justitiariis ubi placitum pendet et ostendat cartas, et fiat quod de jure

fuerit faciendum etc. [1] Et mittatur ista petitio R. le Brabanzoun et sociis suis sub sigillo Regis de Cancellaria.[2]

61. Beverlay.

Ad petitionem Præpositi ecclesiæ S. Johannis Beverlaci petentis remedium de hoc, quod cum placitum motum sit coram justitiariis de utroque banco vel aliis justitiariis quibuscunque de terris et tenementis infra præposituram vel de aliis rebus eandem tangentibus, Præpositi dicti loci qui pro tempore fuerunt curiam suam de tenentibus suis habere solebant extra curiam Regis de placitis tangentibus dictam præposituram et transcriptum brevis et recordum de rotulis, justitiarii de utroque banco nunc nolunt ei præmissa concedere :— Rot. Parl. i. 162.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod inquiratur per veteres rotulos et memoranda et rotulos justitiariorum tam tempore prædecessorum Regis quam tempore suo super statu quem prædecessores Præpositi habuerunt, et cum Rex inde fuerit certioratus, habebit consilium, et faciet ulterius quod viderit faciendum.

62. Adhuc Beverl.

Ad petitionem prædicti Præpositi petentis remedium de hoc quod ubi ipse Præpositus habere debet ballivum suum portantem virgam ad faciendum omnes summonitiones et attachiamenta infra feodum dictæ Præposituræ, tam tempore vacationis archiepiscopatus Eboracensis quam al[io tempore, cus]tos temporalitatis ejusdem archiepiscopatus nunc ipsum ratione vacationis prædictæ impedit quod non possit hujusmodi ballivum habere :— Rot. Parl. i. 162.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita [responsum est:] Inquiratur in quo statu fuit tempore Archiepiscopi, et ita fiat.

[1–2] This clause is postscript. Brabazon is C.J.B.R.

63. Ad petitionem Guydonis Comitis Warrewici sup- Warr.
ɔt. Parl. plicantis domino Regi quod velit ei concedere mura-
163. gium et pavagium in villa [Warrewici du]ratura quamdiu Regi placuerit etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Habeat per septennium.

Ancient Petitions, 13751.

Gwy de Beauchamp Counte de Warwyk prie a nostre seignor le Roy ke il ly voille graunter murage e pavage en sa vile de Warwyk a durer caunt come plest a nostre seignor le Roy.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat per septennium.

Irr[otulatur].

64. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus Westmonas- Westm.
terii supplicantium Regi quod recolat de deliberatione fratrum suorum qui morati sunt in prisona in Turre Londoniæ per unum annum et diem :—

Ita responsum est: Rex dixit voluntatem suam Thesaurario et Rogero de Brabanzon et sociis ipsius Rogeri assignatis ad negotia illa audienda et terminanda etc.[1]

65. Ad petitionem Præpositi S. Johannis Beverlaci Beverl.
petentis remedium de hoc quod ubi ipse et prædecessores sui solebant habere fines et [amerciamenta] tenentium suorum pro transgressionibus, vicecomes Eboraci hujusmodi amerciamenta de tenentibus suis exigit, et senescallus et marescallus hospitii Regis similiter hujusmodi fines et amerciamenta pro transgressionibus coram eis convictis ad festum S. Martini proximo præteritum levaverunt:—

Ita responsum est: Adeat Scaccarium et scrutentur rotuli ibidem, et habeat talem statum qualem prædecessores sui habuerunt.

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[1] This relates to the famous robbery of the king's treasury. The result of this petition seems to have been the delivery of the incarcerated monks. Flores Histor. iii. 121.

66. Ad petitionem Universitatis Oxoniæ petentis remedium de hoc quod cum alias concessum fuit per Regem quod separalis prisona [facienda] fuisset pro feminabus in villa Oxoniæ ita quod non simul essent cum hominibus, burgenses ejusdem villæ nichil inde faciunt:—

Universitas Oxoniæ. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Mandetur eis per breve de Cancellaria quod statim fiat sub gravi forisfactura et inde certificent Regem.

67. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis quod burgenses ejusdem villæ prompti sint et parati ad denuntiationem Cancellarii ad capiendum malefactores et impeditores pacis, et quod super hoc mandetur eisdem:—

Ita responsum est: Mandetur [eis] in forma prius facta per breve de Cancellaria, et si ballivi negligentes fuerint, sequatur aliquis pro eis ad Scaccarium [et] fiat ibi justitia.

68. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis remedium de eo quod meretrices convictæ coram Cancellario et adjudicatæ prisonæ [de]gentes ultra petipount[1] in parochia S. Clementis de die, et de noctibus redeuntes infra muros et [peccatum hujusmodi conti]nuantes[2] quod dictus Cancellarius ipsas meretrices capere possit et imprisonare sicut illas infra villam:—

Ita responsum [est]: Cum venerint hujusmodi feminæ in villam capiantur et imprisonentur per Cancellarium prout est eis concessum prius.

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[1] The little bridge.

[2] The word here given as *peccatum* may possibly be *potestatem*. The five first letters of *continuantes* are conjectural. The first two or three letters of the word here read as *degentes* are uncertain.

69. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis quod Rex præcipere velit quod pro eo quod homines malæ famæ receptantur extra muros [reme]dium ordinetur ad posternas clausturas[1] et introitus suburbii contra hujusmodi pericula :—

Ita responsum est : Modo quo [melius] Cancellarius pro Universitate et Burgenses et Communitas concordare poterint pro hujusmodi clausturis pro securitate villæ et Universitatis [Rex] bene permittet.

70. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis remedium quod cum compositio facta sit inter Universitatem et homines ejusdem villæ quod [regratiarii] non debent esse in villa nisi ad numerum xxxij., et Burgenses ejusdem villæ nunc numerum illum vehementer augmentarunt ad dampnum populi ; et etiam quod Rex præcipere velit quod nullus regratiarius seu tabernarius vinorum permittant quod clerici sedeant seu hospitent noctanter in tabernis suis :— Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est : Quoad compositionem, si facta sit inter Universitatem et Burgenses et rationabilis fuerit, Rex vult quod observetur. Ad alium articulum, Cancellarius castiget clericos suos prout melius viderit expedire.

71. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis remedium quod ballivi qui custodiunt assisam panis et cervisiæ, ad denuntiationem Cancellarii vel aliorum ex parte sua assignatorum in præsentia aliquorum assignatorum ex parte Universitatis, castigent et distringant pistores et braci[atores] quos inveniri continget deliquisse contra assisam :—

Ita responsum est : Concessio et ordinatio prius

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[1] *postern' claustur'*.

factæ teneantur, et si ballivi negligentes fuerint, conquerantur de eis ad Scaccarium.

72. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis quod extranei venientes cum pisce et aliis victualibus ad villam Oxoniæ [per seipsos] hujusmodi victualia vendere possint in villa absque impedimento seu advocatione Burgensium etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Prohibeatur per breve de Cancellaria quod non fiat ibi nec in aliis villis Angliæ, set quod permittant hujusmodi mercatores vendere mercimonia sua prædicta per manus proprias dum tamen non vendant ad retallium sub gravi forisfactura etc. et imprisonamenti etc. in curia Regis ubi sequi voluerint etc.

73. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis remedium de hoc quod molendinarii molendinorum de Oxonia et circa . . . . . capiunt superflua tolneta pro moltura bladorum, plus quam alibi infra regnum etc.:—

Ita responsum est: [Mandetur] firmariis molendinorum quod non capiant contra antiquas consuetudines debitas et usitatas etc.

74. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis quod cum Rex alias per brevia sua clausa mandaverit vicecomiti et aliis ministris [prædictæ] villæ super certis articulis, videlicet assisa vinorum, villa mundanda et pavanda et porcis a[movendis, qui quidem arti]culi propter remotionem vicecomitis non sunt executi, quod Rex inde ordinet remedium per literas suas patentes etc.:—

[Ita responsum] est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria sicut alias mandatum fuit etc.

75. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis quod operarii percameni et pellium operentur extra muros propter corruptionem [etc.]:—

[Ita responsum] est: Faciant operarii opera sua prout temporibus retroactis facere consueverunt honestiori modo quo [fieri] poterit.

76. Ad petitionem ejusdem Universitatis petentis quod Rex velit concedere quod possit habere [generalem attornatum]:—

Ita responsum est: Fiat duraturus per tres annos.

Ancient Petitions, 13760.

A nostre seignur le Roy prient le Chaunceler e le Universete de Oxenford quil voille graunter quil puissent general attorne en toutz pointz.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat duraturus per tres[1] annos.
Irr[otulatur].

[m. 3d.] *Adhuc Petitiones Anglicæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno xxxiii°.*

77. Ad petitionem Ranulphi filii Hugonis le Mares- Rot. Parl. i. 161.
Ranulphus, filius Hugonis le Mareschal. chal petentis remedium de hoc quod rector de Asherugge versus quem petit unum mesuagium, cxx. acras terræ et viij. solidatas redditus per breve de consanguinitate, et xxx. acras terræ et ix. denarratas et obolatam redditus per breve de ingressu, unde se asseruit sine Rege non posse respondere, et quod Rex inde dicat voluntatem suam etc.:—
Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod respondeat et[2]

[1] Substituted for *quinque*. | [2] Om. *et* Rec.

quod justitiarii procedant, sed certificent Regem super hoc ante redditionem judicii etc.

Ancient Petitions, 6195.

A nostre seignour le Roy e a son counsail prie Randolf le filz Hughe le Mareschal grace e remedie que par la ou il demaunde vers le Rectour de Asscherugge un mees, cxx. acres de terre, viij. soudez de rente, par deux brefs de cosinage, e xxx. acres de terre ix. darrez une maillee de rente par bref de entre [1]apres le lees Roger de Beal qui heir il est,[2] devaunt les justices nostre seignour le Roy du Baunc, la vient lavauntdit Rectour e respount e dit qil tient tuz les avantditz tenemenz e rentes del doun e del confermement Edmund jadis Counte de Cornwaille, qi mesmes ceux tenemenz ensemblement ove altres tenemenz dona e graunta a un Rectour predecessour lavantdit rectour que ore est e ses Freres e lour successour en pure e perpetuelle almoygne a touz jours, e obliga li e ses heyrs a la garauntie, qi heyr nostre seignour le Roy est, par quoy de ceux tenementz le dit Rectour [ne][3] pust respoundre saunz le Roy. Dount lavantdit Randolf prie que nostre seignour le Roy de ceo endie sa volunte e que droit ly soit fait.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

[Procedant usque ad redditionem judicii set ante redditionem judicii][4]

Rex vult quod respondeat et quod Justitiarii procedant set certificent Regem super hoc ante redditionem judicii, et super hoc fiat breve in Cancellaria.

Irr[otulatur].

Iste xxxij.[5] expeditæ sunt coram Rege die dominica prima Quadragesimæ.

78. Ad petitionem Civium Norwici petentium gratiam, Regis quod cum alias concesserit Civibus prædictis speciale auxilium pro muragio habendo ad securitatem Civitatis prædictæ, unde terminus præteriit, quod Rex

Rot. Parl. i. 161.

Cives Norwici.

Lib. in Canc.

[1–2] Interlined.

[3] This or some other short word has been smudged out.

[4] Crossed out.

[5] *xxxij.* interlined.

eis velit alium terminum de hujusmodi muragio concedere etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Rex concessit quod habeant per quinque annos etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13746.

A nostre seignur Rey d'Engleterre priunt ses citeyns de Norwyz de sa grace especiale ke cum nostre seingur le Rey eyt einz ces urs par sa grace graunte un especial eyde a ses citeins de Norwyz de murage a surte de sa cite, quele chaunce ke aveinge, quel terme est ia passe, ke nostre seingur le Rey voyle sy li plet graunter a eus un autre terme de set aunz.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex concessit quod habeant per quinque annos.

In Cancellaria.

Irr[otulatur].

79. Ad petitionem Johannis de Pateshulle petentis quod per finem faciendum possit habere ad feodi firmam sibi et heredibus suis duo tofta et duas bovatas terræ [1] in villis de Hekyntone et Hal [2] continentes xxviij. acras terræ quæ valent per annum xxxvj. sol. sicut patet per inquisitionem retornatam in Cancellariam, et quæ tenentur de Rege per mortem Gileberti de Gaunt, ita quod inde reddat Regi post descessum Loræ quæ fuit uxor prædicti Gileberti, cui prædicti xxxvj. sol. assignentur in dotem, xxxvj. sol. per annum:— Joh. de Pateshulle.

Ita responsum est: Adeat Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario et ipsi faciant quod videbitur esse commodum Regis etc.

80. Ad petitionem Justitiariorum de utroque banco, Baronum de Scaccario, Justitiariorum assignatorum, clericorum de Scaccario, et de Banco, qui capiunt feoda de Rege, supplicantium quod Rex velit præcipere Justit. Bar. et clerici de Banco et Scaccario.

[1–2] Interlined.

Thesaurario suo quod solvat eis feoda sua quæ diu aretro sunt :—

Ita responsum est: Quod Thesaurarius et Barones solvant quando poterunt etc.

81. Willelmus Thorald.

Lib. in Canc.

Ad petitionem Willelmi Thorald de Ketene de Rotelande petentis quod Rex concedat unam attinctam super quamdam inquisitionem captam inter ipsum et Mabiliam quæ fuit uxor Radulfi de Granham de xij. acris terræ et ij. acris prati cum pertinentiis :—

Ita responsum est: Habeat pro Deo etc.

82. Holmcoltran.

Lib. in Canc.

Ad petitionem Abbatis de Holmcoltran supplicantis quod cum finem fecisset cum Rege per c. marcas pro feria et mercato habendis apud Skynburnese, et nunc villa illa simul cum itinere ducente versus eandem sit asportata per mare, quod Rex velit concedere quod possit hujusmodi feriam et mercatum habere apud villam suam de Kirkeby Johan loco alterius loci supradicti, et quod carta sua super hoc innovetur :— Rot. Parl. i. 161.

Ita responsum est: Prima carta adnulletur et tunc habeat in loco sicut petit consimilem cartam.

Ancient Petitions, 12818.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a sun consail mustre son chapelain le Abbe de sa meson de Holmcoltran qe come il dona au dit nostre seignur le Roy centz mars pur aver sa ville de Skynburgh' fraunke burghe e faire e marche ove totes les autres fraunchises qe appendunt, si come la chartre nostre seignur le Roy qil ount de ces purport plus pleinement en soi, e ore par force de la mer la graignour partie de la dite ville est emporte e le chemyn ou homme dut aler a mesme la ville est si destrut e ausint emporte, qe homme ne peut habiter ne venir y, ne le dit Abbe nul profit de ceo emporter. Par quai mesme le Abbe prie au dit nostre seignur le Roy e a son consail qil pusse aver les fraunchises susdites e sa chartre chaunge de sa ville de Kyrkeby Johan qil ad fet de novel en mesme le Isle de Holmcoltran.

(*Endorsement.*) Quod prima carta adnulletur et tunc habeat in loco sicut petit consimilem cartam.
In Can[cellariam].
Irr[otulatur].

83. Ad petitionem Abbatis de Netele petentis remedium quod cum ipse et prædecessores sui seisiti fuerunt ad recipiendum decimas de pullanis pullenatis in parco de Ryseberge in comitatu Bukinghamiæ et de agistamento aliorum averiorum in eodem parco, tanquam jus ecclesiæ suæ de Ryseberge, unde est persona, quousque parcus ille devenit ad manum Regis simul cum manerio :— Abb. de Netele. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Inquiratur per breve de Cancellaria qualiter fieri consuevit temporibus retroactis et sic fiat etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13163.

A nostre seigneur le Roy e a son cunsail prie le Abbe de Netele remedye de ceo que luy e ses predecessors unt este seisi a resceyvre dymes de poleyns pulenez en parke de Ryseberge en le conte de Bukingham e de agysemenz de autres avoyrs du parke avauntdyt, come le droyt de sa eglise de Ryseberge, dunt le dyt Abbe est persone, en temps le Roy Richart de Alemayne et en temps Edmund Conte de Cornwaylle, jeskes taunt que le parke avauntdyt devynt en la meyn nostre seygneur le Roi ensemblement ove le maner. Et prie remedie.

(*Endorsement.*) Inquiratur [per breve de Cancellaria [1]] qualiter fieri consuevit temporibus retroactis, et sic fiat, etc.
Irr[otulatur].

84. Ad petitionem Episcopi Eliensis petentis remedium quod cum teneat omnes terras et tenementa sua in comitatu Cantebrigiæ et alibi de Rege in capite per baroniam, Major et ballivi Cantebrigiæ ipsum Episcopum assiderunt ad tallagium suum ratione cujusdam Eps. Elien. Lib. in Canc.

[1] Interlined.

molendini sui in Cantebrigia quod est de baronia sua prædicta:—

Ita responsum est: Ad Scaccarium, et fiat justitia et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria.

Ancient Petitions, 4035.[1]

A nostre seygnur le Rey e a soen counsel moustre le Evesqe de Ely qe la ou il tient totes ses terres e tenemensz en le cunte de Cantebrigge et ayleurs en chief du Rey par baronye, par quey ses dites terres ne sunt taillables ove les bourgs ne aunciene demeyngne le Roy, le meir et les bailyfs de Cauntebrigge le unt assis a leur taillage par la resoun de soen molyn de Cauntebrigge, qest de sa dyte baronye. Et de ceo prie la grace nostre seygnur le Rey et remedie.

(*Endorsement.*) Ad Scaccarium, et fiat justitia et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria.

Irr[otulatur].

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32–3, *Edw. I. m.* 36.

Baronibus pro Eliensi Episcopo. Cum idem Episcopus asserat se tenere omnes terras et tenementa sua in comitatu Cantebrigiæ et alibi de Rege in capite per baroniam, per quod terræ et tenementa illa cum burgis et dominicis Regis tallari non debent nec consueverunt aliquibus temporibus retroactis, ac major et ballivi Cantebrigiæ tallagium super quodam molendino ipsius Episcopi apud Cantebrigiam quod est de baronia sua, ut dicitur, occasione cujusdam tallagii super dominicam villam nuper assessi, jam de novo assideri ad tallagium illud de dicto Episcopo ratione molendini prædicti levare nituntur, Rex nolens eidem Episcopo injuriari taliter in hac parte, mandat Baronibus quod vocatis coram eis tam præfato Episcopo quam prædictis majore et ballivis, auditisque eorum hinc inde rationibus, eidem Episcopo inde fieri faciant secundum legem et consuetudinem regni congruum remedium et festinum justitiæ complementum. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium viij. die Aprilis anno xxxiij°.

per petitionem de consilio.

85. Abb. S. Augustini, Brist. Ad petitionem Abbatis S. Augustini Bristollii supplicantis quod Rex velit ei concedere protectionem

[1] Ancient Petition 12882 seems to be a duplicate of this.

suam sicut antecessores Regis concedere consueverunt:— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Coram Rege: Rex vult quod habeat generalem protectionem, ita tamen quod sit respondens et jus faciens omnibus et singulis ubi debebunt[1] etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13157.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a sun consail prie le Abbe de Seint Augustyn de Bristut, chapelein nostre seignur le Roy qui tient sa meson de lavoweson le [Roy] et de ses auncestres e qil voille pur Deu e pur sa alme granter a ly sa proteccion sulum la fourme suzescrite cum le Roy Henry e le [Roy Johan ses] predecessurs en ces oures unt grante pur ceo qil est de jour en jour grevez par ascune gentz que cleiment sur ly seignurie e avowerie en . . . . .

J. Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justitiariis, Vicecomitibus . . . . . suis salutem. Sciatis quod Abbas et Canonici S. Augustini de Bristollio sunt in manu et custodia et protectione nostra et de . . . . . custodiat protegat et manuteneat ipsum Abbatem et Canonicos et omnes res et possessiones ad abbathiam illam pertinentes . . . . . nec aliquam injuriam vel contumeliam aut gravamen aliquod ei faciat vel fieri permittat. Et si quis eis vel rebus suis in aliquo forisfecerit . . . . . eis inde sine dilatione fieri faciat.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Rex vult quod habeat generalem protectionem, ita tamen quod sit respondens et jus faciens omnibus et singulis ubi debebunt.

In Canc[ellariam].

Irr[otulatur].

86. Ad petitionem Adæ de Agmondesham rectoris ecclesiæ S. Thomæ de Wynchelse petentis remedium de hoc quod Rex omnes decimas ecclesiæ prædictæ, ut de pisce maris percipit, desicut nulla alia decima pertinens est ad ecclesiam illam, unde rector et servitium Dei possit[1] sustentari:— [Ad] de Agmondesham. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Vocetur ballivus de Winchelse

[1] *Sic.*

et certificet Regem de jure suo etc. videlicet per breve de Cancellaria.

Ancient Petitions, 13742.

Prie a nostre seignur ly Roy Adam de Agmodesham persone del eglise Seint Thomas de Wynchilse pur ceo que nostre seygnur ly Roy prent tote les dymes de sa dite eglise come le dime pessun de meer, de si come nul autre dime est apportenaunt al eglise dount la persone e le service Dieu dust estre sustenu, que il voile comaunder que sa dime ly seit rendue que appent a sa eglise avauntdite que est chose espiritele.

E fet asavoir que pur ceo que le Abbe de Fiscaumpe fist eschaunges od nostre seignur ly Roy de la vile de Wynchilse e les avowesones des eglises pur autres terres aillours, la quele eglise le dit Abbe donk tint en propres us, nostre seignur ly Roy dona la eglise soulement, e les dimes sount retenuz par cele colour [1]al oeps ly Roy par ses baillifs[2] et ne mye par autre, dount il prie sa grace.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Vocetur ballivus de Wynchelse et certificet Regem de jure suo etc. videlicet per breve de Cancellaria.

Domino Cancellario.

Irr[otulatur].

87. Episcopi et Prælati Angliæ.

[3]Ad petitionem Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Prælatorum, Comitum, Baronum, et aliorum proborum hominum de terra petentium quod Rex concedere velit quod possint talliare antiqua dominica unde sunt in tenancia desicut Rex dominica sua talliavit:—

Ita responsum est: Fiat ut petitur.

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I. m.* 17 (*annexed schedule*).

Pro diversis magnatibus et aliis de tallagio habendo. Rex vicecomiti Somersetiæ salutem. Quia civitates, burgos et dominica nostra per Angliam fecimus talliari, tibi præcipimus quod si burgi de Bathonia et Welles et maneria de Axebrigge, Ceddre et Congresbury aliquando fuerint dominica nostra vel progenitorum nostrorum et hucusque consueverunt talliari,

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[1-2] Interlined.

[3] Printed in Rot. Parl. i., p. 161, No. 21, with the marginal note *Communitas Angliæ*, which is taken from the Vetus Codex. On the roll the note is clearly as printed above, but below a small portion of the margin has been torn away.

tunc venerabili patri W. Bathoniensi et Wellensi episcopo de tenentibus suis in burgis et maneriis prædictis rationabile tallagium habere faciatis. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xiiij. die Martii.

per consilium.[1]

88. [2] Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Oseneye petentium quod denarii, quos debent super compotum suum de decima redditum coram Johanne de Insula et sociis suis, quos solverunt ubi eos mutuati fuerunt, pro debito in quo tenentur domino Papæ pro Rege inde acquietando, eis allocentur in eodem debito:—

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod allocentur per breve de Cancellaria:

Ancient Petitions, 13154.

A nostre seignur le Roy et a son conseil prient ses chapeleyns le Abbe et le Convent de Oseneye qe les deners qe il deverent sur lour acounte rendu devaunt Sire Johan del Idle et ses compaignouns a Wemoustier de la dime, les queus il ount payes la ou il les avoient aprompte pur aquiter la dette nostre seignur le Roy vers l'Apostoille, lour soient allowez en lavauntdite dette et il renderount suys les fermes qe lour sount baillez.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex vult quod allocentur per breve de Cancellaria.

Irr[otulatur].

89. Ad petitionem Roberti filii Walteri petentis quod Rex velit concedere quod fratres Ordinis Sacci Londoniæ possint assignare eidem Roberto unam capellam quæ vocatur Sinagoga de Judæis contiguam placiæ ejusdem Roberti:—

Rot. Parl. . 162.

Ita responsum est: Rex concedit quantum in ipso est.

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[1] Numerous writs in similar form were issued in favour of other magnates.

[2] A marginal note has been torn away; the words legible are . . . . . *alibi* . . . . . *forma*. It may have been to some such effect as, *Vacatur hic quia alibi in alia forma.* See below on memb. 18*d*.

90. Ad petitionem Willelmi le Vavasour petentis quod
Vavasour. Rex velit præcipere voluntatem suam quoad gentes de comitatu Eboraci qui indictati sunt coram eodem Willelmo et socio suo assignatis ad inquirendum de malefactoribus ejusdem comitatus, si velit quod indictati pro minuta transgessione quæ non tangit feloniam, dimittantur per plevinam :—

Ita responsum est : Cum ceteris justitiariis assignatis in casu consimili providebitur aliqua certa deliberatio ipsius negotii etc.[1]

91. Ad petitionem Nicholai de Segrave petentis re-
[Se]grave. medium quod cum fuit in servitio Regis in guerra Scotiæ et habuit protectionem Regis et implacitatus fuit coram Henrico Spigournel in comitatu Oxoniæ et
[Lib.] in Canc. amisit exitus etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod exoneretur et alloc[entur] per breve de Cancellaria.

L. T. R. Memoranda, 31--2 *Edw. I. m.* 36.

Baronibus pro Nicholao de Segrave. Rex de gratia sua speciali perdonavit Nicholao de Segrave illas decem libras in quibus Regi tenetur ad Scaccarium de exitibus suis Regi forisfactis coram Henrico Spigurnel et sociis suis justitiariis ad assisas in comitatu Oxoniæ capiendas assignatis, prout literis Regis patentibus eidem Nicholao inde confectis plenius continetur, et mandat Baronibus quod ipsum Nicholaum de prædictis x. libris quæ ab eodem Nicholao per summonitionem prædicti Scaccarii ad opus Regis exiguntur, exonerari et quietum esse faciant. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium primo die Aprilis anno xxxiij°.

92. Ad petitionem Thomæ de Morileye petentis quod Rot. Parl.
Morileye. Rex ei velit concedere terras et tenementa quæ fuerunt i. 162. Thomæ de Morileye patris sui in comitatu Cumbriæ, quæ capta fuerunt in manum Regis propter inimicitiam

[1] This seems to lead up to the Ordinance of Trailbastons; see Parl. Writs, i. 407.

ipsius Thomæ in prima guerra Scotiæ, desicut dictus Thomas filius est et semper fuit ad fidem Regis:— In Canc.

Ita responsum est: Inquiratur per breve de Cancellaria de modo et causa captionis earundem terrarum in [manum Regis] et de aliis circumstantiis etc., et si petens semper fuerit ad pacem Regis necne, et Rex super hoc certioretur etc.

Ancient Petitions, 24.

Cumbreland. Thomas le fiz Thomas de la Moriley prie a nostre seygnur le Ray sa grace de sa tere ke est en la mayne le Ray en les viles de Alneburghe, Petit Brouthtone, Godrykeby e Pykhou en le counte de Cumbrelande par la resoun ke Thomas de la Moriley soun pere ky hayre il est fue encountre le Ray en la prime gere de Escoce, e en meymes la primere gere vint a la pese le Ray e tutte sa vie se tint a la pese e morust a la fay le Ray. E fet a remembrere ke il est de playn age e ne teent neent en chef du Ray.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram consilio.[1]

Inquiratur per breve de Cancellaria de modo et causa captionis earundem terrarum in manum Regis, et de aliis circumstantiis etc. et si petens semper fuerit ad pacem Regis nec ne, et Rex super hoc certioretur etc.

93. Ad petitionem Radulphi de Sandwico, Rogeri de Heygham et Johannis Abel petentium remedium quod cum assignati fuis[sent] . . . . . [2] mala moneta cokedannorum in comitatu Kantiæ, et ipsi super hoc proficissendo fuissent versus villam Sandwici, major, ballivi et communitas ejusdem villæ ipsis extra villam et libertatem suam obviarunt et manus in eos ejecerunt, tractaverunt, laceraverunt et alias turpitudines sibi et gentibus suis fecerunt in contemptum Regis:— [Sandwyz] Heygham.

Ita responsum est: Provideatur conpetens consilium per Thesaurarium et alios de consilio Regis, et hoc celerius quo fieri poterit etc.

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[1] Here follows some illegible matter, perhaps intentionally obliterated.

[2] Roll torn.

94. Ad petitionem Roberti de Watervilla petentis remedium quod cum ex licentia Regis fecisset finem per l. marcas cum Willelmo Olifard pro filio ipsius Roberti, qui morabatur in obside pro ipso apud Strivelin pro remanentia redemptionis ipsius Roberti solvenda ad Pascha proximo futurum, et affidavit dicto Willelmo ad inde ei satisfaciendum ad diem illum, desicut idem Willelmus est ad gratiam et voluntatem Regis, quod Rex ordinet aliquod aleviamen de solutione illa, et etiam quod Rex ei gratiam faciat de xx. marcis de fine pro redemptione valleti ejusdem Roberti :—

Watervilla.

Ita responsum est : Willelmus Olifard est in prisona Regis et per certam formam etc. ita quod prisones Angliæ juxta formam illam debent deliberari, ita quod non est necesse quod solvat finem, nisi hoc gratis facere velit.

95. Ad petitionem executorum Johannis de Norhamptona de Londonia petentium remedium quod cum tenebatur Regi in lx. lib. pro escapio duorum prisonum extra prisonam de Neugate tempore quo fuit vicecomes Londoniæ, de quibus Rex perdonavit xxx. lib. per breve Regis de privato sigillo existens in custodia Marescalli de Scaccario, et residuæ xxx. lib. voluit Rex per idem breve quod fuissent allocatæ eidem Johanni in debitis quæ Regi debuit, et idem Johannes ante allocationem inde optentam obiit, per quod hujusmodi allocatio ad dampnum dictorum executorum adhuc restat facienda :—

[Ex. Joh. de] North.

Ita responsum est : Rex vult quod breve allocetur si inveniatur ad Scaccarium [1] et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario pro executoribus etc.[2]

[1–2] Perhaps a postscript.

96. Ad petitionem Prioris de Sancto Oswaldo petentis remedium de hoc quod, cum ipse tulit breve de recto de advocatione ecclesiæ versus Willelmum filium Roberti Pascy de Neubald in comitatu Warrewici, idem Willelmus differendo jus ipsius Prioris in deceptionem Regis bis fecit loquelam illam morari sine die per protectiones Regis, videlicet per unam vicem ad suggestionem suam propriam et per aliam vicem per testimonium custodis castri de Gedeworthe testantis ipsum morari in garnestura ejusdem castri; et præterea essoniatus fuit de servitio Regis per sex vices et inde habuit warantum de custode prædicto, ubi ipse non fuit in servitio Regis ibidem nisi tantummodo quousque habuit hujusmodi warantum, et tunc rediit:— Prior de S. Oswaldo.

Rot. Parl. i. 162.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod omnes illi quos inveniri continget cepisse protectionem Regis et non fuisse in guerra sua et super hoc convincantur, quod committantur gayolæ ibidem moraturi ad voluntatem Regis etc.

97. Ad petitionem Roberti Treyfot petentis quod cum Sampson de Cliftone traditus fuisset sibi apud Strivelin ad ducendum vicecomiti Essexiæ et ipse apud Sandwicum escapiavit extra navem usque ad ecclesiam, quod idem Robertus imprisonatus pro escapio illo invenire possit manucaptionem usque in itinere etc.:— Treyfot.

Ita responsum est: Veniat coram Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario, et faciat finem etc.

98. Ad petitionem executorum Gileberti de Sancto Leophardo nuper Episcopi Cicestrensis petentium quod Rex præcipere velit breve Thesaurario et Baronibus quod exonerati sint de lij. lib. xvj. sol. iij. d. qui exiguntur ab eodem defuncto pro quintadecima Regi a laicis concessa anno xviij°, quo anno clerus Angliæ [Cicestr.]

Rot. Parl. i. 162.

dedit decimam bonorum suorum ad consecrationem Episcopi Eliensis:—

Ita responsum est: Rex perdonavit etc. Et hujusmodi gratia conceditur Episcopo Cestriæ etc. pro prædecessore etc.

Ancient Petitions, 12886.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a soen counseil prient les executours Gilbert de Seint Leopharde nadgeres Eveske de Cycestre qe nostre seignur le Roy pur sauvete de sa alme voile comaunder bref al Tresorer e as Barouns de l'Eschekere quil seyent deschargez e quites de lij. liv. xvj. s. iij. d. qe venent en demaunde sur le dist mort, del quinsime qe feut graunte par la communalte des laye gents soulement en lan nostre seignur le Roy xviij., e le dist Eveske ensemblement od touz les autres eveskes de Engletere e la clergie graunta e dona en meisme lan au sacre l'Eveske de Ely la dime de touz ses biens, pur la quele chose il prient quil seyent deschargez de la contribucion del quinsime avauntdit ausi come sunt les autres, e ke de ceo pur sauvete de sa alme voile bref comaunder.—Sussex.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex perdonavit etc. et hujusmodi gratia conceditur Episcopo Cestriæ pro prædecessore suo.

Irr[otulatur].

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I. m.* 16.

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Cum bonæ memoriæ Gilebertus nuper Episcopus Cycestrensis sicut ceteri prælati et alii de clero regni nostri anno regni nostri decimo octavo decimam omnium bonorum suorum nobis dederit, ac executores testamenti prædicti Episcopi nobis per petitionem suam coram nobis et consilio nostro nuper exhibitam supplicaverunt, ut ipsis de quinquaginta et duabus libris sexdecim solidis et tribus denariis quæ ab eis per summonitionem ejusdem Scaccarii ratione quintædecimæ nobis a laicis ejusdem regni de eodem anno concessæ exiguntur, ut accepimus jam de novo, quietos esse faceremus, nos eisdem executoribus volentes gratiam in hac parte facere specialem, perdonavimus eis prædictos quinquaginta et duas libras, sexdecim solidos et tres denarios. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipsos executores de eisdem quinquaginta et duabus [libris][1] sexdecim solidis et tribus denariis qui sic ab eis

[1] Om. *libris* Rec.

exiguntur, quietos esse faciatis, et districtionem, si quam eis ea occasione feceritis, sine dilatione relaxetis eisdem. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, xxx. die Aprilis.

99. Ad petitionem executorum testamenti Episcopi [. . . . . Wintoniensis defuncti petentium concessionem et confirmationem Regis de capella quam idem defunctus incepit facere de assensu Prioris et Conventus Wintoniæ et cujusdam prati extra manerium de Woluesseye et capellæ S. Stephani contiguæ dicto prato quam apropriavit dictæ capellæ ad sustentationem cujusdam numeri capellanorum Deo deservientium ibidem :—

[1] . . . . . .

. . . . . .

100. Ad petitionem Johannis de Thorp petentis gratiam Thorp. Rot. Parl. i. 162. Regis de xx. lib. quas Rex ei dedit in itinere suo versus Vasconiam et quas vicecomes Norffolkie nunc oneratur per Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario ad levandum etc. :—

Ita responsum est : Rex vult quod inde sit quietus per breve de Cancellaria.

Ancient Petitions, 13846.

A nostre seygnur le Roy Johan de Thorpe prie si luy plest sa grace de vynt lyvers les quels il luy dona a son aler en Gascoynge dunt le vescounte de Norffolk est charge par le Tresorer e les Barouns de l'Escheker a lever des terres e des chateus le dit Johan.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex vult quod inde sit quietus per breve de Cancellaria.

Irr[otulatur].

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I., m.* 19.

Pro Johanne de Thorpe. Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali

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[1] Apparently there was a response, but it is erased. In the margin are written some words which can hardly be read, but which may be *Vacatur hic quia alibi.* See below, No. 169.

perdonavimus dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Thorpe illas viginti libras, quas eidem Johanni nuper tempore quo in obsequium nostrum ad partes Vasconiæ transfretavit, in garderoba nostra de præstito fecimus liberari, et quas ab eo per summonitionem dicti Scaccarii nostri exigi facitis ad opus nostrum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ipsum Johannem de prædictis viginti libris ad dictum Scaccarium nostrum quietum esse faciatis. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x. die Martii.

per petitionem de consilio.

101. [. . . .] Ad petitionem Eustachii de Hacche petentis quod Rex mandet breve suum clericis Nicholai Baret et Umfridi de Clare quondam expenditorum domini Regis apud Burghe in Vasconia quod certificent Regem qualiter idem Eustachius recessit de compoto suo in partibus illis et quantum Regi debuit :—

Ita responsum est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria clericis infrascriptis quod certificent Regem secundum tenorem istius petitionis.[1]

Ancient Petitions, 5719.

A nostre seignur le Rei e a son consail prie Eustace de Hacche qe nostre seignur le Rei voille maunder son bref a les clerks Nichol le Baret e Humfrei de Clare jadis despendours des deniers nostre seignur le Roy a Burghe en Gascoigne, qil certifient le dit nostre seignur le Rei coment e en quele manere meisme celi Eustace sen depart de son acounte en cele parties e cumbien le Rei li deveit par meisme lacounte.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur per breve Regis de Cancellaria clericis infrascriptis quod certificent Regem secundum formam istius petitionis.

Irr[otulatur].

102. [. . . .] Ad petitionem Priorissæ et Monialium de Ambresbiria petentium quod Rex concedat eidem Priorissæ et tenentibus suis de Melk[esham] communam

[1] The whole response after *Mandetur* seems written over an erasure.

pastur[æ] . . . . . [1] in foresta de Melkesham etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Rex non potest respondere donec inquisitiones retornentur.

. 4.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxiii°.*

103. Ad petitionem hominum Wigorniæ petentium gra- Wycestr.
t. Parl. tiam Regis, quod Rex velit eis concedere muragium
63. pro villa sua claudenda ad securitatem ejusdem villæ etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Fiat per quinquennium.

104. Ad petitionem Prioris de Cruce Roes, qui est de Prior de Cruce Roes.
advocatione Comitis Gloucestriæ, petentis remedium de eo quod Robertus de Scales post mortem dicti Comitis diversa gravamina et districtiones ei intulerunt [2] Lib. in Canc.
et adhuc inferunt capiendo redemptiones pro hujusmodi districtionibus respectuatis etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur in Cancellaria.

05. Ad petitionem Aliciæ quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Beau-
Beaumond petentis remedium de eo quod Johannes mond.
Springe qui ipsam desponsavit inter quos divortium postmodum fuit factum, simul cum Alexandro de Clavering, Egidio de Brewes et aliis ignotis pendente placito divortii venerunt ad maneria ipsius Aliciæ in comitatibus Norffolkiæ et Suffolkiæ et domos Lib. in. Canc.
eorundem maneriorum prostraverunt et catalla ibidem

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[1] A word or two faded. | [2] *Sic.*

inventa vastarunt et abduxerunt, gardina, vergeria et boscos sciderunt, coffra, jocalia et cartas asportarunt et homines suos verberarunt et maletractaverunt ad dampnum ipsius Aliciæ mill. et d. librarum etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Concordatum est per consilium quod perquirat terras et tenementa sua alienata per breve de ingressu, in casu illo formatum, et etiam perquirat per breve de transgressione de cartis suis asportatis et elongatis. Et concordatum est quod Justitiarii coram quibus etc. dent dies de gratia in prædictis brevibus de ingressu et de transgressione et etiam in quodam brevi de debito quod prædicta Alicia sequitur versus Johannem de Springe, et habeant Justitiarii ex hoc breve de Cancellaria.

106. Communitas Cumb.

Ad petitionem communitatis Cumberlandiæ petentis remedium de hoc quod homines de Scotia transeuntes ultra aquam de Eske et præ[dantes] averia hominum habitantium super marchiam et ea fugant usque in Valle de Lidele, ipsi quoque homines eadem averia sequentes et ibidem invenientes pro eo quod non possunt invenire securitatem ad exequendum versus eos, excluduntur actione etc.:— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Habeant querentes breve de transgressione coram Rege vel Justitiariis de Banco, et fiat ibi debitus processus etc.

107. Civitas Ebor.

Ad petitionem hominum civitatis Eboraci petentium remedium de hoc quod cum Johannes Lespiecer tempore quo fuit major Eboraci ad Scaccarium convictus fuisset concelasse lxxiij. lib. dim. marc. de denariis provenientibus de muragio per Regem ad civitatem illam claudendam concesso, qui quidem denarii jam exiguntur ab eis per summonitionem Scaccarii ad opus Regis, quod desicut denarii illi sunt de muragio quod Rex eis per litteras suas patentes concessit ad

villam suam claudendam, quod dictus Johannes exoneretur et quod ipsi se capiant ad eum etc. :— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus suis[1] de Scaccario quod videant cartam de concessione muragii, et super hoc videant processum factum in Scaccario de denariis infrascriptis et judicium, et si compertum fuerit quod iidem denarii levati fuerint de muragio infra tempus concessionis etc. tunc præfatus Johannes exoneretur de eisdem denariis et assignentur ad muros prædictæ villæ construendos etc.

108. Ad petitionem mercatorum qui emunt stagmen in Cornubia petentium quod Rex concedere velit quod possint habere duos dies ad solvendum denarios provenientes de cunagio, videlicet ad festum S. Johannis Baptistæ et ad festum Omnium Sanctorum etc. :— Stagmen Cornub.

Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est: Si Thomas de la Hide senescallus testatur quod sit ad commodum Regis, tunc fiat, et super hoc fiat breve in Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus et similiter vicecomiti et senescallo Cornubiæ, etc. [2] Postea dictus Thomas de la Hide senescallus venit coram consilio et testatur quod id quod petitur est ad magnum commodum Regis. Ideo fiat etc. et fiant brevia in Cancellaria ut prædictum est. Lib. in Canc.

109. Ad petitionem Prioris Dunolmensis petentis quod cum alias coram consilio Regis apud Eboracum ordinatum fuisset quod Willelmus de Bereforde et Rogerus de Heygham fuissent Justitiarii Regis in episcopatu Dunolmensi, ad quindenam Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ, ad faciendum jus de quibusdam querelis unde idem Prior alias se conquerebatur Regi de Episcopo Dunolmensi, qui ipsum defecit de jure etc., ad quem diem Dunolm. Lib. in Canc.

[1] Sic.

[2] From here onwards seems postscript.

Justitiarii illi non venerunt per quod justitia adhuc remanet indiscussa, unde petit remedium, etc. :—

Ita responsum est Rex vult quod . . . .[1] viz. W. de Bereforde et R. de Heygham in Octabis Paschæ, omnibus aliis prætermissis, et super hoc fiant brevia de Cancellaria patentia et clausa in Cancellaria juxta considerationem prius inde factam coram consilio Regis etc.

110. Cornub. Ad tres petitiones Thomæ de la Hide vicecomitis Cornubiæ, per quarum unam petiit remedium de hoc quod ubi Rex habere debet wreccum maris per totam Cornubiam, homines ejusdem patriæ juxta litus maris habitantes quotienscunque wreccum de navibus fractis seu aliis projectum sit ad terram, destruunt et asportant hujusmodi wreccum antequam ballivus Regis venire possit, et similiter de bonis mercatorum in vita venientium ad terram et bona sua sequentium etc.: Et per quarum aliam petiit remedium de hoc quod Ranulphus Giffard, Johanna mater ejusdem, Gilla de Hoo et Bring' Gilla de Hoo, Ran' Gilla de Hoo,[2] Johannes de la Gora et Rogerus Giffard bastardus cum vi sua impediunt quemdam vicum regium qui apertus fuit tempore Comitis et antecessorum suorum, per quod quidem impedimentum Rex amittit quolibet anno duas marcas, et etiam quod Rex ordinet remedium pro malefactoribus in parcis etc.: Et per tertiam per quam monstravit Regi quod ubi Johannes de Berewike et socii sui Justitiarii Regis itinerantes in ultimo itinere Cornubiæ eligi fecerunt Willelmum le Poeir coronatorem ad recipiendum et custodiendum wreccum maris in insula de Sullye, homines illius insulæ impediunt, apropriant et vastant hujusmodi

Lib. in Canc.

[1] Perhaps a short word, now illegible. Parts of this response seem written over an erasure.

[2] Sic.

wreccum et non permittunt ipsum coronatorem inde facere officium suum, minando ipsum mergere et mactare etc.; et nuper veniens ad terram ibidem unus balanus piscis qui pertinet ad coronam, homines et marinarii illius insulæ illum piscem ceperunt, vendiderunt et asportarunt, ita quod Rex nichil inde habuit nec dictus coronator ausus fuit ipsum inde in aliquo intromittere, unde petit remedium etc.:—

Ad quas tres petitiones, ita responsum est: Assignentur Gilebertus de Cnouvilla et Thomas de la Hide ad inquirendum etc. et ad audiendum et terminandum per breve Regis patens de Cancellaria etc.

111. Ad petitionem Johannis[1] de Moubray petentis remedium de eo quod Robertus de Clifforde justitiarius forestæ ultra Trentam distringere facit homines suos tenentes de manerio de Boultone quod jam deafforestatur pro putura forestariorum etc.:— Moubray.

Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est: Per breve de Cancellaria Robertus de Clifford inquirat et certificet Regem, ut faciat ulterius quod justum fuerit etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13754.

Derechef le dist Johan de[2] Moubray[3] prie remedie a nostre seignur le Rey de ceo qe Monsire Robert de Clifforde Justice de la forest fet destreyndre ses gentz qi tenent del dist maner de Boultone qe ia est desaforeste auxi cum il fit devaunt quant les terres furent en forest, e demaunde . . . .[4] e puture a ces foresters, dount le dist Johan prie remedie a nostre seignur le Rey.

(*Endorsement.*) Per breve Cancellariæ Robertus de Clifford inquirat et certificet Regem, ut faciat ulterius quod justum fuerit.

Irr[otulatur].

112. Ad petitionem ejusdem Johannis petentis remedium de hoc quod quidam Alanus de Ireby feoffavit Gal-

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[1] *Johannis* repeated.

[2–3] Interlined.

[4] A word has been obliterated, perhaps of set purpose.

fridum de Moubray [patrem] prædicti Johannis de manerio de Wra et in liberatione ipsius manerii cepit
Lib. in Canc. de dicto Galfrido viginti marcas, et carta feoffamenti per communem assensum liberatum fuit Abbati de Holmo custodienda etc. ita quod si idem Alanus dictas xx. marcas ad certum diem [sol]veret, dictus Galfridus eo restitueret manerium prædictum; ante quem diem Rex seisire fecit in manum suam [terram] illam simul cum aliis terris dicti Galfridi occasione guerræ tunc motæ, et dictus Alanus super seisinam Regis tunc [intravit] manerium illud et inde obiit seisitus, post cujus mortem Robertus filius et heres prædicti Alani intravit et illud detinet [nulla] facta solutione de viginti marcis prædictis etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Perquirat sibi per breve de Cancellaria secundum casum suum.

113. Harcla. Ad petitionem Michaelis de Harcla petentis allocationem arreragiorum suorum de tempore quo fuit vicecomes Cumbriæ, quæ quidem arreragia levare non potuit propter destructionem, paupertatem et incendia facta in comitatu prædicto per Scotos, et etiam allocationem de xxxviij. lib. quas Rex debet eidem pro lanis ab eo captis ad opus Regis per Henricum de Menvilla:— Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est: De dampnis quæ sustinuit habeat gratiam per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario dirigendum, secundum discretionem Thesaurarii et Baronum. Et de lanis captis examinentur et allocentur in arreragiis suis. Et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario.

Ancient Petitions, 430.

A nostre seignur le Roy pri Michel de Harcla remedie de ceo qil fust en arrerages sur son acounte du temps qil fust viscunte de Cumberland, les quelx arrerages il ne poeit lever pour destruccion e enpoveryssement e arsuns que furent faites en le dit counte par les Escotz en le temps avantdit, e de ceo

pria allouaunce sur son accounte, e respoundu li fust qil ne le poeient faire saunz le commaundement nostre seignur le Roy, dunt il pri pur Deu remedie. E ausint pri le dit Michel que xxxviij. livres, les quelx nostre seignur le Roy li doit pur layne que Sire Henry de Meynville prist de le dit Michel al oes nostre seignur le Roy, li soient rendeuz ou allouez en la dette qil deit a nostre seignur le Roy, e dunt le dit Michel ad bone taille encountre le dit Henry de la dite dette prest a mustrer.

(*Endorsement.*) De dampnis quæ sustinuit habeat gratiam per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario directum secundum discretionem Thesaurarii et Baronum.

Et de lanis captis examinentur et allocentur in arreragiis suis, et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario.

Irr[otulatur].

114. Ad petitionem Henrici de Wottone qui fuit valletus Ade de Cretinge ammoti a balliva sua de qua Robertus de Crevequeor ipsum Henricum per scriptum suum feoffavit ad terminum vitæ suæ, et quam quidem ballivam idem Henricus coram Senescallo et Marescallo Regis disrationavit:— Wottone. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Si amotus sit a balliva sua etc. sequatur secundum legem etc.

115. Ad petitionem Johannis de Bradele petentis remedium quod ubi Gerinus le Lyndraper habuit quandam Mati[llidem] consanguineam suam et adquisivit unum mesuagium et unum gardinum cum pertinentiis suis et inde obiit seisitus nec heredem habuit de se nisi dictum Johannem, Galfridus le Prestre principalis executor dictæ Matillidis[1] cepit cartam feoffamenti ipsius Matillidis et ipsam dedit dicto Gerino, per quam dictus Gerinus intrusit se [in] tenemento prædicto Bradele. Lib. in Canc.

[1] *dicti Matill'*, Rec.

propria autoritate et sine judicio et postmodum illud vendidit Johanni de Baldok :—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur in Cancellaria juxta legem et consuetudinem regni.

116. Andr. Cardinal.

Ad petitionem Andreæ Cardinal et aliorum in petitione contentorum petentium remedium quod ubi Thomas [Osebarne] de Somertone indictatus coram coronatoribus de receptamento latrocinii et roberiis et coram vicecomite Norffolkiæ in turno suo de morte Petri nepotis Presbiteri et Thomæ Tay de Horseye, pro quibus idem Thomas [fugam] fecit, per quod catalla ipsius fugitivi appreciata fuerunt coram coronatoribus ad xx. lib. et dicto Andreæ Cardinal et aliis in petitionibus nominatis trad[ita in] custodia ad respondendum inde Regi etc., et postmodum ad suggestionem Mathei de Castre et . . . . . [1] de Rollesby asserentium dictum Thomam Hosebarne esse ad pacem Regis et quietum esse de feloniis prædictis per breve coronatoribus directum deliberat[us], prætextu cujus brevis iidem coronatores fecerunt deliberationem bonorum ejusdem Andreæ et sociorum suorum usque ad summam c. libr. absque pretio per probos et legales homines apponendo :—

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est : Sequatur breve formatum in Cancellaria de transgressione in tali casu in Cancellaria vel ad Scaccarium si voluerit.

117. Holand.

Ad petitionem Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Holande, quondam taxatoris quintædecimæ et nonæ in comitatu Lincolniæ petentis remedium quod cum perquisierit quamdam partem terrarum [quæ][2] fuerunt ipsius defuncti et Adam de Welle teneat residuum earundem terrarum, vicecomes Lincolniæ per summo-

Lib. in Canc.

[1] A hole in the record. Perhaps the last name is Thomas.

[2] A hole in the record.

nitionem [Scaccarii dict]am[1] Margaretam in parte sua prædicta distringit pro cciiij. lib. xij. sol. vj. den. et prædictum Adam in pace dimittit:—

Ita responsum est: Mandetur Thesaurario et Baronibus per breve de Cancellaria quod inquirant [de terris][2] quæ Johannes de Holande tenuit tempore quo fuit debitor Regis, et quilibet tenens de terris [illis ta]m[1] uxor quam alii oneretur juxta portionem quam inde tenet etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13272.

A nostre seignur le Roi e a son conseyl moustre Margarete que feu la femme Johan de Hoylaund, que come Johan de Hoylaund esteyt coyllour del quinzyme e del nefysme nostre seignur le Roi en la cunte de Nichole e sur ceo sur lacunte demorra endette vers nostre seignur le Roi en cciiij. liv. xij. s. vj. d. e une parcele des terres le dist Johan soient devenuz en la meyn la dite Margarete come estraunge purcharesse e le remenaunt de sa terre en la meyn Sire Adam de Welle, le viscounte del dist cunte destreynt la dite Margarete en la parcele que ele tent, elevent de luy la dette avauntdite e ne voillent destreyndre Sire Adam de Welle en le remenaunt des terres que furent al dist Johan, pur ceo que nostre seignur le Roi ad fet pardun a Sire Adam de Welle de sa dette e ad comaunde al Tresorer e a Barons de sa Eschekere par bref qui demort en l'Eschekere que Sire Adam ne soyt destreynt en les terres que furent al dist Johan ne rien de luy leve; e de ceo prie la dite Margarete la grace nostre seignur le Roi e remedie si luy plest.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur Thesaurario et Baronibus per breve de Cancellaria quod inquirant de terris quas Johannes de Hoillande tenuit tempore quo fuit debitor Regis et quilibet tenens de terris illis tam uxor quam alii oneretur juxta portionem quam inde tenet etc.

Irr[otulatur].[3]

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32–3 *Edw.* I., m. 38*d.*

Baronibus pro Margareta quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Hoyland.—Rex querelam Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Hoyland tenentis quarundam partium terrarum et tenemen-

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[1] A hole in the record.

[2] Partially legible, though the next word is *que.*

[3] *Irr'* repeated.

torum prædictorum[1] vic[ecomes] tamen Lincolniæ ipsam Margaretam in parte sua terrarum et tenementorum prædictorum, omissis aliis tenentibus prædictis, pro omnibus debitis in quibus præfatus Johannes Regi die quo obiit tenebatur, ad Scaccarium solvendis per summonitionem ejusdem Scaccarii graviter distringit, et ipsam ea occasione inquietat multipliciter et molestat in ipsius Margaretæ dampnum non modicum et contra legem et consuetudinem Scaccarii prædicti; et quia Rex ipsam Margaretam indebite prægravari non vult in hac parte, mandat Baronibus de Scaccario quod per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu prædicto per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, diligenter inquiri faciant quas terras et quæ tenementa præfatus Johannes[2] habuit dum debitor Regis sic extitit, et qui et quot modo sunt tenentes earundem, et quantum quilibet tenentium illorum inde teneat, et unumquemque ipsorum de parte debiti prædicti ipsum pro rata portionis suæ terrarum et tenementorum prædictorum contingente, prout justum fuerit onerent, ipsam Margaretam de eo quod ab ipsa ultra portionem debiti prædicti ipsam de parte tenuræ suæ prædictæ contingentem per summonitionem Scaccarii prædicti exigitur, exonerent; et si districtionem, si quam, ei pro debito prædicto ultra portionem suam prædictam ab ea levando fieri fecerint, sine dilatione relaxari faciant eidem. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xx. die Martii[3] anno xxxiij.

per petitionem de consilio.

118. Bourne. [4]Ad petitionem Johannis de Burne querentis de co[munitate civ]itatis Cantuariæ, quod contra pacem ipsum Johannem verberavit, vulneravit, mehemiavit et W . . . . . Maidenston in comitiva sua existen-[tem] interfecit, nec propter libertatem civi[tati]s prædictæ quod c[ives] dictæ civitatis non debent placitare sive p[lacitari] extra civitatem prædictam:—

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur in Cancellaria per breve

[1] Something has been omitted. Probably the structure of the sentence was *Rex querelam Margaretæ . . . . . suscepit, vicecomes tamen . . . . . distringit.*

[2] *præfatus Johannes* repeated.

[3] *Marci*, Rec. Above, the Record has *contingententem* for *contingentem.*

[4] This part of the roll has several holes in it.

[si voluerit] vel expectet adventum Justitiariorum itinerantium in partibus illis.

119. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Sancto Bartholomæo . . . . petentis remedium de hoc quod Magister Petrus . . . . . et pasturam ipsius Willelmi cum averiis [suis pa]sci fecit et eadem averia . . . . . contra voluntatem ipsius . . . . . Ita responsum est . . . . . [in Cancellaria]. S. Bartholomæus. Lib. in Canc.

[m. 4d.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Matthiæ Apostoli anno xxxiij°.*

120. Ad petitionem Johannis de Suttone quondam subescatoris in comitatu Essexiæ petentis remedium quod ubi liberavit per breve Regis Humfrido de Waledene attornato executorum testamenti Alianoræ quondam Reginæ Angliæ defunctæ manerium de Bridebrok quod fuit in custodia ipsius Johannis per mortem Gileberti Peche, idem Hunfridus bona et catalla ipsius Johannis detinuit in eodem manerio ad valentiam xiiij. lib. ix. sol. x. den.:— Suttone. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Si intendat habere jus, adeat [1] Cancellariam et ibi impetret.

121. Ad petitionem Episcopi de Landaf petentis quod bona intestatorum possint distribui pro animabus eorum in Episcopatu suo sive [*corr.* sicut] in aliis Episcopatibus Angliæ non obstante impedimento magnatum illius Episcopatus illius,[2] et etiam quod si aliquis testamentum fecerit et postmodum ecclesiam, Landaf. Lib. in Canc.

[1] *adead*, Rec. | [2] Sic.

forum vel alibi adierit et post obierit, magnates testamentum illud pro nullo habent :—

Ita responsum est : Rex intendit quod tales[1] est consuetudo patriæ quam in præjudicium hominum patriæ illius annullare non debet, set si quid sibi fuerit satisfactum[2] ostendat et sibi fiat justitia.

122. Ad petitionem ejusdem Episcopi petentis quod Rex velit assignare ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum ipsius Episcopi in foresta de Dene decimam de novis assartis in eadem foresta assartatis et assartandis in proprio solo Regis ibidem :— Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod id quod est extra parochiam et quod Rex concedere potest, habeat Episcopus, et fiant litteræ Regis patentes de concessione et breve clausum J. de Botetourte custodi forestæ etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13745.

Prie a nostre seyngnur le Roy son chapeleyn le Evesque de Landaf que come il eit de son doun la Eglyse de Tous Seins de la [Novue] Terre en sa forest de Dene, la quele eglyse trove un chapeleyn que chante e chantera pur luy e pur ses ancestres a remenaunt, que pur Deu e pur amendement de la petitesse de son estat e la dyte chanterye susteyner, lui pleyse assigner a la dyte eglyse les dymes des noveaus assars de son propre soyl en cele forest que sount faitz e a fere, des queus nule autre eglyse ad receu tel manere de dymes devaunt ces houres, meismement come la suadite eglyse e nule autre de deins la forest seit de son patronage, ne nule autre eglyse puisse chalanger ou dire les devauntdytes dymes estre de deins ses certeynes bondes.

(*Endorsement.*)—Rex vult quod id quod est extra parochiam et quod Rex concedere potest, habeat Episcopus, et fiant litteræ Regis patentes de concessione et breve clausum J. de Boteturte custodi forestæ.

Irr[otulatur].[3]

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[1] Sic.

[2] Sic; read *fuerit injuriatum* (?)

[3] *Irr'* repeated.

123. Ad petitionem Decani et Capituli Lincolniæ petentium quod possint habere in manerio suo de Navenby quod [habent][1] de dono Abbatis de Fecham easdem libertates quas idem Abbas ibidem habuit:— Decanus et Capitulum Lincolniæ. Lib. in Canc.

Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod visa sit carta et ostendant qualiter usi sunt, et inquiratur etc., et sic fiat.

124. Ad petitionem Willelmi de la Zouche petentis quod burgenses sui de Toteneys quieti sint de turno vicecomitis sicut esse solebant:— Souche.

Ita responsum est: Inquiratur de statu antecessorum et ostendat si quid pro se habeat. Lib. in Canc.

Ad petitionem ejusdem Willelmi petentis quod Rex velit sibi concedere returnum brevium in dicto burgo de Toteneys sicut antecessores aliquo tempore habuerunt:—

Ita responsum est: Ostendat quid pro se habet et inquiratur de statu antecessorum etc.

125. Ad petitionem Episcopi Eliensis petentis remedium de hoc, quod ubi Gilebertus Pecche tenuit de ipso Episcopo quatuor feoda et tria quarteria et dimidium militis in Maddiggele, Ramptone, Cotenham, Impetone, Harlestone, Lolleworthe et Stauntone in comitatu Cantebrigiæ quæ[2] sunt de baronia sua, quæ quidem feoda idem Gilebertus jam concessit Regi, et ipse Episcopus ea defendit in omnibus versus Regem etc.:— Ely.

Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram Thesaurario, Cancellario et Baronibus de Scaccario, et si ita sit tunc Thesaurarius et Barones conveniant cum eo super hoc, ita quod ecclesia conservetur indempnis, et super

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[1] Not in the Record, nor in Vetus Codex.

[2] *qui*, Rec.

hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria. Et prius inquiratur per quæ servitia maneria tenentur et de quo etc. cum omnibus circumstantiis etc.

Ancient Petitions, 28.

[A nostre sei]gnur e a soen counseil moustre le Evesqe de Ely qe la ou Sire Gilberd Peche tynt del Evesqe e de sa eglise [de Ely qu]atre feetz de chivaler et treis quarters et demy en Madiggele, Ramptone, Cotenham, Impetone, Harlistone, Lolleworthe e Stauntone en le cunte de Cauntebrigge qe sount de sa baronye, les queux feetz le dit Sire Gilberd a nostre seygnur le Rey ad graunte, et le Evesqe defent meymes les feez ver nostre seygnur le Roy par soen servise fere en sa guere et en autres servises duwes, e de ceux feetz peus le graunt luy ne ses predecessours rien ne pristerent, dount il prie la grace nostre seygnur le Roy et remedie qe sa eglise ne seyt desherite.

(*Endorsement.*) Sequatur coram Thesaurario, Cancellario [1] et Baronibus de Scaccario, et si ita sit tunc Thesaurarius et Barones conveniant cum eo super hoc, ita quod ecclesia conservetur indempnis. Et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria. Et prius inquiratur per quæ servitia maneria tenentur et de quo etc. cum omnibus circumstantiis.

Irr[otulatur].[2]

126. Bromholm. Ad petitionem Prioris et Conventus de Bromholm petentium remedium de hoc quod Priores de Lewes et Castelacres per mandatum Abbatis Cluniacensis ipsos distringunt per excommunicationes ad solvendum xxx. sol. cuidam Heymes alienigenæ ad sustentationem cujusdam placiti in Curia Romana, desicut ipsi sunt de advocatione Regis nec aliquam contributionem nec tallagium faciunt nec subjectionem debent prædicto Abbati nisi tantum quod sunt de professione et regula ejusdem ordinis etc:— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Quia prioratus est de advocatione Regis, fiat breve de Cancellaria Prioribus de

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[1] *Cancellario* interlined.

[2] On the face of the petition, held upside down, someone has written *tres partes et medietatem quartæ partis.*

Lewes et de Castellacres per quod prohibeatur eis ne aliquid petant etc. Rege inconsulto.

Ancient Petitions, 13761.

[1] Le Priur e le Covent de Bromholm qe sunt de avowerie nostre seignur le Roy prient grace e remedie qe par la ou priur ne moigne pot estre [receu en] la meson de Bromholm fors de lur eleccion e a lur volente demeigne, ne nule rens ne funt de pension ne de contribucion ne de taliage ne subjeccion ne de [. . .]nent a nule meson de religion fors entaunt qe heus sunt de la profession e de la reule e del ordre le Abbe de Cluny, sicome yl pot estre . . . . . apartement al Escheker par record, qe nostre seignur le Roy hi maunda, dunt Sire Wiliam de Carletone prist lenqueste par bref nostre seignur le Roy, le quel record fu lyvere al Escheker le an xxiiij. terme de Seint Hillarie, par la venent les Priurs de Lewes e de Chastelacre par maundement le Abbe avauntdit e destreinent par escomenger les moignes de Bromholm avantditz a paeer xxx. s. a un dauntz heymes[2] alyen a sustenaunce de un plai qe yl suet a la curt de Rome e aliours pur aver entre en la priurie de Theford qe yl cloyme del doun le Abbe avantdit, dunt le Priur e le Covent de Bromholm prient bref a les Priurs de Lewes e de Chastelacre qe heus cessent del execucion avant dite desicome unqes rens ne aiderent a autres mesons de taliages, de contribuciouns pur pletz sustenir ne pur autres aventures qe unqes avant ces hures vindrent.

(*Endorsement.*) Quia prioratus est de advocatione Regis, fiat breve de Cancellaria Prioribus de Lewes et de Castelacre per quod prohibeatur eis ne aliquid petant etc. Rege inconsulto.[3]

Irr[otulatur].

127. Ad petitionem Willelmi Barache petentis remedium de hoc quod homines villæ de Norberge in Norwag[ia] bona et mercimonia sua in quadam navi carcata ibidem applicanti depredarunt usque ad summam ducentarum librarum, supplicando super hoc quod Rex concedere velit quod cum homines villæ et partium Barache. Lib. in Canc.

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[1] One corner of this document is defaced.

[2] Sic apparently *Dauntz Heymes* means *Dominus Hamo. Dominus* ultimately becomes the English *Dan.*

[3] Another endorsement has been intentionally erased.

prædictarum cum bonis et mercimoniis suis in portubus S. Boltophi et de Len applicaverint arestentur quousque inde satisfecerint etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur in Cancellaria et habeat breve in forma usitata etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13151.

A nostre seygnur le Roy e a soun consayl mustre Gregore le fiz Willame Barache jadys vostre seriaunt. Cum le avauntdit Willame Barache mon pere fut en le service nostre seygnur le Roy, e avoyt sa merchaundise alaunt sur la mer issi qe nostre nef ariva ov noz marchaundises en Nortweye en la vile de Norberge, e vyndrent [gens] de la vile e du pays e demaunderent de les avauntditz vallez quele gent yl esteynt, e yl respounderent qe yl esteynt de Engletere e de ceo mustrerent lur garaunt la lettre nostre seygnur le Roy qe yl avoynt. La lettre ne lur purreyt ren valer, mes escracherent sus la lettre e sus le seal tut le commun de la vile, et baterent e naufrerent e defolerent noz vallez e debruserent noz cofres e nous robberent de noz marchaundises a la mountaunce de cc. livres. Dount nous priom la grace nostre seygnur le Roy issi cum memes ceux de meme la vile de Norberg sunt acustumez de venyr ove lur nefs a la feyre de seynt Botolf e a Lenne, qe nous pussoins aver bref de grace qe yl seyent arestuz jeke taunt qe yl eyent fet les amendes de la perte e des damages e del despyt qe yl nous fyrent issi cum nous esteoms tesmoygnez pur bons marchauntz e pur leals [en] la lettre nostre seygnur le Roy qe il nous tollerent. E de meme ceo fet avoms bone lettre de bone gent de Engletere qe ileoke furent a cel houre e ensele de lur seals cet asaver bone gent de Wyncheleseye e Gernemue e de Lenne. Dount nous vous prioms grace e remedie de ceste chose.

De bonis captis in Noreweye.

(*Endorsement.*) Sequatur in Cancellaria et habeat breve in forma usitata.

Irr[otulatur].

128. Tailleur. Ad petitionem Henrici filii Adæ le Tailleur petentis quod cum Isabella de Fortibus quondam Comitissa Albemarliæ feofasset prædictum Adam de uno mesuagio et duabus bovatis terræ cum pertinentiis in villa de Prestone in Holdrenesse tenendis sibi et heredibus suis per servitium unius denarii per annum

pro omnibus servitiis et obligasset se et heredes suos ad warantiam, et unde idem Adam obiit seisitus, post cujus mortem dictus Henricus intravit ut filius et heres et tenuit dicta tenementa juxta formam prædictæ cartæ, quousque Thomas de Normanvilla tunc escaetor Regis post mortem dictæ Comitissæ sesivit dicta tenementa in manum Regis, unde petit remedium et quod Rex eum reseisire faciat de tenementis prædictis ita quod inde vocare possit ad warantiam heredes Comitissæ etc. :— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur breve novæ disseisinæ versus illos vel aliquos eorum qui eum ejecerunt de tenementis, et per placitum illud certiorabitur Rex de jure suo et faciet quod fuerit faciendum.

129. Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ad petitionem Dominarum domus S. Michaelis extra Staunforde petentium quod Rex confirmare velit facta antecessorum suorum de elemosina eis concessa, videlicet, quolibet die duas carectatas spinarum et mortui bosci in foresta Regis de Clive, unde habent cartam Regis ut dicunt etc. :— Domus S. Michaelis extra Staunford. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Si carta fuerit talis et usi fuerint sicut debent, tunc confirmetur etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13739.

A nostre seignur le Reay pryent les poveres dames de sa mesoun de Seynt Michel dehors Estaunforthe si ly plest pur le amour de Deu e pur salu de sa alme e pur lalme la Reyne e pur les almes ses auncestres ke il voyle confermer e estable aver les fets ces auncestres e le aumoyn ke il donerent a les avauntdites dames, ceo est a saver deuxs charettes de espynes e de mort boys en la foreste de Clyve cheskun jour e a totes sesouns del aan, e par ceo ke yl ne ount mye vostre confermement de les avauntdits fets yl sount taunt chates taryez par les foresters e par lour valets kyl achatent laumoyn ke done lour est de vos auncestres plus cher de la dyme partye ke la chose ne vaut kaunt ele est a mesoun carye.

(*Endorsement.*)—Coram Rege.

Si carta fuerit talis et usus fuerit sicut debuerit tunc confirmetur.

Irr[otulatur].

130. Ad petitionem earundem Dominarum petentium quod Rex confirmare velit factum Henrici patris sui, qui eis confirmavit ecclesias, decimas, terras, redditus, boscos, plana, prata, pasturas, aquas, molendina, vivaria et alias libertates et commoditates contentas in carta prædicti Regis Henrici :— Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est: Si carta sit talis et usi fuerint, tunc confirmetur.

Ancient Petitions, 13740.

Ensynt a nostre seygnur le Reay prient les avauntdites dames pur Deu e pur sa alme e pur les almes la Reyne e ces auncestres ke yl si pleyser ly seyt, voyle confermer le fet soun pere ke conferma lour eglyses, dymes, teres, rentes, boys, pleynes, preez, pastures, ewes, molyns, vivers, pescheryes, mareys, chimyns, sentes, lour fraunche court a tenyr, et totes autres commodytes e fraunchises sulum ke les chartres lour donours testmoynent.

(*Endorsement.*) Si carta sit talis et usus fuerit tunc confirmetur.

Irr[otulatur].

131. Ad petitionem earundem Dominarum petentium quod Rex concedere velit quod possint apropriare sibi et domui suæ viginti marcatas terræ et redditus de dono diversorum, qui eis hujusmodi terras et redditus dare voluerint ad emendationem domus suæ prædictæ etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Rex non vult concedere ista vice.

132. [D]een. Ad petitionem Hugonis de Deen conquerentis de Willelmo de Watervilla, Willelmo de Weldone, Hugone de Noble et aliis contentis in petitione sua, quod ipsum ceperunt et imprisonaverunt in ferris sine waranto, et ipsum in prisona detinuerunt quosque finem fecit cum eo pro viginti solidis etc. :—

Et ad petitionem ejusdem Hugonis petentis remedium de hoc quod Willelmus Waterville, Johannes de Un-

done, Nicholaus de Addintone et alii contenti in eadem petitione ipsum Hugonem imprisonaverunt anno xxx° et in prisona detinuerunt per xij. dies quousque solvit vicecomiti xx. sol. etc. :—

Et ad petitionem ejusdem Hugonis querentis quod subescaetor in comitatu Norhantoniæ terram que post mortem matris suæ sibi descendere debuit dum fuit imprisonatus seisivit et illam terram sibi detinet :—

Ita responsum est: Perquirat sibi per communem legem ad omnes petitiones etc.

133. Ad petitionem Roberti Ingram de Notingham petentis quod Rex velit sibi concedere quandam placeam de dominicis Regis in Notingham continentem xxx. pedes in longitudine et xx. pedes in latitudine, reddendo Regi verum valorem per annum :— Ingram.

Rot. Parl. i. 163.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria de inquisitione si sit ad dampnum Regis.

134. Ad petitionem Abbatis de Langele petentis remedium de hoc quod Henricus de Len clericus implacitare[1] fecit ipsum Abbatem de advocatione ecclesiæ de Ledene per Reginaldum de Ingelos quousque finem fecit cum eo per xx. lib. annuæ pensionis, ita quod dicto Abbati faceret securitatem quod imposterum per nullum de sanguine dicti Reginaldi implacitaretur sub pœna cc. lib., et jam Johannes filius dicti [Reginaldi][2] ipsum implacitat etc. :— Langele.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur breve in Cancellaria super formam conventionis.

135. Ad petitionem Mabillæ Surdeval petentis remedium quod cum placitum [di]vortii motum fuisset Surdeval.

[1] Sic.

[2] A hole in the record, but the word is partially legible.

inter Petrum de Frothingham et ipsam Mabillam coram Offi[ciali] Ebor[acensi] et idem Officialis sententiasset contra ipsam a qua sententia ipsa appellavit ad Curiam Romanam, per quod dictus Petrus aut alius suo nomine captionem super ipsam Mabillam pendente appellatione impetravit:—

Ita responsum est: Ostendat in Cancellaria quod appellavit et quod est in prosequendo appellum suum, et habeat ibi tale remedium quale ordinatum est in tali casu.

Ancient Petitions 13736.

A nostre seignur le Roi moustre Mabille Surdeval que come un ple de divorz soit meu entre Pierres de Frothingham e la dite Mabille en la curt del official de Everwyk, e le dit official ait done une sentence que la dite Mabillle aille e demore ove le dit Pierres sicomme ove son mary pendant le ple avantdit, de quele sentence la dite Mabille ad appelle a la court de Rome, par quoi le dit Pierres ou autre en non de li ont purchace capcion sur la dite Mabille en la court le Roi, prie la dit Mabille a nostre seignur le Roi e a son consail que remedie la soit purveu endroit de la dite capcion desicome elle nest tenue destre ove le dit Pierres avant que la cause de sa appellacion soit terminee.

(*Endorsement.*) Ostendat in Cancellaria quod appellavit et quod est in prosequendo appellum suum, et habeat ibi tale remedium quale ordinatum est in tali casu.

Irr[otulatur].

136. [Sprengehoese.] [1]Ad petitionem Rogeri Sprengehoese [nuper] vicecomitis Salopiæ et Staffordiæ petentis remedium de hoc quod, cum recepisset de Magistro Willelmo de Luda [liij.] lib. vj. sol. viij. den. super vadiis quorundam Wallensium peditum quos duxit, et partem inde solvisset eisdem Wallensibus et partem carpentariis et Willelmo de Feltone ad negotia Regis per præceptum Rogeri Lestraunge [tunc capi]tanei exercitus Regis in partibus illis, unde habet compotum et particulas sub sigillo dicti Rogeri, qui quidem de[narii

Rot. Parl. i. 163.

[1] There are several holes in the record.

nunc] exiguntur ab eodem Rogero in magno rotulo Scaccarii et Thesaurarius eos [illegible] non vult allocare etc.:—

Ita re[sponsum est]: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod audiant compotum et ad testimon[ium R.] Lestraunge faciant debitam allocationem, et si aliquid appareat [dubium] de eo inquirant et [faciant] ulterius quod justum fuerit.

Ancient Petitions, 26.

A nostre seigneur le Rey e a son conseil prie Roger Sprengehoese que com il feust assigne de mener gentz de pee jeke en Gales pur la guere le Roy illoques e il a meisme le heurs eust receu de Meistre William de Luwe liij. livres vj. sous viij. denirs sur les gages de meisme les gentz de pe, des queus denirs il lur paia partie pur lur gages, e le remenaunt paia il a copours e charpenters e a William de Feltone pur les busoignes le Rey par le comaundement Sire Roger l'Estraunge qe adoncs feut cheventein del host le Rey en cele parties, dunt il ad les parceles e lacounte ensele desouz le seal le dit Roger le Estraunge, les queus denirs curunt ore en demaunde en graunt roulle del Eschekere sur le dit Roger Sprengehoese, qe le Rey voille comaunder brief a Tresorer e a Barons de Escheker qil alowent les denirs avaunditz a lui, desicome il es ad paie pur le Rey sicom il purra moustrer e que il enseit del tout descharge en roulle.[1]

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod audiant compotum et ad testimonium R. le Estrange faciant debitam allocationem, et si aliquid appareat dubium de eo inquirant et faciant ulterius quod justum fuerit.

Irr[otulatur].

[m. 5.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum* . . . . . .

137. Ad petitionem Communitatis Cumbriæ petentis re- Communitas Cumbriæ.
Rot. Parl. i. 164. medium quod ubi dominus Rex per breve su[um

[1] Some second hand has attempted to improve the spelling and grammar of the original petition.

mandavit vicecomiti dicti comitatus quod provideret lardariam] Regis contra adventum Regis in Scotiam anno xxxij°, vicecomes prætextu mandati præ[dicti cepit de dicta communitate ad certum numerum averiorum et] allocationem habuit in compoto suo, et eidem communitati nichil solvit:—

Ita re[sponsum est: Sequatur ad Scaccarium, et si vicecomes allocationem ceperit et] non solverit, puniatur per pœnam constitutam, et solvat; sin autem, Thesaurarius ord[inet quod satisfiat etc.]

138. Ad petitionem dictæ Communitatis petentis remedium quod ubi eadem communitas mutuavit Regi [certam summam brasei et avenæ pro sustentatione] sua et exercitus sui in Scotia, et Rex mandavit collectoribus quintædecimæ in comitatu Cumbriæ per breve de magn[o sigillo quod eidem communitati de pecunia] dictæ quintædecimæ satisfacerent, taxatores et collectores ejusdem quintædecimæ nichil dictæ communitati solv[erunt et t]amen allocationem inde in [compoto suo habuerunt:— Rot. Parl. i. 164.

Ita] responsum est: Sequantur ad Scaccarium et si taxatores ceperint allocationem et non solverint [punientur secundum pœnam constitutam et solvant; et si non] ceperint allocationem, Thesaurarius ordinet quod satisfiat etc.

139. Ad petitionem dictæ Communitatis petentis sibi satisfieri de diversis [bestiis quas] Rex pro larderio suo [mutuavit, et unde Willelmus] de Molecastre vicecomes Cumbriæ allocationem optinuit in compoto [suo et] eidem communitati nichil inde solvit:— Rot. Parl. i. 164.

Responsum est ut supra in duabus petitionibus præcedentibus.

140. Communitas Karl. Ad petitionem Communitatis Civitatis Karlioli petentis quod Rex satisfaciat eidem communitati pro Rot. Parl. i. 164.

braseo et avena quam Regi [mutu]avit pro exercitu suo apud Karliolum super quintamdecimam Regi concessam in comitatu Cumbriæ, et unde taxatores allocationem optinent in compoto suo et nichil solverunt:—

Ita responsum est: Sequantur ad Scaccarium et si collectores ceperint allocationem et non [solverint pu]nientur secundum pœnam constitutam; et si non ceperint allocationem vicecomes ordinet quod satisfiat eis etc.

141. [1]Ad petitionem Alianoræ quæ fuit uxor Willelmi Cheinduthe petentis gratiam Regis et remedium [de hoc] quod petit versus rectorem de Asherugge quasdam terras et quædam tenementa in Hemelamstede nomine dotis, quas terras Vlyanus de Cheynduythe tenuit de dono Edmundi quondam Comitis Cornubiæ in escambio pro manerio de Assherughe, [dictus rector] dicit se tenere terras et tenementa prædicta sibi et successoribus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de dono dicti Comitis cujus heres dominus Rex est et sine quo prædicta Alianora respondere non potest:— [Chenduyt.]

Responsum est [infra petitionem] Sequatur recordum: et in dorso petitionis sic, Responsum est ei per aliam petitionem in manu G. de Roubiry.

142. [2]Ad petitionem Abbatis de Monteburghe petentis quod [Rogerus] Brabanzon et socii sui procedant [ad inquisitionem] in quodam placito de transgressione coram eis placitato inter ipsum Abbatem et tenentem Regis in Neutone in Insula Vecta . . . . . Lib. in Canc. . . . [tenentes] . . . . . [de Neuingtone] in eadem:— Monteburgh.

Ita responsum est: Adeat coram Rogero Brabazon et sociis suis coram quibus placitum pendet et ipsi Justitiarii auditis rationibus hinc inde, faciant justitiam

[1] The whole of this entry is faint.
[2] The ink has faded.

etc. Et mittatur ista petitio in Cancellariam . . . . . justic' sub sigillo Regis de Cancellaria quod procedant in forma prædicta etc.

143. Stagm. Cornubiæ.

De personis et vicariis petentibus decimam de stagm[inatoribus] in [Cornubia] ubi Rex solvit annuatim Episcopo Exoniensi pro decima prædicta:— Rot. Parl. i. 164.

Ita responsum est: Fiat [sicut fieri] consuevit tempore Comitis et Regis.

144. Hereston. Devon.

[1] Ubi manerium de Harestone in comitatu Devoniæ tenetur de . . . . . manerio suo de Treme[tone] in Cornubia per [plura] servitia facienda, Hugo de Harestone, Robertus de Lynham, Elias de Wylbertone et Hugo de . . . . ballivos et minis[tros] Regis ibidem distringentes pro servitiis a retro existentibus verberant et eis rescussum faciunt:—

Ita [responsum] est: Quotienscumque rescussus factus fuerit ballivis domini Regis certifi[cetur] The-[saurarius] de nominibus etc. et ipse faciet [eos venire] et faciet remedium.

145. De wrecco maris.

Si coronatores debeant illud recipere et liberare villatis ad respondendum in itinere Justitiariorum sicut antiquitus fieri consuevit vel quod vicecomes et senescallus Cornubiæ illud recipere debeat[2] et ad Scaccarium de anno in annum inde computare:— Rot. Parl. i. 164.

Ita responsum est: Respondeat inde vicecomes super compotum suum de anno in annum de exitibus qui emergent de wrecco sicut fieri consuevit tempore Comitis, et fiat indentura inter ipsum et coronatores.

146. Lenn.

Ad petitionem Majoris et Burgensium de Lenne petentium quod [in][3] carta eorum recitetur carta Oxoniæ

[1] Several words in this entry are quite illegible.

[2] Sic.

[3] Not in record.

secundum quam cartam dominus Rex concessit eis libertates suas, et etiam quod non convincantur per extrinsecos pro aliquo facto extrinseco nisi factum illud tangat totam communitatem, nec etiam quod [non sum]moniantur in assisis, juratis seu recognitionibus vel recognitionibus faciendis extra villam prædictam de facto extrinseco . . . . . inseco et etiam quod quieti sint de teolonio et omnibus consuetudinibus in Scotia sicut Rex[1] . . . . . [e]tiam quod Major qui pro tempore fuerit pro tallagiis et aliis auxiliis pro commodo dictæ villæ . . . . . [r]ebelles per considerationem comburgens[ium] suum justificare eo quod dicta villa est . . . . . [et]iam quod dominus Rex de gratia sua velit eis relaxare sectam suam ad breve de fores . . . . . erentes ad idem breve omnino se subtraxerunt :—

Ita responsum est: Sequantur coram T . . . . . d confirmationem cartarum etc.

147. Ad petitionem Henrici de Aynesham cementarii petentis quod [Rex velit præcipere quod solvat]ur de xix. lib. v. sol. qua. qui ei debentur de tempore quo operabatur in operibus castri Regis de Caernarva[n, unde Thesaurarius habet] certificationem etc. :— Aynesham. Ro t. Parl. i. 164.

Ita responsum est: Coram Rege: Fiat breve de Cancellaria de 'Liberate' Thesaurario et Camerariis quod [liberen]t ei tantam summam et onerent Hugonem de Leministre Camerarium de Kaernarvan etc. Lib. in Canc.

Liberate Roll, 33 *Edw. I. m.* 6.

Rex Thesaurario et Camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de thesauro nostro Henrico de Aynesham cementario decem et novem libras quinque solidos et unum quadrans in quibus ei tenemini de vadiis suis de tempore quo fuit cementarius in operationibus quos apud Caernervan fieri fecimus, proviso quod

[1] The record is defaced by a bad stain.

Hugo de Leominstre nuper camerarius noster de Caernarvan de eadem pecuniæ summa, prout justum fuerit, oneretur. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xij. die Martii.

per petitionem de consilio.

148. Estratel-ing.

Ad petitionem executorum Johannis de Estrateling petentium quod cum cxxxij. lib. a retro sint de vadiis et de restauratione equorum prædicti Johannis de tempore quo stetit in servitio domini Regis in Vasconia, sicut patet per litteras Comitis Lincolniæ etc. quod eis solvatur de eodem debito pro voluntate domini Regis etc.:— Rot. Parl. i. 164.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de 'Liberate' in Cancellaria Thesaurario et Camerariis de triginta et duabus lib. in partem solutionis etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13737.

A leur seyngnour le Roy prient les executours Monsire Johan de Estratelenge qe fu soen chevaler e . . . . . en soun servise en Gascoyne passe az viij. aunz e plus, les qui os gisent unkore desenterees en Engleterre par defaute de ses biens qe sunt en male meyns qe aukuns des diz executours ne hi poent avenir; au quel Sire Johan sunt deuz cxxxij. li. ij. s. e. j. d. de ses gages e de reestor de chevaus sicome il pert par la lettre selee du Counte de Nicole la quele les diz executours porunt moustrer; pur la queu chose les diz executours prient a lur seyngnour le Roy qil luy plese a comaunder a paer ceo qe luy plerra de la dette avauntdite de quey le dit enterement se peust fere, e du remanaunt apres voille dire sa volente solum ceo qil luy plerra, issint qe lom le peust mettre pur lalme quant il luy pleira a paer.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege de deb[ito].

Adeat Thesaurarium.

Habeat breve de Liberate in Cancellaria Thesaurario et Camerariis de triginta et duabus libris in partem solutionis etc.

149. Stagminar Cornubiæ.

Ad petitionem stagminatorum Cornubiæ petentium quod possint habere per se cartam libertatum non Rot. Parl. i. 164.

conjunctam cum stagminatoribus Devoniæ juxta formam confirmationis Regis Henrici etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Veniant ad Scaccarium, et ostendant cartam etc., et faciant finem etc., et habeant quod petunt etc.

150. Ad petitionem Johannis de Moubray petentis remedium de eo quod Rex percipit quolibet anno de manerio de Boultone in comitatu Cumbriæ xxx. sol. vj. den. eo quod manerium illud aliquo tempore fuit infra forestam Regis, per sic quod idem Johannes possit ipsum approuare in solo suo, quod quidem manerium nunc deafforestatur et nichilominus vicecomites qui pro tempore sunt dictos denarios annuatim levari faciunt etc.:— Moubray.

Ita responsum est: Quia arrentatum est ad Scaccarium Rex illud revocare non intendit etc.

151. Ad petitionem Walteri de Beisin petentis quod Rex allocare velit xj. lib. xiiij. sol. xj. den. ob. quar. in partem satisfactionis viginti et quinque marcarum in quibus Rex ei tenetur in garderoba pro quodam equo ipsius Walteri quem amisit in servitio Regis in Scotia, et quod de residuo earundem xxv. marcarum ei fiat restitutio etc.:— Beysin.

Rot. Parl. i. 164.

Ita responsum est: Coram Rege:[1] De debitis computet cum Johanne de Drokenefford et portet billam ad Scaccarium et fiat allocatio.

152. Ad petitionem Bernardi Barrau mercatoris de Montpelers petentis restitutionem de xxx. lib. captis per ministr[os] Regis de denariis ipsius Bernardi apud Londoniam et Staunfordiam in principio guerræ, quo Barrau.

[1] No stop or capital letter in the record.

tempore ordinatum fuit per Regem et consilium suum quod bona hujusmodi mercatorum alienigenorum fuissent arestata etc.:—Et etiam petentis remedium de hoc quod pro eo quod prohibitum fuit in principio dictæ guerræ quod nullus [1]

153. Everlee.

Ad petitionem Edmundi de Everlee petentis quod Rex præcipere velit quod illæ decem marcæ annuæ simul cum arreragiis q[uæ inde] aretro sunt, quas quidem decem marcas annuas Rex Henricus pater Regis nunc dedit eidem Edmundo et Johanni fratri suo, et quod [donum] Rex nunc eis per litteras suas patentes confirmavit, prædicto Edmundo solvantur, et unde habet breve currens de 'Liberate' in custodia Th[esaurarii] et Camerariorum de Scaccario etc.:— Rot. Parl. i. 164.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod videant cartam et faciant justitiam habito respectu ad breve currens.

Ancient Petitions, 29.

Buckyngham.

Nostre seigneur le Roy prie Edmund de Everlee son clerk si luy plest e son nourri quil voille comaunder qe dys marcs [annuels] ove les arrerages luy seeint paiez qui luy sont arrere dun tens avant son aler vers sa guerre de Escoce jeskes a hore [si com il] pourra veer e savoir par roles del Eschekier ou il avant resceut sa paye. Ce est a savoir de dys marks annuels le quels [nostre] seigneur le Roy Henry pere nostre seygneur le Roy [2] par sa lettre patente [3] dona al avantdit Edmund e a Johan son frere pour le long servise de . . . . de trente aunz qe lour pere e lour mere feseint a nostre seygneur le Roy Henry avantdit e a la Royne sa compaigne e a lour . . . . E des queux nostre seigneur le Roy qe hore est lour ad par ces lettres patentes enrateſiant conferme e qe plus certainement . . . la paie fette touz les aunz

[1] A considerable space is left blank.

[2–3] Interlined.

a lour vies ount le Tresorer e Chamberlenkes lour garent par le bref currant de liberate singulis annis.[1]

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod videant cartam et faciant justitiam habito respectu ad breve currens.

Irrot[ulatur].

Ancient Petitions, 10875.[2]

Edmund de Everle prie a nostre seignour le Roi que il puisse aver la rente que le Roi Henri dona al pere lavantdit Emon e sa mere e son frere e a lui cest a savoir dis mars chascun an a recevire a l'Eschekere del aumone le Roi establie, la quel rente fust a eaus donee par la raison del grant service que la mere lavantdit Emon fist a ma dame[3] la reine e a ses enfanz. E ce prie lavantdit Emon que il puisse la rente aveir selon le porport de la chartre que il en ha ensemblement ove les arerages de cinc anz.

(*Endorsement.*) Expectet adventum Baton'.[4]

154. Ad petitionem Walteri de Beysin petentis quod Rex concedere velit inquisitionem de quibus boscis et bruera Adam de Beysin proavus prædicti Walteri obiit seisitus tanquam pertinentibus ad manerium de Etone in comitatu Staffordiæ, et unde queritur quod tempore minoris ætatis Adæ de Beysin avi sui filii prædicti Adæ et etiam Roberti de Beysin patris prædicti Walteri in custodia Regis existentium, forestarii Regis forestæ de Gaule appropriaverunt ad forestam prædictam boscos et brueram prædictos et hujusmodi appropriationem nomine Regis hucusque continuarunt in exheredationem ipsius Walteri etc.:— Beysin. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria escaetori quod in propria persona inquirat de contentis in petitione et certificet Regem.

[1] One end of this petition is very blind.

[2] This petition relates to the same matter, but must have been presented on some other occasion.

[3] *ma dame* interlined.

[4] Robert Burnell, bishop of Bath, has been Chancellor. He died in 1292.

[m. 5d.] . . . . . *Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium in Quadragesima anno xxxiii°.*

155. [Tynemuth.] [1][Ad petitionem Prioris et Conven]tus de Tynemuthe petentium quod Rex velit confirmare cartas Regis Henrici Secundi [et Regis Ricardi antecessorum suorum quas] habent, et quod uti possint articulis in eisdem cartis contentis [tam non usitatis tempore elapso] quam usitatis :— Rot. Parl. i. 165.

Ita responsum est : Adeant Scaccarium et ostendant ibi cartas suas, [et si aliqui articuli] contineantur in eisdem quibus hactenus non sunt usi, faciant finem et habeant confir[mationem si vide]atur expediens domino Regi.

156. Ad petitionem eorundem Prioris et Conventus petentium remedium quod cum ipsi et prædecessores sui habere solebant . . . . . [te]nentes suos infra libertatem suam de Tynemuthe coram quibuscumque jus[titiariis] . . . . . nullus . . . . aut minister Regis dictam libertatem ingredi solebat, quæ quidem libertas certis de causis [postmodum capta] fuit in manum Regis tanquam forisfacta et eidem Priori et Conventui postmodum per cartam [Regis] restituta, tenenda in forma qua prius teneri solebat, justit[iarii] ad [recognitiones] capiend[as] in comitatu North[umbriæ] assign[ati] dictos Priorem et Conventum libertatem prædictam concedere nolunt nec habere permittunt sine speciali mandato domini Regis :—

Ita responsum est : Adeant Scaccarium et ostendant ibi cartas suas, et si aliqui articuli contineantur in

[1] This part of the roll is barely legible.

eisdem quibus hactenus non sunt usi faciant finem et habeant confirmationem si videatur expediens domino Regi etc.

157. [1] Ad petitionem communitatis de Wyndesores petentis quod Edwardus atte Bachous, Henricus le . . . . . Willelmus le Paumer, Robertus le Proud, et Edmundus Burner ipsam communitatem acquietent de xxx. lib. v. sol. qui de eadem communitate exiguntur de tempore quo idem Edwardus et alii fuerunt ballivi villæ prædictæ :— Windesores.

Ita responsum est: Quia Burgenses faciunt ballivos autoritate propria, si tales ballivi sint in arreragio capiant Burgenses ad ballivos suos et dominus Rex capiet ad Burgenses suos etc.

158. [2] Ad petitionem dictæ communitatis petentis excusari de escapio diversorum latronum a prisona sua de Wyndesore tempore quo Willelmus le Paumer, Robertus le Proud, Edwardus atte Bachous, et Edmundus Burner fuerunt ballivi etc. et ipsos ballivos inde onerari :—

Ita responsum est: Expectent adventum Justitiariorum itinerantium et tunc scietur super quem vel quos adjudicabitur illud escapium etc.

159. [3] Ad petitionem Burgensium de Appelby querentium quod illi qui tenementa sua in dicta villa vacua reliquerunt et in locis ruralibus propinquis [manent] et unde redditus et servitia dictæ villæ consueta penitus . . . . . et prædicta villa adnullatur . . . . . liberationem cartæ de confirmatione Regis nunc residentis in Thesauraria ut dicitur :— Appelby.

Ita respon[sum est: Re]x non habet consilium

[1] The proper names in this entry are hardly to be read.

[2] Very faint.

[3] Very faint and badly stained.

aliquid perdonandi de firma sua . . . . . tenentes tenementa sua modo prædicto . . . . reliquerunt [etc.] Ad secundam, Adeant Scaccarium et ostendant [causam quare confirmatio remansit in Thesauraria].

160. Ad petitionem dictorum Burgensium querentium quod diversa mercata tenentur in villis ruralibus in comitatu Westmorelandiæ absque waranto et concessione Regis ad grave dampnum dictæ villæ :—

Ita responsum est: Expectet adventum justitiariorum itinerantium [ut] certificent curiam de nominibus levantium mercata sic sine waranto et de nocumento eorum mercatorum etc.

161. Britannia. Ad petitionem Johannis de Britannia, Ducis Britanniæ et Comitis Richemundiæ petentis quod Rex ei velit concedere pontagium pro emendatione unius pontis [apud Sanctum] Botulphum ex transverso ripæ inter terram ipsius Comitis et terram Willelmi de Ros et hæredis Roberti de Tatershale etc. :— Rot. Parl. i. 165.

Ita responsum est: Fiat per triennium.

162. Ad petitionem ejusdem Comitis petentis quod Rex concedere velit quod attornati sui recipiantur in omnibus placitis etc. et quod ipsi generales attornati loco suo possint facere alios attornatos etc.

Ita responsum est: Rex concedit.

163. Ad petitionem ejusdem Comitis petentis quod Rex velit concedere sibi protectionem suam, ita quod non sit respondens nisi ad quatuor brevia præter quam . . . . . etc.

Ita responsum est: Habeat protectionem sine clausula et respondeat per generales attornatos ex quo . . . . . natos.

164. [1] Ad petitionem ejusdem . . . . . velit quod homines sui denarios contingentes de ter[is] . . . . . Angl' ducere possi[nt] . . . . . ad summam MDC. librarum per annum vel plus vel minus [pro volun]tate Regis :—

Ita [responsum est] . . . . . potest quia esset contra statutum.

165. Ad petitionem ejusdem . . . . . velit duos justitiarios ad audiendum et terminandum etc. de malefactoribus in parcis et chaciis . . . . . Hertfordiæ et Sussexiæ a principio guerræ usque nunc etc. :—

Ita responsum est : Certificet de . . . . . et fiat.

166. Ad petitionem pauperum Burgensium villæ Novi Castri super Tynam petentium remedium de hoc quod ubi antecessores Regis nunc per cartas suas concesserint in communi et Rex nunc confirmaverit Burgensibus dictæ villæ diversas libertates, quod libere possint emere et vendere omnimodas mercandisas in singulis villis Angliæ, divites Burgenses ejusdem villæ ipsos pauperes Burgenses hujusmodi libertatibus et aliis subsequentibus uti impediunt etc. videlicet, si aliquis pauper Burgensis faciat pannum de assisa in domo sua non potest illum vendere nisi vendat integrum etc. : Si navis in portu illo applicet allec[e] carcata divites non permittunt quod pauperes aliquid inde emant nisi hoc quod expendunt in domo sua, nec etiam vina empta venditioni in taberna exponere, nec coria frisca ad tanandum, nec pelles lanicas, nec

Novum Castrum super Tynam.

[1] The roll is defaced by a large stain. Apparently the duke desires to export in money, the revenues of his English estates, and the king professes his inability to grant the request.

lanam per petras emere, nec vendere, quod si faciant graviter amerciantur per divites etc.:—

[Lib. in Ca]nc. Et etiam potentium quod Major et Ballivi reddant compotum de denariis per ipsos per diversas vices a communitate prædictæ villæ levatis etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod vocatis et auditis partibus coram eis, faciant quod fuerit faciendum: et faciant pauperes unum attornatum pro omnibus si voluerint.

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32–3 *Edw. I. m.* 38.

Baronibus pro pauperibus burgensibus villæ Novi Castri super Tinam. Cum pauperes burgenses villæ Novi Castri super Tynam Regi per suam petitionem supplicaverunt quod eis super diversis injuriis et gravaminibus sibi per divites burgenses villæ prædictæ factis, ut dicitur, fieri faciat justitiæ complementum, ac Rex petitionem illam sub sigillo suo miserit Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario, mandat eisdem quod inspecta petitione prædicta prædictis pauperibus burgensibus super injuriis et gravaminibus illis fieri faciant justitiæ complementum, et præcipit quod scire faciant prædictis burgensibus quod sint coram præfatis Thesaurario et Baronibus a die Paschæ proximo futuro in tres septimanas, quem diem[1] prædictis pauperibus burgensibus super injuriis et gravaminibus prædictis responsuri, et habeant ibi tunc hoc breve. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xiiij. die Aprilis anno tricesimo tertio.

167. Novum Castrum super Tynam.

Ad petitionem Burgensium Novi Castri super Tynam petentium remedium de hoc quod Prior de Tynemuthe habet ex concessione Regis unam feriam ibidem ad festum S. Oswini in autumpno duraturam per xv. dies in præjudicium dictæ villæ et Burgensium ibidem et exheredationem Regis ut dicunt, eo quod naves diversis mercimoniis carcatæ quæ venire solebant apud dictam villam Novi Castri, et unde Rex cepit custumam et muragium, nunc discarcantur apud Tyne- Rot. Parl. i. 165.

[1] Sic. Some words must be missing.

muthe et mercimonia venditioni exponuntur, eo quod locus est propinquior portui de Tyne quam dicta villa Novi Castri, qui quidem portus pertinet ad Regem, et sic accrescit dicto Priori portus mercimoniis carcatus et discarcatus et venditiones panis, vini et cervisiæ in præjudicium Regis et ipsorum Burgensium dampnum immensum, et unde dictus Prior anno xix° Regis hujus[1] ad sectam dictorum Burgensium per considerationem perdidit etc.

Coram Rege.[2] Ita responsum est: Habeant breve de Cancellaria quod partes veniant coram Rege in quindena Paschæ ubicunque tunc fuerit in Anglia, et quod homines villæ Novi Castri et Prior de Tynemuthe similiter habeant tunc ibidem cartas suas de libertatibus, et quod illi de Novo Castro interim sequantur versus Gilebertum de Roubiry quod tunc habeant ibidem processum et judicium prius inde factum coram Rege in parliamento suo etc.

168. Rot. Parl. i. 165.

Ad petitionem Civium Eboraci petentium exonerari de viij. lib. iiij. sol. x. den. et cij. lib. xij. sol. xj. den. de quibus onerantur ad Scaccarium pro vinis Regis venditis dictis Civibus per Robertum de Dacre pincernam Regis Henrici, qui denarios prædictos de eisdem Civibus recepit sicut coram Baronibus de Scaccario per attornatum suum recognovit:— Cives Ebor.

Ita responsum est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod scrutatis rotulis videant si recognitio sit sic facta ut dicunt, tunc exonerentur Cives de eadem pecunia et Robertus de Dakre inde oneretur etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13161.

A nostre seingnur le Roy e a consail prient les citezeins de Evirwyke qil pussent estre descharge de viij. liv. iiij. s.

[1] Apparently so on the roll; but the word is ill written and becomes *huiusmodi* in Vetus Codex.

[2] The *coram Rege* may belong to the previous sentence.

x. d. e de cij. liv. xij. s. xj. d. dunt il sunt chargez en graund roule al Echeker pur vins le Roy venduz a Evirwyke a dites citezeyns par Robert de Dacre boteler le Roy Henry, et le quele Robert resceut mesmes ceux deners de les hommes de Evirwyke sicum est [conu par une] conisaunce fit par Robert de Kyrkeby latorrne lavaundit Robert de Dacre devaunt les barouns del Echeqer [en le terme] Seint Michel lan le Roy Henry xliiij., dunt il priunt estre quites de les deners avaunditz a touz jurs.

Ebor.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod scrutatis rotulis videant si recognitio sit sic facta ut dicunt, tunc exonerentur cives de eadem pecunia et Robertus de Dacre inde oneretur.

Irr[otulatur].[1]

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32–3 *Edw. I. m.* 23.

Baronibus pro Civibus Eboraci. Supplicarunt Regi Cives Regis Civitatis Eboraci per petitionem suam coram Rege et consilio suo exhibitam quod cum Robertus Daker dudum pincerna bonæ memoriæ domini Henrici quondam Regis Angliæ patris Regis nunc, quædam vina ejusdem patris Regis nunc quibusdam civibus ejusdem civitatis pro viij. lib. xij. sol. et xj. den. vendidisset, et illas pecuniæ summas a dictis civibus ad opus dicti patris Regis nunc recepisset, sicut idem Robertus per attornatum suum ad Scaccarium dicti patris Regis nunc coram Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de eodem Scaccario termino S. Michaelis anno regni ejusdem patris Regis nunc xliiij^to^., ut dicitur, recognovit, velit ipsos cives de dicta pecunia exonerare; mandat Baronibus quod, scrutatis rotulis dicti patris Regis nunc de Scaccario prædicto, si invenerint recognitionem prædictam ita factam fuisse, tunc prædictum Robertum et heredes ac executores suos de prædictis pecuniarum summis quæ a prædictis civibus per summonitionem Scaccarii Regis ad opus Regis exiguntur, prout justum fuerit onerantes, cives prædictos inde exonerari et quietos esse faciant. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxj°. die Martii anno xxxiij.

per petitionem de consilio.

169. Winton. Ad petitionem executorum testamenti Episcopi Wintoniensis defuncti petentium quod cum dictus Episcopus Rot. Parl. i. 165.

[1] *Irr'* repeated.

in vita sua incepisset quamdam capellam de assensu et voluntate Prioris Wintoniensis et Conventus ejusdem loci in uno prato extra manerium de Wolvesseye et assignavit pratum illud et appropriavit capellam Sancti Stephani contiguam dicto prato ad sustentationem cujusdam certi numeri capellanorum ibidem divina celebrantium etc., quod Rex velit dictam elemosinam confirmare etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Rex concedit quantum in Rege est appropriationem prati et situs novæ capellæ et etiam appropriationem ecclesiæ Sancti Stephani.

Ancient Petitions, 13743.

A nostre seygnur le Rey moustrent les executours de testament l'Evesqe de Wyncestre qi mort est, qe le dist Evesque en sa vie ordina e comensa une chapele del assent e de la volunte le Priour de Wyncestre e du Covent en un pre de hors le manoir de Wolvese e assigna cel pre e apropria la chapele de Seynt Estevene qe se joynt au dist pre a la sustenaunce de un certeyn noumbre des chapeleyns pur Dieu servir iloeques e pur chauntier pur les almes des auncestres nostre seygnur le Rey e pur salme demeigne e pur les almes de ses predecessours evesqes de Wyncestre, par quoy les ditz executours prient a nostre seygnur le Rey qe luy plese cele aumoyne graunter e confermer.

La peticioun les executours l'Evesqe de Wyncestre.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex concedit quantum in Rege est appropriationem prati et situs novæ capellæ et etiam appropriationem capellæ S. Stephani.

Rot. Pat. 33 *Ed. I. m.* 12.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum bonæ memoriæ J. quondam Wintoniensis episcopus jam defunctus ad honorem Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis ac gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ et Omnium Sanctorum, et præcipue in honore Sanctæ Elizabethæ quondam filiæ Regis Hungariæ fundaverit dum viveret quandam novam capellam in prato quod fuit ejusdem episcopi ante portam castri de Wolveseye, quod pratum Sancti Stephani nominatur, pratumque prædictum, quod sex acras in se dicitur continere, cum situ ejusdem capellæ ac etiam quandam capellam Sancti Stephani in prato prædicto antiquitus situatam dederit, annexerit et concesserit pro se et successoribus suis episcopis Wyntoniensibus prænominatæ capellæ Sanctæ Elizabethæ sic de novo fundatæ, et Johanni de Wenefrede capellano nunc

præposito ejusdem capellæ, ac capellanis, clericis et aliis ministris in eadem capella Sanctæ Elizabethæ servientibus, habenda et tenenda eisdem præposito, capellanis, clericis et ministris et eorum successoribus in prædicta capella Sanctæ Elizabethæ Deo servituris imperpetuum: — Nos factum et intentionem ejusdem episcopi in hac parte pro augmentatione cultus divini habentes specialiter commendata fundationem, donationem, annectionem et concessionem prædictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus, sicut scriptum præfati episcopi super hoc confectum rationabiliter testatur, statuto nostro de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, non obstante. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxviii. die Martii.

per petitionem de consilio.

[m. 6.]

170. [1] Ad petitionem Prioris de Bridlintone adduntur responsioni verba subsequentia—Et si via non sit [su]fficiens dicti assignati ordinent aliam viam ad minus gravamen hominum partium prædictarum, ita quod Rex satisfaciat hiis quorum terræ assignabuntur ad dictam viam de valore dictarum terrarum.

Adhuc Petitiones in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium in Quadragesima anno xxxiij°.

171. Sussex. Hoo. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Optone, Ricardi de Cholmland, Johannis Attebrok, Rogeri Sprot et aliorum contentorum in dicta petitione, conquerentium de hoc quod Walterus de Rokesle et alii noctanter ad domos suas in villa de Hoo venissent et eas simul cum cistis in eisdem inventis fregissent, bona et averia sua ibidem inventa cepissent et usque ad loca ignota elongassent, Rex quoque ad suggestionem dictorum querentium assignasset Robertum de Burghasse et

Lib. in Canc.

[1] This entry is inserted by way of postscript at the top of the membrane. See above, p. 32.

Robertum de Passeleyghe ad audiendum et terminandum etc., iidem quoque Justitiarii nihil inde hucusque fecerunt etc., unde petunt remedium etc. :— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Habeant breve de Cancellaria Justitiariis assignatis quod procedant etc.

172. Ad petitionem Willelmi Attehalle de Hoo de comitatu prædicto petentis remedium de hoc quod Walterus de Rokesle, Willelmus Barrey, Johannes Codinge et alii noctanter venerunt ad domum ipsius Willelmi et domum suam et coffra fregerunt et bona sua ceperunt et ea simul cum averiis suis ibidem inventis elongarunt extra comitatum etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Perquirat sibi per communem legem si voluerit etc.

173. Ad petitionem Roberti de Bayouse vicecomitis Cantebrigiæ et Huntendoniæ petentis remedium de hoc quod oneratur quolibet anno in compoto suo ad Scaccarium a Pascha anno xxix°. usque nunc de xxx. lib. infra firmam dictorum comitatuum, quæ quidem xxx. lib. ei deberent allocari in eadem firma pro feodis honoris Richemundiæ, quæ Comes Britanniæ tenet ex concessione Regis, quas quidem xxx. lib. prædecessores ipsius Roberti vicecomites eorundem comitatuum recipere solebant ad firmam suam ut dicit, et quas Rex nunc percipit annuatim ad Scaccarium per manus ballivorum dicti Comitis pro feodis prædictis, nulla inde facta allocatione dicto vicecomiti etc. :— Rot. Parl. i. 165. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario, quod si inveniatur infra firmam comitatus, tunc exoneretur vicecomes etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13202.

A nostre seignour le Rei e a soun consail mustre Robert de Bayouse Viscounte de Cauntebrige et de Huntingdone qe

come il ad este viscounte des ditz countez peus la Paske lan du rengne nostre seignur le Rei qe ore est vint neuvisme jeques en cea, e sur chescon acounte quil ad peus rendu al Eschekere ad il este surcharge de chescon an du temps quil ad este viscounte de xxx. liv. de la ferme des ditz countes, les queux luy dussent estre allowez en sa dite ferme pur les feez del honour de Richemonde, les queux le Counte de Bretayne tent del graunt le dit nostre seignur le Rei, e les queux xxx. liv. ses predecessours viscountes les ditz countez soleint resceyvere a lour ferme du dit counte, et les queux le Rei ore receit a soun Escheker par mi les meins des bailiifs le dit counte pur les feez avauntditz e rien de coe alowe a vescounte en sa ferme. E de coe prie le dit Robert Viscounte a nostre seignur le Rei e a soun consail grace e remedie qe les xxx. liv. par an pur soun temps luy peusent estre allowez en sa ferme desicom le Rei les receit a soun Eschekere par mi les meins des baillifs le dit Counte come est avaunt dit.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod si inveniatur infra firmam comitatus, tunc exoneretur vicecomes.

174. Gare. Ad petitionem Henrici Gare Burgensis Norwici petentis quod cum ballivi et homines Regis Norwagiæ pannos, speceria et alia mercimonia ipsius Henrici in quadam navi fracta super costeram terræ Norwagiæ existentia usque ad summam ducentarum librarum ceperint ad opus Regis Norwagiæ, homines quoque qui eadem bona custodiebant ea sequentes et de dicto Rege Norwagiæ restitutionem petentes nichil inde habere potuerunt etc., quod Rex concedere velit brevia ballivis de Lenne, de Hulle et de Sancto Botulpho quod bona hominum de prædicta terra Norwagiæ in portubus illis applicantia arestentur quosque habeat restitutionem de bonis suis prædictis simul cum dampnis etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Adeat Cancellariam et habeat breve Regi Norwagiæ sicut in casibus consimilibus fieri consuevit etc.

[1]*Ancient Petitions*, 8358.

Henricus Gare mercator et civis Norwyci habuit litteras supplicatorias domino Regi Norwagiæ ut justitiam sibi exhiberet super restitutionem bonorum et mercimoniorum suorum ad valentiam quater viginti librarum, ab ipso mercatore per homines de dominio et potestate dicti Regis per mare deprædatorum, qui quidem Rex pro eisdem litteris nichil facere curavit set in exhibendo ei justitiam omnino defuit sicut per litteras testimoniales communi sigillo civitatis prædictæ signatas liquere potest. Ideo idem mercator supplicat domino Regi et suo consilio ut sibi concedere velint breve ballivis domini Regis de Gernemuth [2]vel ballivis de Len[3] ut bona et mercimonia mercatorum Norwagiæ quæ infra ballivam suam inveniri contigerint usque ad valorem prædictarum quater viginti librarum arestare et salvo custodire faciant quousque eidem mercatori de prædictis quater viginti libris plenarie fuerit satisfactum.

(*Endorsement.*) Quia testatum est per Cancellarium quod quando communitas alicujus villæ testatur per commune sigillum eorum quod ipsi per bonam probationem et testimonium fidedignorum intellexerunt quod illi cui[4] Rex scripsit noluerunt parere mandato suo, quod ex tunc Rex facit arestare infra regnum suum bona hominum partium illarum ad valentiam etc.: ideo querens habeat breve de Cancellaria ad arestandum et salvo custodiendum, hoc tamen addito quod nichil de bonis arestatis amoveatur absque consilio domini Regis.

Irr[otulatur].

175. Rot. Parl. i. 165.

De debitis. Responsio communis[5] de omnimodis debitis.

Ad petitionem omnium qui petunt restaurationem denariorum captorum ad opus Regis per scrutinium factum in ecclesiis, et de lanis et coriis captis ad opus Regis, item de bladis et victualibus captis ad opus Regis, et de vadiis que aretro sunt, et etiam de restauro equorum amissorum in guerris Regis, et de

[1] This petition seems similar to but not identical with that which is recorded on our roll.

[2–3] Interlined.

[4] Sic.

[5] In Rot. Parl. *considerata* should be *communis*. The mistake is due to the Vetus Codex.

aliis debitis Regis quibuscunque que exiguntur a Rege etc. :—

Ita responsum est per ipsum Regem : Rex ordinabit per consilium Thesaurarii et Baronum de Scaccario quod satisfiet eis quamcitius fieri poterit, ita quod contentos se tenebunt.

176. De bonis arestatis deliberandis.

Rex vult et injunxit Cancellario suo quod omnia bona mercatorum de Sancto Omero, Arraz et Abbeville arestata in Anglia et in Scotia deliberentur, ita quod primo inveniant securitatem sufficientem ad respondendum domino Regi ad voluntatem Regis de valore bonorum prædictorum, et super hoc fiant brevia petentibus. Rot. Parl. i. 165.

Record Commissioners Transcripts, vol. 151, *p.* 143.[3]

A nostre seingnur le Rei d'Engleterre e a son noble conseil mostrent si li plest Jakes de la Pire burgeys de Seint Omer Willame Langardin e autres burgeys de Seint Omer qe come eus e autres marchaunz de Seint Omer ussont chargez en Escoce a la vile de Seint Johan de Pert e a Donde en une nief de Abrediene d'Escoce leynes e quirs e autres biens, quei il ont bien la maletote e totes les costumes dues a nostre seingnur le Rei paiez, pur mener les diz biens a Seint Omer, la quele nief fut charge entre le Noel qe fut drayn, les queus biens oveskes autres biens qe sont en mesons en la dite vile de Seint Johan sont arestu par les ministres le Rei, dont les diz biens empeiront mult e averont grant damage. E tres noble seingnur, come vous de vostre grace e de vostre bone volunte eyez grante e done as borgeys de Seynt Omer vostre proteccion de sauvement aler e venir eus e lour biens en votre terre payaunz les . . . . e les costumes dues en vostre terre, le avantdit Jakes e Willame pur eus e pur autres marchaunz de Seint Omer priont vostre grace e remedie de ceste grevance, e qe lour proteccion qil oont de vous lour peouse ly tenir come dreiture le demaunde, la quele proteccion il sont apparayler de mostier meyntenant seale de vostre seal.

[1] This petition, the original of which I have not found, seems to refer to the matter mentioned on our roll.

[*Endorsement.*] Coram Rege.
Rex vult et injunxit Cancellario suo quod omnia bona mercatorum de Sancto Omero, Arraz et Abbevilla arestata in Anglia et in Scotia deliberentur, ita quod primo inveniant securitatem sufficientem ad respondendum domino Regi ad voluntatem suam de valore bonorum prædictorum.
Scotia.

177. Ad petitionem Johannis filii Thomæ de Belhous petentis quod desicut idem Johannes est conjunctus perquisitor cum dicto patre suo de manerio de Newentone in comitatu Kantiæ, quod quidem manerium oneratum est ad reddendum Regi extentam juxta verum valorem ejusdem pro debitis Regis etc., quod possit debita illa atterminare etc.:— Belhous. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visa carta sua de conjuncto feoffamento etc. faciant secundum quod de jure fuerit faciendum et secundum quod hactenus fuerit usitatum in regno, et quod hoc fiat per consilium Justitiariorum etc.

178. Ad petitionem Floriæ quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Belhous petentis quod cum teneat manerium de Rammesdene reddendo inde Regi ad Scaccarium verum valorem juxta extentam etc. pro debitis in quibus dictus Thomas Regi tenebatur de tempore quo fuit vicecomes Cantebrigiæ, de quo quidem manerio conjuncta fuit persiquitrix et conjunctim feoffata cum prædicto viro suo, quod Rex mitigare velit extentam illam vel dicta debita atterminare etc.:— Belhous. Rot. Parl. i. 165. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visa carta de conjuncto feoffamento etc. faciant secundum quod de jure fuerit faciendum et secundum quod hactenus

usitatum fuerit in regno, et quod hoc fiat per consilium Justitiariorum etc.

Ancient Petitions, 31.

Essex.

A nostre seyngnur le Rey e a son conseil prie Florye ke fu femme Sire Thomas de Belhous grace et remedye, ke desicome ele tyent le maner de Rammesdene rendaunt par an al Eschekere la verreye value par extente por dette ke le dyt Sire Thomas son baroun devoyt du tens ke il fu viscounte de Cauntebregge, del quel maner ele est purchacheresse joyntement ove le dyt Sire Thomas son baroun, ke cele estente puse estre amesure ou la dyte dette estale issi ke el pusse aver soustenaunce por ly et ces enfauns, kar ele ad este taunt greve de payemenz de cele dettes pus la mort son baroun avauntdyt ke ele ne puet ly ne ces enfaunz soustener si ele ne eyt autre grace.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visa carta sua de conjuncto feoffamento etc. faciant secundum quod de jure fuerit faciendum et secundum quod hactenus usitatum fuerit in regno, et quod hoc fiat per consilium Justitiariorum.

Irr[otulatur].

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32–3 *Edw. I. m.* 38*d.*

Baronibus pro Floria quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Belhous.— Supplicavit Regi per suam petitionem eadem Floria, quod cum ipsa cum eodem Thoma viro suo de manerio de Rammesdene cum pertinentiis conjunctim fuisset feoffata, quod quidem manerium, una cum manerio de Newetone, de quo Johannes filius prædicti Thomæ cum eodem Thoma similiter extitit conjunctim feoffatus, pro diversis debitis in quibus idem Thomas die obitus sui Regi ad Scaccarium tenebatur, in manum Regis post mortem ipsius Thomæ capi et postmodum prædictæ Floriæ Rex liberari fecerit, ita quod ipsa singulis annis quousque portio ipsam de debitis prædictis contingens ad Scaccarium prædictum persolveretur, redderet Regi ad idem Scaccarium verum valorem ejusdem manerii de Rammesdene juxta extentam inde de præcepto Regis factam, Rex velit ei aliquam gratiam facere in hac parte, vel saltem ei tam rationabiles terminos, ad quos prædictam portionem Regi ad Scaccarium prædictum solvere possit quod ipsa et liberi sui de exitibus ejusdem manerii decetero valeant sustentari; Rex eidem Floriæ quod justum fuerit in hac

parte fieri volens, mandat Baronibus quod inspecta carta præfatæ Floriæ per consilium Justitiariorum Regis in dicto Scaccario ex hac causa evocandorum fieri faciant[1] quod de jure fuerit faciendum, et secundum quod in causa consimili hactenus in regno Regis fuerit usitatum. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxiiij. die Aprilis anno xxxiij.

per petitionem de consilio.

179. Ad petitionem Johannis filii Andreæ de Seleby petentis quod Rex concedere velit licentiam quod possit assignare sex marcatas redditus in Civitate Eboraci ad quamdam cantariam faciendam pro anima Magistri Adæ de Norff[olkia] avunculi sui et animis ipsius Johannis et antecessorum suorum etc.:— Seleby.

Rot. Parl. i. 166.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria vicecomiti ad inquirendum si sit ad dampnum.

180. Ad petitionem Rosæ la Mareschale conquerentis se de Abbate Westmonasterii et ballivis suis, quod injuste et contra voluntatem suam ceperunt de ea in domo sua octo marcas et dimidiam argenti et unum pannum de blueto pretii liij. sol. et unam ollam eneam pretii v. sol. ubi ipsa eis in aliquo non tenebatur, et ipsa Rosa inde se conquerabatur coram Henrico de Lacy Comite Lincolniæ et Johanne de Berewike justitiariis itinerantibus in comitatu Middlesexiæ, ac pendente placito concordarunt quod dictus Abbas eidem Rosæ satisfaceret de denariis et aliis prædictis, unde nichil hucusque fecit etc. nisi tantum dimidium quarterium frumenti etc.:— Mareschale.

Ita responsum est: Faciat recordum venire coram Rege, et ibi fiet executio judicii.

Ancient Petitions, 12884.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a soen counseil se pleint Rose la Mareschale del Labbe de Weymuster e ses baillifs quil a tort pristrent de meisme cele Rose a Weymuster en sa

[1] *faciat*, Rec.

mesoun encountre sa volunte viij. mars de argent e demy e un drap de bleu pris de liij. s., e un pot de areine pris du v. s. la ou lavauntdite Rose ne feut tenu al dist Abbe en nul dener, sur ceo vient lavauntdite Rose devaunt Sire Henry de Lacy Counte de Nichole e Sire Johan de Berwyke chief justices del eire de Middelsexe dreyn passe e se pleigna des ditz Abbe e ses baillifs del trespas avauntdit, e en ple pendaunt acorde feut entre les parties qe le dit Abbe rendreyt al avauntdite Rose tote la dite dette avauntnome, dount ele vouche a garaunt les ditz justices, e la quiele dette puis heire avauntnome le dist Abbe ad retenu vers luy e uncore retient e unkes ne voleyt rendre de cele dette fors demy quater de furment, en despit le Roy e a soen graunt damage de x. liv. dount ele prie pur Dieu remedie.

(*Endorsement.*) Faciat recordum venire coram Rege et ibi fiet executio judicii.

Irr[otulatur].

181. Gykel. Lib. in Canc.

Ad petitionem Ricardi filii Willelmi Gykel petentis remedium de hoc quod amotus est injuste de iiij. mesuagiis cxl. acris terræ ij. acris bosci xx. acris prati et xxx. solidatis annui redditus in Chelingtone, Carletone et Radewelle in comitatu Bedefordiæ quæ ei jure hereditario descendebant, de quibus seisitus fuit ut verus heres et seisinam suam continuavit per tres septimanas et amplius quousque quidam Robertus frater prædicti Ricardi bastardus[1] ipsum Ricardum per auxilium Johannis de Grey de eisdem tenementis ejecit; et super hoc prædictus Ricardus confederavit se cuidam Ricardo le Clerc de Harewold per maritagium et idem Ricardus Clericus tantum fecit[2] dicto Johanni de Grey quod ipse dictum Robertum ejecit et eundem Ricardum filium Willelmi reseisiri fecit; et idem Robertus perpendens ipsum Johannem de Grey ipsum reliquisse adivit Dominum Reginaldum de Grey et vendidit sibi et heredibus suis per collusionem inter ipsos Dominum Reginaldum et Johannem de Grey et prædictum bastardum, totum jus

[1] *bastardus* interlined.

[2] *ficit* in original.

quod habuit in tenementis prædictis; et super [hoc][1] dictus Dominus Reginaldus ejecit ipsum Ricardum filium Willelmi, qui versus eundem Reginaldum assisam novæ disseisinæ portavit, et propter minas et timorem dicti Reginaldi assisa transivit contra eundem Ricardum filium Willelmi:—

Ita responsum est: Perquirat sibi in Cancellaria per breve de cambi parte[2] vel alio modo secundum naturam istius petitionis si sibi viderit expedire.

Ancient Petitions, 13274.

[3] A nostre seignur le Roy e a soun counseil mustre Richard le fiz Willeme Gikel de Chelingtone del counte de Bedeford qe par la ou luy . . . . . Gikel soun uncle iiij. mes. vij^{xx}. acres de tere, ij. acres de boys, xx acres de pre e xxx. souze de rente od les apurtenaunces en Chelingtone Carletone e Rodewelle en le [counte avauntdit e se met] en les avauntdiz tenemenz come dreyt heyr e continua sa seisine par iij. simeignes e plus ieketaunt qe un Robert le frere lavauntdit Richard qe esteit [aine] e bastard vint e parla ove Sire Johan de Grey e luy dona x. mars pur enjetter le avauntdit Richard de soun heritage e mayntenir lavauntdit Roberd en soun tere issi qe lavauntdit Richard fut oste des ditz tenemenz par poer e par force del avauntdit Sire Johan de Grey; e lavauntdit Richard vit qe luy coveneye eide aver . . . . . e parla taunt a un Richard le Clerk de Harewold e se alya a luy par mariage, par quoy meymes celuy Richard le Clerk e aprocha a Sire Johan de Grey e luy dona [xv.] mars de ouster celuy Robert le eyne frere e bastard qe il meyntint au primer e remettre Richard le puisne frere mulliere, qe estoit dreit heyre des tenemenz, le quel il avoyt avaunt enjette par poer e par force; e quant Robert le eyne frere qe estoyt bastard vit qe Sire Johan de Grey luy avoyt gerpy, il aprocha a Sire Renaud de Grey pere le dit Sire Johan e vendi soun dreit a dit Sire Reynaud e a ses heirs par makement fiet entre Sire Renaud e Sire Johan e luy; e sur ceo le dit Sire Renaud enjetta le dit Richard qe estoit mulliere e dreit heir des ditz tenemenz par poer e par force: e pus le dit Richard qe fut oste par le dit Sire Renaud purchaca assise de novele diseisine sur le dit Sire Renaud e quant [lassise

[1] Not in record.
[2] Writ of champerty.
[3] Parts of this petition are exceedingly obscure.

devereyt] passer les genz de lassise furent taunt procez[1] e manaces par les ditz Sire Renaud e Sire Johan qe si il deissent countre luy qe il serreient malmys; par quoy lassise passa countre le dit Richard qe en avoyt le dreit; e pur lur duresce e lur manaces qe il feseient ne poreit la verite estre enquyse ne trove; par quoy lavauntdit Richard le . . . . . qe est mulliere e dreit heir de ceo compassement e de ceste conspiracie prie a nostre seignur le Roy e a soun counseil qe il voelent sur ceo ordener remedye e . . . . . qe les ditz Sire Renaud e Sire Johan soun fiz par manaces, bateries e autres duresces meinent issi le pais qe il tolent a mult des genz lur . . . . . tenement il enheritent ceaus qe nul dreyt ne ount e desheritent ceaus qe dreyt en ount.

(*Endorsement.*) Perquirat sibi in Cancellaria per breve de campi parte vel alio modo secundum naturam istius petitionis si sibi viderit expedire.

182. Ad petitionem Alexandri de Bailliolf petentis reme- Rot. Parl. i. 166.
Bailliolf. dium quod cum Robertus de Hugham defunctus qui tenuit de eo manerium de Hugham per servitium dimidii feodi militis ratione terrarum quæ idem Alexander tenuit per legem Angliæ de hereditate Isabellæ de
Lib. in Canc. Dovoria quæ fuit uxor ipsius Alexandri, et antecessores dictæ Isabellæ custodiam dicti manerii simul cum maritagiis heredum prædicti Roberti hucusque habuerint, escaetor manerium prædictum cum pertinentiis per mortem dicti Roberti seisivit in manum Regis ratione cujusdam tenementi quod idem defunctus tenuit de Rege in Weveryngge :—

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visis inquisitionibus retornatis in Cancellaria et scrutatis memorandis ejusdem Scaccarii tangentibus idem negotium, si quæ sint, facient inde justitiam etc.

Ancient Petitions, 33.

A nostre seignur le Rei mustre Alisaundre de Bailliolf que come Robert de Hugham qui mort est, tint de li le maner de Hugham en le counte de Kent par service de

[1] Doubtful.

demi fe de chivaler; par reson des terres que meismes celi Alisaundre teint par la lei d'Engleterre del heritage Isabele de Dovore que fust femme meismes celi Alisaundre, e les auncestres meismes cele Isabelle la garde de cel maner ensemblement ove les mariages des heirs des auncestres lavaundist Robert quant escheicrunt eient eu toujours jesqes ensa, leschetour apres la mort le dist Robert lavaundist maner de Hugham oves les autres terres meismes celi Robert lan vint e neuisme prist en la mein le Rei par reson de un tenement que le dist Robert tint le jour qil morust du Rey en Weveryngge, par service que ne deit tolir au dist Alisaundre la garde du dist maner ne le mariage del heir le dist Robert. E pur ceo que nostre seignur le Roi ad fet liverir cele garde a meismes celi Alisaundre a tenir a certeine fourme taunke que trie fust si le dist Alisaundre la dite garde ensemblement ove le mariage dust aver ou noun, de quel triement rien nest uncore fet par desturbaunce que nostre seignur le Rei ad eu en sa guerre d'Escoce, quil voilie ore si ly plest fere examiner ceste bosoigne e outre ce al avaundist Alisaundre fere lei e reson issint quil ne seit delaye plus lungement de son dreit.

(*Endorsement.*) [Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod scrutatis inquisitionibus et aliis memorandis tangentibus idem negotium si quæ sint ibidem inde certificent Cancellarium, et scrutatis similiter in Cancellaria inquisitionibus et aliis tangentibus idem negotium, et illis inquisitionibus et memorandis, examinatis, fiat inde justitia.] [1]

Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visis inquisitionibus retornatis in Cancellaria et scrutatis memorandis ejusdem Scaccarii tangentibus idem negotium, si[2] quæ sint, faciant inde justitiam etc.

Irr[otulatur].

183. Ad petitionem Prioris de Lewes petentis quod de licentia Regis possit adire curiam Romanam et ibidem morari quamdiu Rex placuerit pro quibusdam appellationibus domum suam specialiter tangentibus Lewes.

[1] The whole of this paragraph is struck out.

[2] *se* record.

Lib. in Canc.

contra Archiepiscopum Cantuariensem et clericos suos prosequendis, et quod Rex interim velit sibi de gratia sua concedere protectionem suam et generales attornatos etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Habeat protectionem sine clausula ad duos annos et etiam general[es] attorn[atos] per duos annos.

184. Muntagu.

Ad petitionem Simonis de Monte Acuto petentis quod Rex velit præcipere Thesaurario quod scrutari faciat omnia debita quæ ab eo exiguntur per summonitionem Scaccarii ad opus Regis et quod de eisdem debitis possit atterminari et inde habere respectum quousque scrutati sint rotuli etc. :— Rot. Parl. i. 166.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve Thesaurario et Baronibus quod scrutari faciant debita sua et inde certificent Regem, et quod interim habeat respectum, sed non atterminetur sine Rege.

Ancient Petitions, 13750.

A nostre seignur le Rei prie Simund de Munt Agu qil de sa grace voille comaunder le Tresorer qil face sercher totes les dettes qe sunt en demaunde sus ly par summunche del Escheker e qil voille poer doner au dit Tresorer de les dites dettes estaller queus serrunt cleres trovetz e qe le viscunte de Sumerset endementers eit en comaundement qil en pees le soefre de la dite demaunde dekes a taunt qe la dite dette seit trie.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat breve Thesaurario et Baronibus quod scrutari faciant debita sua et inde certificent Regem et quod interim habeat respectum set non atterminetur sine Rege.

Irr[otulatur].

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I. m.* 17.

Pro Simone de Monte Acuto.—Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario salutem. Mandamus vobis quod scrutatis rotulis Scaccarii prædicti nobis sub sigillo ejusdem Scaccarii distincte et aperte constare faciatis in quibus et quot debitis dilectus et fidelis noster Simon de Monte Acuto nobis tenetur ad idem Scaccarium, et quæ debita inde sunt clara et quæ non clara, et eidem Simoni de debitis illis interim respectum

habere faciatis. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxviij. die Martii.

per petitionem de consilio.

185. Ad petitionem Mathæi de Redemane petentis quod cum atterminatus esset de omnibus debitis quæ Regi debuit ad xx. marcas per annum et terminos suos non servaverit, quia stetit in guerra Scotiæ et ibidem multum de suo apposuit, quod Rex velit sibi concedere quod dicta atterminatio possit amensurari ad[1] decem marcas vel ad centum solidos, et quod possit inde terminos suos recuperare etc.:— Redemane.

Ita responsum est: Adeat Thesaurarium et Barones et iidem faciant quod viderint esse faciendum.

186. Ad petitionem Patr[icii] de Haselwelle et Jacobi de Pulle nuper taxatorum et collectorum quintædecimæ Regi concessæ in comitatu de Flynt in Wallia petentium remedium quod, cum quatuor termini assessi essent hominibus de comitatu prædicto ad solvendum Regi quintamdecimam prædictam, et collectores prædicti levassent quintamdecimam eandem de dictis tribus terminis præter xlvij. sol. v. den. ob. et ad festum S. Michaelis anno Regis nunc xxxj°.[2] esset quartus terminus solutionis etc., de quo termino nichil levarunt nec potuerunt levare propter guerram Wall[iæ] quæ tunc incepit, Thesaurarius et Barones de Scaccario nichilominus ipsos collectores super compotum suum redditum inde ad idem Scaccarium onerarunt de cxviij. lib. x. sol. j. den. ob. de arreragiis quintædecimæ prædictæ et nullam eis inde allocationem sine Rege facere voluerunt:— Haselwelle et Pulle de com. Flynt in Wall. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Scrutentur rotuli de Scaccario de compoto taxatorum infrascriptorum, et secundum

[1] *ad* repeated, Rec.

[2] The first *x* has almost disappeared.

quod ibi invenietur, mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Principi vel ejus locum tenenti quod convocatis coll[ectoribus] etc. scrutentur capita illorum qui tenentur in arreragiis infrascriptis et arrer[agia] illorum qui mortui sunt vel qui per guerram vel alia de causa depauperantur, eorum arr[eragia] alloc[ent] coll[ectoribus] prædictis, et reliqua arreragia leventur de illis qui ea debent, et Principi solvantur.

[m. 6d.] *Adhuc Petitiones Anglicæ de Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium anno xxxiij°.*

187. Donewyz. Ad petitionem hominum de Donewico petentium quod Rex ordinet quod habeant restitutionem de parte misarum et custuum per ipsos appositorum usque ad summam quingentarum librarum ad obstruendum quemdam portum, qui per tempestatem maris aperuit juxta Donewicum et deterioravit portum ejusdem villæ, de quibus quidem misis homines de Suthwaude et de Walbertiswike debent esse participes, et in tali casu contribuere solebant, quod jam facere nolunt etc. :—

Et ad petitionem eorundem hominum petentium remedium de hoc quod homines de Westleton [1] in uno vico contiguo villæ de Donewico emunt, vendunt et forstallant omnimoda mercimonia venientia ad eandem villam, per quod firma Regis ejusdem villæ deteriorata est quolibet anno usque ad summam decem librarum, ut dicunt etc. :— Lib. in Canc.

Et ad petitionem eorundem petentium remedium de hoc quod vicecomes Suffolkiæ ipsos ponit in juratis et assisis coram justitiariis pro terris quas tenent in forinseco, ubi non morantur, contra libertates tam per Regem quam antecessores suos concessas et con-

[1] Doubtful.

firmatas, et aliter quam fieri consuevit, per quod ipsi jacturam incurrunt etc.:—

Et etiam ad petitionem eorundem hominum petentium restaurationem seu allocationem de l. lib. xiiij. sol. quos solverunt magistro et marinariis cujusdam navis cariant[ium] victualia Regis usque in Scotiam et ibidem deservient[ium] Regi in guerra sua Scotiæ per xvij. septimanas per assignationem Walteri Bacoun, et qui per summonitionem de Scaccario jam exiguntur ab eis etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod vocatis et auditis partibus coram eis, faciant justitiam quoad omnes petitiones etc.

Ad petitionem eorundem hominum petentium remedium quod ubi homines de Sothewald et de Walberteswike aperire tenentur portum Donewici ex una parte sumptibus propriis et homines Donewici ex alia parte eodem modo quotiens dictum portum per maris tempestatem præcludi continget, de quo servitio antecessores domini Regis a tempore quo non extat memoria et Rex nunc seisiti fuerunt, prædicti homines de Sothewalde et de Walberteswike servitium prædictum totaliter subtraxerunt etc., per quod dicti homines Donewici in apertione portus prædicti ccc. libras de suo proprio apposuerunt:— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod vocatis et auditis partibus coram eis, faciant quod de jure fuerit faciendum

188. Ad petitionem Aliciæ la Petite querentis quod ubi recuperavit in curia Prioris de Goldeclive unum mesuagium et octo acras terræ cum pertinentiis in Sancto Albano juxta Coudreie, venerunt Yoruerthe ap Wronow, Meuricus filius ejus, Wrenow Yoruerthe ap Wilyn, Alicia la Petite.

Phelippe Persone, Lewelyn ap Yeuan et alii in petitione nominati vi et armis venerunt ad domum ipsius Aliciæ unde seisita fuit per ballivos dicti Prioris, et ipsam verberaverunt, vulneraverunt et male tractaverunt, et bona et catalla sua ibidem inventa ad valentiam xx. marcarum asportaverunt et ipsam de eadem domo [1]et de terra[2] ejecerunt:—

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve [1]de Cancellaria[2] Priori de Goldeclive quod venire faciat recordum coram Rege, et sequatur ipsa Alicia ibidem et fiet justitia.

Ancient Petitions, 13749.

A nostre seignur le Roy moustre Alice la Petite e sey pleynt qe par la ou ele recoverist un mes e viij. acres de terre ove les apurtenaunces en Seyt Auban iuste Coudroye par bref nostre seignur le Roy en la court le Priour de Goldeclife qi tient de nostre seignur le Rey en chef, e par baillif de mesme la court fust mis en seysine, la vyndrent Yoruerth ap Wronow, e Meurik soun fiz, Wronow ap Yoruerth ap Wylin, Phelip persone, Lewelin ap Yevan, Yoruerth Du, Griffit Meillour, Meurik Meyllour, Howel ap Davit, Nichol le Forester, Madok ap Howel ap Wylin, Robert de Kemmes[3], Yoruerth Wolche, Yevan ap Davit Du, Wronov Gethin, Wronow Goig, Phelep, Janekyn, Wronow Cachehenne, Roger ap Ithel, Johan Aynon, Johan Derneford, Cradok Oxeheved, Willim ap Yoruerth, qe sount demoraunt en Galescherie hors du counte les uns en la fraunchise le Counte de Gloucestre en la fraunchise de Karliouu, e les uns en la fraunchise le Counte Mareschal en la fraunchise de Strogoil, a force e as armes a la mesoun lavauntdist Alice . . . . . e la mesoun debruserent dount ele fut mys en seysine par les baillifs le vauntdist Priour par vertue del bref nostre seignur le Rey, e la batirent naufrirent et malement tresterent, cest a saver, debruserent ces jambes e ces bras e diseynt a chesqun coup qil la doneret 'Pernez ceo pur les brefs le Rey,' e ces biens e ces chateus illouqes trovez a lamountaunce de xx mars emporterent e la osterent de la mesoun avauntdiste e de la terre issint qe ele ne ose aprocher sa mesoun ne sa terre pur manasces de eus . . . . ele prie remedie e grace pur Deu.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve in Cancellaria.

[1–2] Interlined. | [3] Doubtful.

Habeat breve Priori de Goldeclyve quod faciat venire recordum coram Rege etc. et sequatur ipsa Alicia ibidem et fiet ei justitia.
Domino Ade de Osegottby.
per J. de Kirkeby.
Irr[otulatur].

189. Ad petitionem Prioris et Conventus de Mertone quod Rex velit confirmare cartas suas de libertatibus quas antecessores Regis eis concesserunt, cum clausula ista, quod si libertatibus eisdem concessis minus plene usi fuerint etc. :—

Rot. Parl. i. 166.

Ita responsum est: Adeant Scaccarium et ostendant ibi cartam, et fiat ibidem quod fuerit faciendum pro Rege.

190. Ad petitionem eorundem ubi petunt esse quieti de omnimodis tallagiis sicut temporibus retroactis quieti esse consueverunt per cartas progenitorum Regis in quibus asserunt contineri ipsos adeo liberos esse sicut aliqua domus religiosa etc. :—

Adhuc Mertone.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Habeant breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visa carta etc. faciant justitiam.

Ancient Petitions, 13755.

Mertone.

E pur ceo que le vauntditz Priur e le Covent de Mertone e lur gentz sunt destreyntz pur taillage en le Conte de Bukynham e aillurs par la ou il unt este quites de taillages e de autre maneres de eydes puis la confeccion des avauntditz chartres grauntez par les auncestres nostre seygnur le Rey que ore est, en queles chartres est contenuz que eus seynt autrisi frauncs cum nule meison de religion de Engleterre, e que eus seyent quites de chescune seculere demaunde e totes maneres de occasions e custumes seculers horpris soul justicement de mort e de membre si cum en les vauntditez chartres pleynement est contenuz, prient les vauntditz Priur e Covent que eus seient quites de totes maneres taillages sicum avaunt unt este par les chartres avauntditez.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visa carta etc. faciant justitiam.
Irrotulatur.[1]

191. Item ad aliam petitionem eorundem quod Rex velit concedere quod per expressa verba de novo inserenda in carta quod[2] sint quieti de tallagio, pavagio, muragio etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Habeant breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus quod visa carta etc. faciant quod viderint esse faciendum pro Rege.

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32–3 *Edw. I. m.* 36 *d.*

Baronibus pro Priore de Mertone. Cum Prior et Conventus de Mertone pro eo quod in cartis et libertatibus eis per quosdam progenitores Regis nunc, quondam Regum Angliæ, concessis, per expressa verba non continetur quod ipsi ac successores sui et eorum homines imperpetuum [sint quieti de præstatione tallagii, muragii, pavagii[3] per totum regnum Angliæ; Regi per petitionem suam coram Rege et consilio nuper exibitam suplicaverunt ut Rex ipsis per cartam suam eis de novo conficiendam quod ipsi et successores sui ac eorum homines ab hujusmodi præstatione tallagii, muragii, pavagii[3] per totum regnum Angliæ inperpetuum sint quieti, concedere curaret: Mandat Baronibus quod inspectis cartis libertatum prædictarum eis per progenitores Regis prædictos concessarum, eisdem Priori et Conventui quoad cartam eis per Regem ut prædictum est de novo conficiendam fieri faciant quod pro Rege fore viderint faciendum. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxv^to^ die Martii anno xxxiij.°

per petitionem de consilio.

192. Keresseye. Ad petitionem Adæ de Keresseye et Johannæ uxoris ejus petentium remedium de hoc, quod cum Magister Domus S. Marci de Billeswike adjornatus fuisset de habendo ad istud parliamentum recordum Salomonis de Roffa de itinere de Wiltona anno xvij.

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[1] The word *Irrotulatur* is here written almost at length, *Irrotulat^r^*.

[2] This second *quod* is interlined.

[3] Or *panagii*.

quod vocavit ad warantum versus præfatos Adam et Johannam petentes versus eum manerium de Winterburne Gunnore per breve consanguinitatis, et de quo manerio asserebat Aliciam de la Mare sororem Henrici de la Mare, quæ in itinere prædicto tulit breve mortis antecessoris versus dictum Magistrum, fuisse præjudicatam de manerio prædicto per feloniam ejusdem Henrici, et de quo manerio prius dicit[1] se sine Rege non posse respondere etc :—

Ita responsum est: Si Magister velit habere auxilium de Rege sequatur breve ad faciendum venire recordum Salomonis coram Rege, quod si noluerit et querens velit sequi, habeat ipse breve ad faciendum venire dictum recordum coram Rege, et ibi fiat justitia.

193. Rot. Par. i. 166.

Cecilia de Kirketone.

Ad petitionem Ceciliæ quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Kirketone petentis justitiam sibi fieri de hoc, quod ubi portavit breve Regis de recto secundum consuetudinem manerii de Lyndeseye versus Margaretam quæ fuit uxor Edmundi quondam Comitis Cornubiæ et Agnetem quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Bromholme in curia dictæ Margaretæ de tertia parte duarum partium unius mesuagii et novem bovatarum terræ in Kirketone, dicta Margareta eidem Ceciliæ respondit quod rectum facere non potest quia tenet in dotem socam de Kirketone ex assignatione Regis, nec de hoc quod Agnes tenet quia si Agnes moriatur tenementum quod tenet erit escaeta Regis :—

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur breve ut recordari faciat loquelam ex causa contenta in petitione coram Justitiariis de Banco.

Ancient Petitions, 12830.

A nostre seyngnur le Roy e a sun consail prie Cecilie que fut la femme Robert de Kyrketone, que par la ou ele porta bref nostre seignur le Roy de dreyt solom le usage du maner

[1] Sic; corr. *dixit*.

de Kyrketone en Lyndeseye vers Margarete que fut la femme Edmund jadis Conte de Cornewayle e vers Agneis ke fut la femme Thomas de Bromholm en la curte lavauntdiste Margarete de la terce partie des dieus parties de un mes e noef bovees de terre en Kyrketone, la respundy la diste Margarete que ele ne poeit dreyt fere a la diste Cecilie, pur coe ke ele tent la soke de Kyrketone en dowaire del assignement nostre seyngnur le Roy, ne de coe ke Agneys tent ne pust ele dreyt fere pur ceo que si Agneys mursist la eschete serreyt a nostre seyngnur le Roy e noun pas a ly. Par quei la diste Cecilie prie la grace nostre seygnur le Roy qil ly voille fere dreyt pur Dieu.

Ancient Petitions, 12831.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hyberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Edmundi quondam Comitis Cornubiæ salutem. Præcipimus tibi quod sine dilatione secundum consuetudinem manerii de Kyrketone in Lindsey plenum rectum teneas Ceciliæ quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Kyrketone de tertia parte unius mesuagii et novem bovatarum terræ cum pertinentiis in Kyrketone in Lindeseye, unde tu ipsa terciam partem duarum partium unius mesuagii et novem bovatarum terræ, et Agnes quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Bromholm terciam partem terciæ partis unius mesuagii et novem bovatarum terræ ei deforc[iatis], ne amplius inde clamorem audiamus pro defectu recti. Teste me ipso apud Strivelin primo die Junii anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.[1]

Sequatur breve ut recordari faciat loquelam[2] ex causa contenta in petitione coram Justitiariis de Banco.

Irr[otulatur].

194. Devon. Sully Poudreham. Lib. in Canc.

Ad petitionem Remundi de Sullye, Johannis de Poudreham, Hugonis fratris ejus, Thomæ de Radeweye et Roberti de Hackewo[rthe] imprisonatorum apud Corfe in comitatu Dorsetiæ per Thomam de Sweynes' custodem forestæ Regis de Dertimore [impo]nentem eis quod transgressionem fecisse debuerunt in foresta prædicta, petentium gratiam domini Regis quod certi justitiarii assig[nentur ad] inquirendum inde

[1] By a hand different from that which wrote what here follows.

[2] *loquelem*, Rec.

veritatem et quod interim possint per certam et sufficientem manucaptionem a dicta prisona liberari :—

Ita responsum est : Scribatur custodi castri de Corfe per breve de Cancellaria quod liberet corpora eorum vicecomiti Dorsetiæ et per aliud breve eidem vicecomiti quod venire faciat corpora eorum coram Thesaurario et Baronibus in quindena Paschæ ad faciendum finem pro redemptione ; et dictum est eidem Thomæ quod tunc sit ibi ad certificandum dictos Thesaurarium et Barones de toto [facto [1]] eorumdem.

195. Rot. Parl. i. 166.

Ad petitionem prisonum Cantuariæ et Maidenestan indictatorum de morte hominis et in prisona Regis detentorum ad [sectam] aliquorum prosequentium impedientium eorum deliberationem per calumpnias malitiosas et irrationabiles :— Prisones Cantuar. et Maydeneston. Lib. in Canc.

Ita [responsum] est : Habeant brevia secundum formam ordinatam. . . . . .

196. Rot. Parl. i. 166.

Ad petitionem Prioris Dunelmensis petentis remedium quod ubi tenet omnes terras et tenementa sua in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et non per baroniam, amerciatus fuit coram Willelmo de Ormesby et sociis suis justitiariis domini Regis etc. et afferatus prout decet, et in extractis ipsorum justitiariorum ad Scaccarium domini Regis liberatis quas quidem extractas Thesaurarius et Barones de Scaccario nondum allocaverunt sed easdem extractas remiserunt etc. [ad amerciandum] præfatum Priorem tanquam baronem :— Dunelm. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est : Quod videantur extractæ coram consilio etc. Et in alia cedula attachiata dictæ petitioni sic indorsatum est:—Mittatur ista petitio domino Willelmo de Bereford et domino R. de Heyg-

[1] Doubtful.

ham per breve de Cancellaria quod audiant rationes prædicti Prioris, et [quod inquiratur] si necesse fuerit, si teneat per baroniam, et si sic, quod amercietur secundum quod status [suus requirit] et fieri consuevit in partibus illis etc.

197. Cressovere.

Ad petitionem Johannis de la Cressovere indictati coram Edmundo Deyncourt etc. et imprisonati apud Notingham ad procurationem et persecutionem Hugonis de Misne, Johannis atte Halle et Willelmi . . . . . pro quadem prosecutione quam fecit pro Rege coram Baronibus de Scaccario versus prefatos [Hugonem, Johannem] et Willelmum quod ipsi tempore quo fuerunt subtaxatores et assessores de [dominicis Regis] in wappentagio de [Basse]telawe in comitatu Notingham levaverunt de quibusdam villis quæ non sunt de dominicis Regis infra dictum wappentagium [xl. sol] . . . . . etc. petentis gratiam deliberationis pro se et uxore sua et liberis suis etc. ita quod ipse pro se [et uxore sua] et liberis suis prædictis possit de indictamento respondere ubicumque Rex [etc.:—]

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve secundum formam ordinatam.

[m. 7.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ de Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium in Quadragesima anno xxxiii°.*

198. Communitas Angliæ de Clero.

Ad petitionem Episcoporum, Abbatum, [1] Comitum, Baronum [2] et aliorum de regno suo petentium quod desicut ipsi fecerunt Regi servitia sua ad summonitionem Regis in guerra sua Scotiæ annis xxviii. et xxxi., quod Rex de gratia sua velit præcipere quod habeant

Rot. Parl. i. 166.

[1–2] Interlined.

scutagia quæ eis pertinent, juxta ordinationem Regis et consilii sui etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod omnes tam clerici quam laici qui fecerunt servitium etc. habeant ut continetur in hac petitione, ita tamen quod tractetur coram consilio de taxatione scuti etc. Prælati Comites, Barones et alii Magnates consentiunt quod scutum sit assessum ad xl. sol. et quod scutagium levetur infra duos annos si placuerit Regi. Postea Rex consentit ut prædictum est ordinatum etc.

Liberetur A. de Osegoteby per manus Ricardi de Clare vj. die Aprilis hoc anno xxxiij.

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I. m.* 13.

De rotulis Marescalciæ mittendis in Scaccarium. Rex dilecto et fideli suo Rogero le Bygod Comiti Norfolkiæ et Marescallo Angliæ salutem. Quia concessimus magnatibus et aliis de regno nostro, qui servitia sua nobis in exercitibus nostris Scotiæ tam videlicet anno regni nostri vicesimo octavo quam anno regni nostri tricesimo primo vel fines nobiscum pro eisdem servitiis fecerunt, aut servitia sua nobiscum ibidem habuerunt, scutagium suum de feodis militum quæ de ipsis tenentur; per quod de nominibus illorum qui nobis servitia sua recognoverunt et ea seu fines pro eisdem in exercitibus prædictis nobiscum fecerunt aut servitia sua ibidem habuerunt volumus certiorari; vobis mandamus quod rotulos de recognitionibus, servitiis, finibus et nominibus supradictis nobis sub sigillo vestro distincte et aperte sine dilatione mittatis in Cancellariam nostram liberandis. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxij. die Aprilis.

Eodem modo mandatum est Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod nomina illorum, qui fines pro servitiis suis cum Rege ad dictum Scaccarium fecerunt, sub sigillo ejusdem Scaccarii ad dictam Cancellariam distincte et aperte mittant. Teste Rege ut supra.

199. Ad petitionem hominum Civitatis Karlioli petentium quod Rex præcipere velit justitiario suo Forestæ de Inglewode, quod capere possint absque impedimento in eadem foresta petram pro domibus suis inde cooperiendis pro periculo ignis etc. propter emendationem ejusdem villæ et ut conversantes ibidem melius

Karl.

Rot. Parl. i. 166.

hospitentur et Rex plenius responderi possit de firma sua etc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat.

Ancient Petitions, 34.

[Les gentz de Cardoil][1] De autre part il prient si luy plest qe il voyl comaunder a Justice de la Forest de Engelwode qe il puissent saunz desturbaunce en la foreste fere prender pur coverer le mesons de la vile, dunt il sont sovent fez grevez par fow.

Cest prier fount il a nostre seygnur le Roy pur lamendement de sa vile e qe il pusent aver bon volente de reherberger la vile e qe le Roy pout estre plus pleynement respondu de sa ferme e les reparances meuz essez qe il ne unt este ca en arere.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat.

Irr[otulatur].

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I. m.* 15.

Pro Civibus Karlioli. Mandatum est Roberto de Clifforde Justitiario Forestæ Regis ultra Trentam quod in quarera Regis infra forestam Regis de Englewode faciat habere civibus Regis Karlioli petram pro domibus suis ejusdem civitatis quotiens necesse fuerit cooperiendis et reparandis de dono Regis. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxv. die Aprilis.

200. Ad petitionem hominum ejusdem Civitatis Karlioli petentium quod cum quondam tenuerunt villam prædictam de Rege in feodo cum tolnetis, molendinis, piscariis pro lx. lib. annuatim reddendis ad Scaccarium, ita quod non deberent implacitari de tenementis suis alibi quam infra villam, ubi nullum breve currit nisi de recto et de nova disseisina, quæ quidem villa capta fuit in manu Regis in itinere Hugonis de Cressingham, eo quod cartæ suæ, per quas eandem villam tenuerunt combustæ fuerunt, quod Rex concedere velit quod rehabeant villam prædictam tenendam sicut eam

Rot. Parl. i. 166–7.

[1] The petitioner's name was inserted after a long petition had been cut up into several strips. Hence the absence of an address to the king.

tenuerunt tempore Regis Henrici patris Regis nunc, et etiam tempore Regis nunc usque tempus dicti itineris etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Sequantur breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus quod examinatis negotiis et visis rotulis de Cancellaria et aliis evidentiis, fiat eis secundum tenorem veteris cartæ quod justum fuerit, tam de firma villæ, quam de libertatibus et de villa rehabenda etc.

201. Rot. Parl. i. 167.

Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Hida petentium quod cum habuissent advocationem ecclesiæ de Candeure ex antiquo, et Rex nuper per quamdam suggestionem ei inde factam, per quam datum fuit ei intelligi quod Rex Henricus pater Regis nunc presentavit ad eandem ecclesiam quemdam Philippum Payteuyn, et inquisitio ad breve de quare impedit ad sectam Regis impetratum per ignorantiam et tempus elapsum hoc idem dixit, per bonas evidentias ostendere poterint dictum Philippum per prædictos Abbatem et Conventum fuisse presentatum etc., quod Rex concedere velit quod dicti Abbas et Conventus possint admitti ad advocationem prædictam ut jus ecclesiæ suæ prosequendam per certum titulum antecessorum Regis etc., vel quod Rex velit capere gratiosum[1] finem de eisdem Abbate et Conventu pro prædicta advocatione rehabenda etc. :— Hyde.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve Cancellariæ Thesaurario et Baronibus, quod vocatis Justitiariis audiant rationes Abbatis, et si Abbas ostendere poterit coram eis per cartas vel monumenta vel alias evidentias quod habet jus in dicta advocatione, tunc vult Rex quod Thesaurarius et Barones per consilium Justitiariorum capiant aliquem finem de Abbate et Conventu et reddatur eis dicta advocatio, non obstante judicio inde

[1] *grõsum.*

prius reddito pro Rege, et tunc inde habeant cartam Regis ; set quod clericus Regis nunc persona dictæ ecclesiæ per presentationem Regis teneat dictam ecclesiam etc., vel quod Abbas et Conventus satisfaciant eidem clerico aliquo alio modo unde sit contentus etc.

202. Dunolm. Lib. in Canc.

Ad petitionem Communitatis Episcopatus Dunolmensis petentis quod quædam carta eis per Antonium Episcopum Dunolmensem confecta super diversis articulis libertatum eisdem concessa, et quæ liberata fuit Magistro Willelmo de Grenefeld nuper Cancellario custodienda, eis liberetur etc. :— Rot. Parl. i. 167.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod carta liberetur eis.

Ancient Petitions, 13752.

Estre ceo les [1]gentz de l'Eevesche de Dureme[2] prient a nostre seignur le Roy qe la ou Sire Antoigne Evesqe de Dureme les graunta divers articles [3]de lur fraunchise[4] par sa chartre qe feut livere a Mestre Guilliame de Grenefeude Chanceler e la quiele chartre les deust estre liveree e demoert uncore en la Chauncelerie issynt quil ne le pount aver saunz especial maundement le Roy, quil voile comaunder qe la dite chartre lur seyt livere.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex vult quod carta liberetur illis.
Irr[otulatur].

203. Communitas Angliæ.

Ad petitionem Comitum, Baronum et aliorum qui servitium Regi debent per feoda militaria, quæ quidem servitia ipsi Regi fecerunt in guerris suis per se et suos vel finem fecerunt pro hujusmodi servitiis, petentium remedium de hoc quod ministri Regis de Scaccario ab eis exigunt scutagium per summonitionem Scaccarii de omnibus feodis quæ de eis tenentur, ac si ipsi nullum servitium fecerunt etc. :— Rot. Parl. i. 167.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve Cancellariæ Thesaurario et Baronibus quod ita fiat. Et hoc præcepit

[1–2] Interlined. [3–4] Interlined.

Rex coram toto consilio et ordinetur forma brevis per consilium.

204. Ad petitionem Clericorum et Canonicorum liberæ capellæ castri de Hastinges petentium remedium de hoc, quod cum ipsi hucusque fuissent liberi a jurisdictione ordinaria, ita quod non debent visitari nisi per Cancellarium Regis, vel aliquem alium ibidem missum ex parte Regis, Episcopus Cantuariensis clamans jurisdictionem ubi ipse nec prædecessores sui nullam ibidem habuerunt, per collusionem cujusdam Willelmi de Lewes canonici[1] ejusdem capellæ, per commissarios suos dictam capellam visitare fecit, qui quidem Willelmus præbendam suam, diu est, injuste occupavit etc., per quod petunt quod vocetur responsurus etc. Hastinges.

Rot. Parl. i. 167.

Ita responsum est: Vocetur coram Cancellario et audietur ille qui sequitur pro Rege.

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I. m.* 17*d.*

Pro Rege. Rex Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi salutem. Visitantibus vobis nuper diocesim Cycestrensem prohibuimus vobis ne jurisdictionem aliqualem in libera capella nostra de Hastinges seu præbendis ad capellam eandem spectantibus præsumeretis aliquatenus exercere, seu quicquam aliud attemptare quod in nostri seu coronæ aut regiæ dignitatis nostræ præjudicium seu libertatis prædictarum capellæ et præbendarum posset cedere læsionem: set hoc finibus propriis non contenti et falsem[2] in messem alienam mittentes, mandato nostro hujusmodi minime ponderato, ad villam de Hastinges intentione visitandi prædictam capellam et præbendas ad ipsam spectantes, cito postea declinantes, in Johannem de Wicheo tunc custodem castri nostri ibidem, pro eo quod non permisit, sicut nec facere debuit, vos ingredi dictum castrum ad visitandum capellam eandem, et in quosdam alios ipsius capellæ canonicos vobis in ea parte non parentes, excommunicationis sententiam promulgastis, et excommunicatos publice denunciari mandastis. Et quia pro-

[1] *canonicum*, Rec.

[2] Corr. *falcem.*

positum vestrum in dicta visitatione, illa vice non potuistis implere, vos injurias accumulantes injuriis, quibusdam commissariis vestris subsequenter sub certa forma scripsistis, ut ad locum prædictum accederent, et visitationis officium in præfata capella cum omnibus ipsam contingentibus vice vestra complerent. Qui quidem commissarii mandatum vestrum hujusmodi exequentes ad locum prædictum personaliter accesserunt, et in castrum nostrum ibidem, tunc carens custode, intrantes, in libera capella nostra prædicta infra idem castrum situata, quæ ab omni archiepiscoporum, episcoporum et aliorum inferiorum prælatorum jurisdictione ordinaria, sicut ceteræ liberæ capellæ nostræ infra regnum nostrum, libera penitus et exempta extitit hactenus et existit contra prohibitionem nostram visitationis exercere officium præsumpserunt, in nostri et coronæ ac regiæ dignitatis nostræ non modicum præjudicium et contemptum. Nos igitur non valentes tantam insolentiam tamque enormes injurias equanimiter tolerare, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quod sitis coram nobis in crastino Sanctæ Trinitatis ubicunque tunc fuerimus in Anglia, ad respondendum nobis de prædictis excessibus contra nos et coronam nostram sic notorie perpetratis, et de aliis etiam quæ vobis obicere voluerimus in præmissis, ac ad faciendum et recipiendum ulterius quod curia nostra consideraverit in hac parte. Et habeatis tunc hoc breve. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xx. die Aprilis.

205. Ad petitionem Canonicorum ejusdem capellæ petentium quod Rex disponere velit quod aliqua præbenda ejusdem capellæ annexa sit decanatui, ita quod ipse Decanus, qui adhuc pauper est, inde habere possit rationabilem sustentationem pro servitio Dei ibidem supervidendo et regendo etc. :— Rot. Parl. i. 168.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod Thesaurarius et Cancellarius ordinent quod ita fiat.

206. Ad petitionem eorundem Canonicorum petentium remedium de hoc quod custos spiritualitatis Episcopatus Cicestrensis ex parte Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis per procurationem Henrici Gerland ipsis canonicis diversas summonitiones et gravamina voluntaria in-

tulit, ac si ipsi sub subjectione sua fuissent, quod esse non debent nec aliquo tempore fuerunt etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Adeant Cancellariam et Rex vult quod justitia fiat.

207. Rot. Parl. i. 167.

Ad petitionem Johannis de Elsefeud petentis quod cum Johannes de Sancta Elena duxisset in uxorem Julianam quæ fuit uxor Gileberti de Elsefeud cujus hæres ipse Johannes est, idem Johannes de Sancta Elena quemdam redditum in Bluntesdone quem tenuit per legem Angliæ de hereditate dictæ uxoris suæ commisisset Adæ de Strattone ad terminum vitæ ipsius Johannis de Sancta Elena, qui quidem redditus simul cum aliis terris et redditibus quos idem Adam tenuit per forisfacturam ejusdem captus fuit in manum Regis et adhuc moratur etc. unde petit remedium etc., desicut idem Johannes de Sancta Elena mortuus est, et quod Rex super hoc scrutari faciat scriptum dictæ commissionis residens in Thesauraria etc.:— Elsefeud.

Ita responsum est: Breve fiat Thesaurario et Baronibus quod videatur scriptum et examinetur plenius negotium et inde certificetur Rex.

208. Rot. Parl. i. 167.

Ad petitionem Walteri de Hereford magistri cementarii de Karnarvan petentis quod Rex præcipere velit quod solvantur ei cxxxj. lib. vj. sol. qua., in quibus Rex ei tenetur pro operationibus factis per ipsum Walterum in castro de Karnarvan etc. sicut patet plenius per certificationes[1] Hugonis de Leominstre nuper Camerarii Northwalliæ, quæ est in custodia Camerariorum Scaccarii:— Walterus Hereford. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria de 'Liberate' Thesaurario et Camerariis quod liberent

[1] *certificationem* altered into *certificationes*.

ei tantam summam et inde onerent Hugonem de Leoministre Camerarium de Karnarvan.

Ancient Petitions, 13741.

A nostre seygnur le Rey prie Walter de Hereford mestre mazon de Karnarvan qe com le dist nostre seygnur le Rey luy seit tenuz en cxxxj. liv. vj. s. qua. du temps qil fust en les overaygnes du mesme le chastel, taunt com le chastel fu en la meyn le Rey, sicom Hughe de Leanministre nadgeres chaumberleyn de North Gales ad pleynement certefie Sire Walter de Langetone Tresorer nostre seygnur le Rey par sa lettre patente, la quele demoert en la garde des chaumberleyns al Escheqer, qil voille comaunder qil enseit paye.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat breve de Cancellaria de 'Liberate' Thesaurario et Camerariis quod liberent ei tantam summam et inde onerent Hugonem de Leministre Camerarium de Kaernarvan etc.

209. Allerton. Ad petitionem Henrici de Allertone petentis quod Rex velit præcipere quod solvantur ei xxx. lib. xv. sol. v. den. in quibus Rex ei tenetur pro operationibus per ipsum Henricum factis in castro de Karnarvan, sicut Hugo de Leominstre nuper Camerarius Northwalliæ Thesaurario per litteram suam patentem certificat, quæ quidem littera residet penes Camerariis de Scaccario domini Regis :— Rot. Parl. i. 167.

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria de 'Liberate' Thesaurario et Camerariis quod liberent ei tantam summam et inde onerent Hugonem de Leoministre Camerarium de Karnarvan.

Ancient Petitions, 13748.

A nostre seygnur le Rey prie Henry de Allertone qe com le dist nostre seignur le Rey luy seit tenuz en xxx. liv. xv. s. v. d. pur les overaignes qil ad fet en le chastel de Karnarvan taunt com le dist chastel fut en la mayn nostre seygnur le Rey sicom Hughe Leominisure nadgeres chaunberleyn de North Gales ad pleynement certefie Sire Walter de Langetone Tresorer nostre seygnur le Rey par sa lettre patente la quele demoert en la garde des chaumberleyns al Escheqer qil voille comaunder au dist Tresorer pur Deu qil en seyt paye de sa dette avaunt diste.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat breve de Cancellaria de 'Liberate' Thesaurario et Camerariis, quod liberent ei tantam summam et inde onerent Hugonem de Leministre Camerarium de Kaernarvan etc.

210. Rot. Parl. i. 168.

Ad petitionem Johannis de Waldeboef petentis terram de Man cum insulis adjacentibus tanquam verus heres earundem, pro eo quod Reginaldus quondam Rex ejusdem terræ de Man obiit seisitus de eadem, a quo descendebat jus cuidam Mariæ filiæ ejusdem, quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Waldeboef, quæ quidem Maria alias prosequebatur jus suum coram Rege Angliæ, et fuit tunc ei responsum, quod prosequeretur jus suum coram Rege Scotiæ, eo quod terra illa tunc temporis tenebatur de ipso Rege Scotiæ, quæ obiit in prosequendo jus suum, de qua quidem Maria descendebat jus cuidam Willelmo filio et heredi prædictæ Mariæ, et ab ipso Willelmo descendit jus Johanni de Waldeboef filio et hæredi prædicti Willelmi qui nunc petit etc. :— Waldebœf. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram Justitiariis de Banco Regis et audiatur, et fiat justitia. Et mittatur ista petitio dictis justitiariis sub magno sigillo Regis.

211. Rot. Pat. i. 168.

Ad petitionem Johannis filii Oliveri de Ingham et Reginaldi filii et heredis Willelmi de Sancto Martino petentium restitutionem manerii de Estepellangeforde et tertiam partem manerii de Estegrymmestede, quæ tenebantur de prædictis Olivero et Willelmo per servitium duorum feodorum militis, et quæ per feloniam quam Johannes de Monemuthe fecit, de qua convictus fuit coram Salomone de Roff[cestre] et sociis suis justitiariis itinerantibus in comitatu Wiltesiræ, ad ipsos Johannem et Reginaldum post annum et vastum debuissent reverti, et quæ quidem tenementa Rex adhuc occupat; ac in proximo parliamento præcedente habuerunt breve ad inquirendum super præmissis et ad Ingham et Seynt Martin.

faciendum venire recordum de itinere prædicto, quæ quidem inquisitio et recordum jam sunt retornatæ etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Recordum hoc est defectivum, ideo sequatur breve Cancellariæ Thesaurario et Camerariis quod scrutatis rotulis de communi deliberatione itineris prædicti mittant plenum recordum de deliberatione Johannis de Monemuthe coram Rege, et ibi audiantur et fiat justitia. Et istud recordum cum petitione tradatur R. le Brabanzoun et sociis suis, et vocentur ibidem J. de Godele et J. Abel pro domino Rege et Regina, quia testatum est quod tenementa petita sunt in manu Reginæ.

Lib. in Canc.

212. Alard.

Ad petitionem Thomæ Alard ballivi de Winchelse et Johannis Ive magistri navis quæ vocatur La Nicolette de Wynchelse petentium quod possint computare de centum solidis quos receperunt de Johanne de Hustehueyt ad dictam navem præparandam anno xxiij°. quo tempore ordinata fuit ad passandum in Brabantiam cum filia Regis ducissa ejusdem terræ, qui quidem centum solidi nunc exiguntur ab eisdem per summonitionem Scaccarii etc. :—

Rot. Parl. i. 168.

Lib. in Canc.

Responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario ut audiant compotum et faciant allocationem.

Ancient Petitions, 13753.

Johan Ive mestre de la Nicholette de Wynchelse e Thomas Alard Conestable de meisme la nef receurent c. souz de Sire Johan de Husth . . . . a Wynchelse en eide de aparailer la dite nef en lan du regne le Rei Edward xxiij. entraunt, la quele nef fut ordeine a passer en Brabant ove la duchesse en meisme le temps e vint a Erewelle e la defailist le passage. E sur ceo sunt les heirs le dit Johan e le dit Thomas destreintz par somunse del Eschequere pur les avauntditz c. souz, par quei il prient qil pusent de ceux deners acunter e que vous lur voile faire reson.[1]

[1] The last words are very indistinct.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario ut audiant comptum et faciant allocationem.[1]

Irr[otulatur].

Johannes filius et heres Johannis Yve.

L. T. R. Memoranda, 32-3 *Edw. I. m.* 36.

Baronibus pro Johanne filio et herede Ive[2] quondam magistri navis que vocatur Nicolette de Wychelse et Thoma Allard. Suplicaverunt Regi iidem Johannes et Thomas per petitionem suam coram Rege in consilio suo exhibitam, ut, cum dictus Johannes Ive pater prædicti Johannis et idem Thomas dudum c. sol. de denariis Regis a Johanne Hustweyt tunc clerico de garderoba Regis ceperunt ad navem prædictam pro passagio Margaretæ Ducissæ Brabantiæ inde præparandam et muniendam, et denarios illos et plus in præparatione et munitione navis illius posuerunt per rationabilem compotum sicut inde redendum sunt parati Regi,[3] vel eisdem Johanni et Thomæ dictos c. sol. quos Barones ab ipsis per summonitionem Scaccarii exigi faciant allocari; et quia Rex non vult eosdem Johannem et Thomam indebite prægravari, mandat Baronibus quod, audito compoto prædicto, de summa illa quam per compotum illum invenerint prædictum Johannem Ive patrem prædicti Johannis et præfatum Thomam in præparatione et munitione navis ejusdem per præceptum Regis posuisse, eosdem Johannem filium Johannis et Thomam ad Scaccarium exonerari et quietos esse faciant. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium primo die Aprilis anno xxxiij°.

[m. 7d.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium in Quadragesima anno xxxiiij°.*

213. Rot. Parl. i. 168. Ad petitiones diversas Majoris et Burgensium villæ Bristolii petentium remedium de diversis injuriis eis ut dicunt illatis per Thomam de Berkele et Mauricium de Berkele, videlicet quod ratione tenementorum quæ habent in vico de Radeclive in suburbio Bristolii appropriant sibi feodum et Bristoll.

[1] Another endorsement has been erased.

[2] Perhaps *Ive.*

[3] Some words seem missing.

dominium in exheredationem et præjudicium Regis et coronæ suæ etc., et quod attachiant et distringant dictos burgenses ad respondendum coram eis in curiis suis in Redeclivestre[1] et aliis vicis annexis contra statum Regis et dictæ villæ etc.; et de hoc quod quia ipsi burgenses injurias prædictas non permittunt, ipsos tam infra villam quam extra verberant et male tractant, ita quod non possunt dictam villam exire ad mercandum etc. Et maxime se conqueruntur de eo quod Willelmus Rand[ell], Major dictæ villæ, in nundinis de Doundrey circa horam nonam per prædictos Thomam et Mauricium et alios per ipsos ad hoc procuratos, verberatus et turpiter vulneratus fuit, resistendo custodibus dictarum nundinarum, quod non potuerunt succursum adhibere etc.; et similiter de eo quod Willelmum le Lung servientem Regis in veniendo de Gloucestria versus Bristollium in regia strata verberaverunt et mahemiaverunt etc.; et de eo quod Adam le Chisemonger et Willelmum Brid, burgenses dictæ villæ, consimili modo verberaverunt, vulneraverunt et male tractaverunt pro eo quod nolebant facere sectam ad curiam prædictam etc., et hujusmodi contemptus, injurias et dampna in omnibus feriis et mercatis circumjacentibus continuare non cessant etc.; et de eo quod homines indictatos de latrocinio et in dicto vico imprisonatos et iniquitates suas cognoscentes coram coronatoribus, vi et armis de eodem loco usque manerium suum de Bedministre et deinde usque Somertone duxerunt etc., ita quod ibidem per ignotos tanquam fideles deliberabantur etc.; et de eo quod dictus Mauricius facit districtiones in navibus in portu Regis de Avene jacentibus, ubi nullus distringere potest nisi tantum Rex per ministros suos etc.; quæ quidem omnia præmissa dicti Thomas et

Lib. in Canc.

[1] Sic.

Mauricius fecerunt tempore quo dominus Rex fuit in guerris suis, unde petunt remedium etc. :—

Ita responsum est : Rex vult quod assignentur duo boni et sensati homines una cum constabulario de Bristollio ad audiendum et terminandum querelas supradictas, et si forte aliquid difficultatis inveniant quod sine Rege terminare non poterunt, reportent Regi ad proximum parliamentum. Rex vult quod Johannes Botetourte, Willelmus Hauward et Nicholaus Fermbaud Constabularius Bristollii assignentur ad audiendum et terminandum omnes prædictas transgressiones etc. in forma prædicta.

214. Rot. Parl. i. 168.

Ad petitionem eorundem Majoris et Burgensium Bristolii petentium quod homines qui tenent terras et redditus Magistri et Fratrum Templi in villa Bristollii tallientur, et contributionem faciant ad tallagium Regis ejusdem villæ cum burgensibus ejusdem, desicut ipsi mercantur et omnibus aliis libertatibus et aesiamentis usi sunt quæ ad dictam villam pertinent etc. :— Adhuc Bristoll. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est : Distringantur pro contributionibus et tallagiis faciendis, et fiet justitia conquerentibus. Et super hoc habeatur breve de Cancellaria Majori et Ballivis Bristollii etc.

215. Rot. Parl. i. 168.

Ad petitionem Johannis Pecche petentis quod Rex præcipere velit quod justitiarii assignati in comitatu Warrwici procedant ad captionem assisæ novæ disseisinæ quam tulit versus Abbatem Westmonasterii de uno mesuagio, una carucata terræ et v. marcatis redditus cum pertinentiis in Longedone in comitatu prædicto, unde alias supersessum fuit per cartam Regis, quam dictus Abbas inde protulit coram Willelmo Inge etc. Pecche. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est : Habeat breve Willelmo Inge coram quo assisa arramiata fuit, quod mittat recordum

et processum W. de Mortuo Mari et R. de Bello[1] Fago justitiariis assignatis modo, et habeat aliud breve prædictis W. de Mortuo Mari et R de Bello Fago quod procedant ad assisam capiendam et supersedeant de judicio reddendo, et quod ipsi mittant recordum et processum illius assisæ ad proximum parliamentum etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13206.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son conseil prie Johan Pecche de sicom il porta un bref de novele disseisine vers l'Abbe de West[moustier devant] Sire Willame Inge de un mees e une caruee de terre e cynke marks de rente ove les apurtenances en Longedone e les . . . . . par la reson de la chartre nostre seignur le Roy qe lavantdit Abbe mist avaunt, dont prie le Sire Johan qe les justices aillent . . . . . nent contre esteant la chartre avantdite, e qe droit luy seit fait endroit de cest busoigne si com nostre seigneur le Roy luy . . . . . e de coe ly dona yl son bref a les justices quil . . . . juggement nemye countre esteaunt sa chartre, e . . . maunda nostre [seigneur le Roy] Sir Emer de Valence qil sen sofres . . . . . nostre seignur le Roy en Gascoyne . . . . . cely Johan prie que nostre seignur . . . . . le grace que avant ly graunta.[2]

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

[Procedat ad assisam et ante judicium redditum retornent quod invenient ad proximum parliamentum.[3]]

Habeat breve W. Inge coram quo assisa arramiata fuit quod mittat recordum et processum W. de Mortuo Mari at R. de Bella Fago justitiariis assignatis modo. Et habeat aliud breve prædictis W. de Mortuo Mari et R. de Bella Fago quod procedant ad assisam capiendam et supersedeant de judicio reddendo et quod ipsi mittant recordum et processum illius assisæ ad proximum parliamentum.

Irr[otulatur].

216. Rob. fil. Walteri. Ad petitionem Roberti filii Walteri petentis quod debita quæ Regi debet ad Scaccarium et in Garderoba de præstito ejusdem Garderobæ sint scrutata, et quod Rot. Parl. i. 169.

[1] Sic.

[2] This petition is mutilated, and some of the words here printed are dubious.

[3] This passage is cancelled.

Rex velit allocare eidem Roberto in debitis suis prædictis debita in quibus Rex sibi tenetur de tempore quo fuit in obsequio Regis in Vasconia, et etiam quod Rex velit debita quæ clara remanebunt atterminare ad certum per annum pro voluntate Regis, et quod interim possit habere respectum de debitis eisdem:— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod fiat secundum formam petitionis et ita Rex vult.

Ancient Petitions, 5541.

Robert le fuyz Wautier prie a nostre seygnur le Rey kil vousist si pleyser ly feust comaunder bref al Tresorer e as Barouns de Leschekere de enserchcr les dettes en les queus le dit Robert a nostre seygnur le Rey est teneu de cler, e ensement comaunder en la garderobe en meysmes la manere de enserchcr les empromptes, kil eyt lienz a prompte, kei tut peusse en summe venir devaunt le Tresorer e les Barouns issi kil peut le gre fere e le payement, e ke en le meyn tens seyt sueffert saunz destresse taunt come ceste chose seyt tryee, e des deniers en les queus le Rey luy est teneu de suen servise en Gascoyne si pleysir seyt a nostre seygnur le Rey voylle comaunder la alowance, e kaunt nostre seygnur le Rey savera le cler ceo qe le dit Robert ly deyt, qe nostre seygnur le Rey voylle estaler a payer par an a la volente nostre seygnur le Rey e selome sa grace.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Habeat breve in Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod fiat secundum formam petitionis, et ita Rex vult.

Irro[tulatur].

217. Ad petitionem hominum Donewici petentium gratiam Regis de amissione decem navium in servitio Regis in guerris suis cum catallis et hominibus in eisdem navibus existentibus, prætextu cujus jacturæ misarum et custuum per ipsos appositorum per præceptum Regis usque ad summam mille librarum, ut dicunt, dicta villa depauperatur etc., quod Rex hujus- Donewyz. Rot. Parl. i. 169.

Lib. in Canc. modi custus eis velit allocare in debitis quæ Regi debent etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Vocato J. de Botetourte ad Scaccarium aliqua remittant et aliqua atterminent etc.

218. Russel. Ad petitionem Willelmi Russel petentis quod Rex præcipere velit inquisitionem fieri si sit ad dampnum Regis si Rex concedat eidem Willelmo libertates subscriptas in maneriis suis subscriptis, et quod de eo quod inveniri continget esse ad dampnum Regis ipse et heredes sui de tanto et dimidio quolibet anno in certo redditu Regi et heredibus suis per manus vicecomitum qui pro tempore fuerint satisfacere possint etc., videlicet, liberam warennam in dominicis terris suis in Derham et Hentone, feriam et mercatum, liberam curiam, visum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus suis infra feodum suum morantibus, amendas assisæ panis et cervisiæ, tunberellum, pillorium, thewe, amendas huthesei levati et sanguinis effusi infra procinctum dictorum maneriorum, infangenethef, furcas, retornum brevium Regis; et quod ballivi eorundem maneriorum levent debita quæcunque, et quod de omnibus tenentibus suis de placitis quæ possunt terminari in curia sua possit habere curiam suam extra com[itatus] et hundr[eda]; et consimiles libertates habere petit in manerio suo de Kyngestone Russel in comitatu Dorsetiæ præter warennam, feriam et mercatum etc. :— Rot. Parl. i. 169. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Adeat in Cancellariam et habeat breve escaetori ad inquirendum in propria persona ad quod dampnum etc., et certificet Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario, et etiam de valore per annum omnium illorum quæ petit.

Ancient Petitions, 6868.

Petition (much defaced) 'a nostre seignur le Rei' by Willeme Russel. Apparently the drift of it is fairly stated by the

Parliament Roll, but it ends with an offer of 20*l*. Endorsement:—Adeat in Cancellariam et habeat breve escaetori ad inquirendum in propria persona ad quod dampnum etc. et certificet Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario et etiam de valore per annum omnium illorum quæ petit.

219. Rot. Parl. i. 169.

Ad petitionem Walteri de Osegoteby et Johannæ uxoris suæ petentium quod possint habere communam pasturæ in quadam placia quæ vocatur Litelmerssh in villa de Bartone super Humbre, quam Alicia de Gaunt Comitissa filia Gileberti de Gaunt per cartam suam dedit et concessit Roberto Lescrop antecessori dictæ Johannæ, cujus hæres ipsa est, ad omnimoda averia, et unde dictus Robertus et heredes sui seisiti fuerunt quousque Gilebertus de Gaunt, qui nuper obiit, tempore quo Joceus frater dictæ Johannæ defunctus fuit infra ætatem et in custodia ipsius Gileberti, claudere fecit in seperalitate etc., per quod ballivi Regis dictum Joceum cum ad ætatem pervenit de hujusmodi communa impediverunt et dictos Walterum et Johannam adhuc impediunt etc.:— Osegoteby. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Adeat in Cancellariam et habeat breve ad escaetorem quod inquirat in propria persona in præsentia conquerentis si interesse voluerit super contentis in petitione, et certificet Regem.

220. Rot. Parl. i. 169.

Ad petitionem Galfridi de Bourdon, qui alias secutus fuit versus Episcopum Dunolmensem coram Rogero de Brabanzon et sociis suis, de eo quod non tenuit ordinationem per Regem factam inter ipsum et Priorem Dunolmensem per submissionem eorundem, unde loquela adjornata fuit a die Paschæ in tribus septimanis anno xxxj^{mo} usque istud parliamentum, per quod petit quod inde fiat voluntas Regis etc.:— Bourdoun.

Ita responsum est: Coram domino R. le Brabanzon etc., et veniat ordinatio Regis quæ est in Garderoba, et Justitiarii prædicti faciant venire coram eis partes

prædictas et auditis rationibus hinc inde et visa prædicta ordinatione, faciant justitiam, et mittatur ista petitio, sub sigillo Regis dictis Justitiariis.

221. Lodelawe. Ad petitionem Johannis de Lodelawe petentis allocationem de centum libris liberatis Johanni de Botetourte, Willelmo de Carletone et Johanni Husthueyt in partibus transmarinis ad negotia Regis, unde habet litteras obligatorias eorundem etc. :— Rot. Parl. i. 169.

Lib. in Canc. Ita responsum est: Videantur litteræ J. de Botetourte, W. de Carletone et Johannis Husthueyt, et si inveniatur quod debitum debeatur habeat alicubi assignationem, et super hoc habeat breve de Cancellaria. Et consimile remedium habeant alii qui sunt in eodem casu.

Ancient Petitions, 36.

A nostre seignur le Rey e a son conseil prie Johan de Ludelowe qe paye ly seit faite ou alloaunce en ascune chose de cent lyvres le queux feurent baillez a Monsire Johan de Butteturte, Sire William de Carletone e Sire Johan de Husthweyt en les parties de outre meer a parfere les busoignes nostre seignur le Roy, de queux cent livres mesme ceus Sire Johan de Butteturte e Sire William de Carletone e Sire Johan de Husthweyt sunt obligez al avantdit Johan de Ludelowe par lur lettre.

(*Endorsement.*) Videantur litteræ J. Boteturte, W. de Carletone et J. de Hustweit, et si inveniatur quod debitum debeatur, habeat alicubi assignationem, et super hoc habeat breve de Cancellaria, et consimile remedium habeant alii qui sunt in eodem casu.

Irr[otulatur].

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I. m.* 16.

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario salutem. Cum dilecti et fideles nostri Johannes Buteturte, Willelmus de Carletone, et Johannes de Husthwayt nuper nomine mutui ad opus nostrum in partibus transmarinis recepissent de Johanne de Ludelowe centum libras pro negotiis nostris inde in eisdem partibus expediendis, sicut per litteras patentes prædictorum Johannis Buteturte, Willelmi, et Johannis de Husthwayt eidem Johanni de Ludelawe inde confectis, quas inspeximus, evidenter apparet:—Nos volentes eidem Johanni

de Ludelawe de eisdem centum libris satisfacere, vobis mandamus quod iuspectis litteris prædictis, eidem Johanni de Ludelawe assignationem aliquam unde sibi de dictis centum libris satisfieri valeat, fieri faciatis, et recipiatis ab eodem Johanne de Ludelawe litteras supradictas. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x. die Aprilis.

per petitionem de consilio.

222. [1] Ad petitionem hominum de Wyghtone quæ est de antiquo dominico Regis petentium remedium de hoc quod Ricardus Crab de Walsyngham cindere facit brueram ejusdem villæ et [communam] suam unde averia sua deberent sustentari in præjudicium Regis etc. :— Wyghton. [Ju]st. eisdem.

Ita responsum est: Adeant Cancellariam et perquirant sibi per breve.

[m. 8.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium in Quadragesima anno xxxiii°.*

223. Ad petitionem Johannis de Derb[y] clerici præsentati per Regem ad ecclesiam de Wappenham petentis quod aliquis non admittatur ad finem faciendum pro gleba et advocatione dictæ ecclesiæ, quæ captæ sunt in manum domini Regis per judicium curiæ suæ, et unde Roesia quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Tyngewyke sequitur ad faciendum finem pro transgressione sua et viri sui ac Willelmi filii eorundem in præjudicium coronæ Regis et exheredationem coronæ suæ etc. :— Derb. Rot. Parl. i. 169.

Ita responsum est: Quod Rex præcepit quod mater faciat finem pro terra et advocatione.

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[1] This entry seems to have been interpolated at the foot of the membrane, and not to have been written by the hand that wrote the preceding entries.

224. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Valeynes petentis
Valoynes. remedium de eo quod cum ipse disrationasset versus Malculmum de Harley escaetorem c. iiij^{xx} x. libr. pro dampnis suis sibi adjudicatis ad quamdam assisam novæ disseisinæ quam tulit versus prædictum Malculmum
Lib. R. de Hengham. et alios coram Gileberto de Kirkeby et Johanne de Insula per judicium curiæ Regis de manerio de Rowghtone, de quorum quidem denariorum levatione juxta redditionem judicii prædicti supersessa fuit per breve Regis de privato sigillo eo quod devenerunt ad manus ipsius Malculmi, set ad commodum Roberti Burnel, quondam Episcopi Bathoniensis et Wellensis et executorum suorum, ut dicitur etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram Justitiariis de Banco coram quibus judicium redditum fuit et dampna adjudicata, et videatur processus, et fiat justitia.

225. Ad petitionem Johannis de Thorp petentis re- Rot. Parl. i. 169.
Thorp. medium de eo quod escaetor Regis citra Trentam post mortem Thomæ de Belhous nuper defuncti seisivit in manum Regis manerium de Nolaunde, quod fuit prædicti Thomæ et quod tenuit de ipso Johanne per servitium militare tanquam primum hereditatis suæ, ratione terrarum quæ idem Thomas tenuit in Bilneye et Bodneye de Rege [1]de perquisito[2] ut de honore de Haghele in manu Regis existente, tanquam escaeta Regis per forisfactum Comitis de Perche, qui dictum manerium de Haghele tenuit de honore de Doure, et seisinam omnium tenementorum prædictorum lib[eravit] Waltero de Mounsy habendam usque ad legitimam ætatem heredis prædicti Thomæ de dono Regis etc. :—

Lib. in Canc. Ita responsum est: Sequatur ad faciendum venire inquisitiones retornatas in Canc[ellariam] coram Rege et consilio in fine parliamenti, et interim scrutetur

[1–2] Interlined.

qualiter honor Dovorr[iæ] est in manu Regis et qualiter tenuit de eodem honore. Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod scrutentur libros et rotulos et alia memoranda de contentis in petitione, et mittatur ibi ista inquisitio et fiat justitia.

226. Rot. Parl. i. 170.

Ad petitionem executorum Magistri Willelmi de la Cornere nuper Episcopi Sarisburiensis petentium exonerari de quintadecima Regis a laicis concessa anno xviij°. ipsum defunctum contingente, desicut ipse sicut et ceteri prelati in provincia Cantuariensi illo anno concessit Regi decimam secundum taxationem Norwicensem in consecratione Episcopi Eliensis et etiam eam solvit, et quod id quod de hujusmodi quintadecima ad opus Regis levetur eis in debitis suis allocetur etc.:— Cornere.

Ita responsum est: Si inveniatur quod ita sit, Rex vult quod fiat in forma qua petitur, et super hoc fiat breve Cancellariæ Thesaurario et Baronibus.

227. Rot. Parl. i. 170.

Ad petitionem Elenæ de Prendrelathe petentis quod cum Johannes Wychard ei concessisset viginti marcatas terræ in Manilawes in comitatu Northumbriæ habendas per septem annos et dimidium, pro centum libris quas Rex Scotorum ei in testamento suo legavit, de qua terra[1] fuit seisita per concessionem dicti Johannis per dimidium annum, et postmodum eadem terra simul cum aliis terris ejusdem Johannis capta fuisset in manum Regis, pro eo quod idem Johannes Scotis et inimicis Regis adhæsit, et unde inquisitio alias per breve Regis inde facta testatur concessionem et seisinam prædictas in forma prædicta, ut dicit, quod Rex concedere velit quod possit rehabere Prendrelathe. Lib. in Canc.

[1] *terre*, Rec.

terram prædictam quousque levaverit id quod aretro est de centum libris prædictis etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod habeat donec levaverit arreragia quæ sibi debentur et revertatur tenementum illud ad Regem.

228. Pipard. Ad petitionem executorum Radulfi Pipard petentium, quod cum ipsē Radulfus ante mortem suam vendidisset cuidam mercatori viginti marcatas subbosci in manerio de Braye, quod simul cum aliis maneriis recepit in escambium de Rege pro quibusdam terris in Hibernia, ad terminum vitæ suæ, Johannes de Londonia, qui post mortem dicti Radulfi manerium illud cepit in manum Regis, ipsum mercatorem dictum subboscum per ipsum prostratum et manuoperatum habere non permisit, set illum aliis vendidit, unde petunt remedium etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Johanni de Wyndessore, et tenenti, quod permittat mercatorem gaudere rebus emptis ante mortem defuncti.

229. Kirkeham. Ad petitionem Ricardi de Kirkeham petentis remedium pro se et liberis tenentibus Episcopatus Eliensis placitantibus coram ball[ivis] libertatis prædictæ per brevia ass[isarum] ut morte antecessoris,[1] quod ubi in placitando vocant aliquem ad warantum qui nihil habet infra libertatem prædictam, partes recedunt a curia sine die:— Rot. Parl. i. 170.

Ita responsum est: Ille qui est in tali casu veniat ad Cancellariam et habeat breve de warantia cartæ coram Justitiariis de Banco, et cum ibi expeditus fuerit, remittatur ad priores judices.

[1] Corr. *de morte antecessoris* (?)

230. Ad petitionem Magistri et Fratrum Hospitalis de Boulton. Boultone petentium remedium de hoc quod cum ipsi propter paupertatem ejusdem domus absoluti fuissent de præstatione decimæ quondam [per][1] Papam Nicholaum clero impositæ per litteras Episcoporum Wintoniensis et Lincolniensis principalium collectorum ejusdem decimæ per ipsum papam deputatorum, Prior Dunolmensis ad dictam decimam levandam jam assignatus hujusmodi decimam ab eis exigit etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Adeat Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario et ostendat ibi quod habet pro se, et habeat super hoc breve de Cancellaria, ac visis litteris illis et examinato negotio, fiat quod justum fuerit.

231. Ad petitionem Adæ de Keresseye et Johannæ uxoris Keresseye.
Rot. Parl. i. 170. ejus petentium quod cum implacitassent Johannem de Ferers et Hauwisiam uxorem ejus coram Radulfo de Hengham et sociis suis de manerio de Alnescote, unde Henricus de la Mare nepos prædictæ Johannæ, cujus heres ipsa est, obiit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo, iidemque Johannes et Hauwisia in placitando asserebant se sine Rege nunc, qui manerium illud dedit Roberto de Muscegros patri prædictæ Hawisiæ, non posse respondere, et super hoc protulerunt cartam etc. per quod justitiarii procedere nolebant etc., unde petit[2] quod procedant non obstante carta etc.:— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Si carta contineat warantiam supersedeant, si non, procedant, et sic mandetur Justitiariis per breve de Cancellaria.

Ancient Petitions, 39.

A nostre seignur le Rei mustrent Adam de Kereseye e Johane sa femme ke come il eyent enpledes Sire Johan de Ferrers e Hawise sa femme del maner de Alnescote devaunt Sire Rauf de Hengham e ses cumpaynuns, dount Henry de

[1] Om. *per*, Rec.

[2] Sic.

la Mare cosyn la dite Johane quy heir ele est morust seisi en soun demeyne come [de fee][1], e les diz Johan e Hawise en pledaunt diseyent ke nostre seignur le Rei [2]quy ore est[3] dona a Sire Roberd de Muscegros e a ses heirs le maner avauntdit e ke il sunt seisy come del dreit e le heritage la dite Hawise fille e heir le dit Robert, e mustrerent sur ceo la chartre nostre seignur le Rei e diseyent ke il ne poeyent de ceo saunz luy respundre, par quei les parties alerent quites saunz jour. Dount il prient nostre seignur le Rei si luy plet, ke les Justices aillent avaunt en le play solom ley e usage du reaume, ne my contre estaunt la chartre avaundyte, issy ke lour dreit ne seit plus delae ne la dite Johane desherite.

(*Endorsements.*) Si carta contineat garantiam supersedeant, et si non, procedant, et sic mandetur Justitiariis per breve de Cancellaria.

Dupl[icatum].[4]

Cam.[5]

Irr[otulatur].

232. Haver-gate.

Ad petitionem Thomæ filii Henrici de Havergate petentis quod Rex velit ei concedere quamdam attinctam[6] de una inquisitione nuper capta inter ipsum petentem et Comitem Marescallum[7] deforciantem coram Rogero de Brabanzon et sociis suis de uno mesuagio et viij. acris marisci cum pertinentiis quæ tenentur de antiquis dominicis Regis, ut dicitur etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Fiat si jaceat.

233. Ely.

Ad petitionem Episcopi Eliensis petentis quod libertas prædictæ insulæ observetur coram Senescallo et Marescallo Regis tam de hospitio suo quam de mensuris in adventu Regis in partibus illis, ita quod nullum placitum teneant etc., prout dictus Episcopus coram Rege quando ultimo fuit in eadem insula

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[1] The filazer's hole.

[2–3] Interlined.

[4] Cancelled.

[5] Cancelled; John de Caam (Caen) was a receiver of petitions.

[6] *actinctam* in record.

[7] *Marescalli*, record.

hujusmodi libertates calumpniavit etc. et super hoc adjornatus fuit ad istud parliamentum etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Ad inventum Regis in partibus illis si Rex invenerit quod ministri sui fac[iant] injuriam ecclesiæ, Rex fac[iet] emendari.

234. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Wardone petentium remedium de hoc quod diversi assessores tallagii in diversis civitatibus et burgis ubi habent tenementa, ipsos talliant pro tenementis, redditibus et possessionibus suis, quæ tenent in liberam elemosinam per cartam Regis Ricardi et confirmationem Regis nunc, et unde habuerunt respectum usque istud parliamentum etc.:— Wardun.

Ita responsum est: Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visa carta sua faciant justitiam. Lib. in Canc.

Ancient Petitions, 7374.

A nostre seynur le Rey moustrent le Abbe e le Covent de Warden, par la ou eus sount enfraunchiz par la chartre le Rey Richard e par le confermement nostre seynur le Rey ke ore,[1] ky Deu gard, de estre quytes de touz aydes e de totes enchesouns ke a meme le Rey apartenent, e ke eus eyent e teygnent touz lour tenemenz, rentes e possessiouns en pur e perpetuel aumons autresy fraunchement e quitement cum nul eglyse en tote sa tere, sour ceo dyvers bailyfs en cytez e bourcs ou yl ount lour tenemenz e rentes, taylent e destreynent eus a escot e lot oveskes eus a communes taylages, sour queus choses les dyz religious purchacerent bref e aveynt respyt jeskes au parlement. Dount il pryent la grace nostre seynur le Rey ke yl seyent aydez de teuz grevaunces.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod visa carta sua, faciant justitiam.

Irr[otulatur].

235. Ad petitionem eorundem Abbatis et Conventus de Wardone petentium remedium de hoc quod ubi

Rot. Parl. i. 170.

[1] Supply *est*.

Rex Henricus pater Regis nunc per cartam suam eis concessit viginti marcas annuas pro dampnis quæ fecit in boscis ipsorum Abbatis et Conventus de Puttenho tempore obsidii castri de Bedeford, de quibus viginti marcis annuis seisiti fuerunt, ut dicunt, ad totam vitam dicti Regis Henrici et etiam tempore Regis nunc usque ad viginti annos ex nunc etc. :—

Ita responsum est :—Veniant per breve ad Scaccarium et ostendant cartam, et ubi assignatio facta fuit ejusdem pecuniæ, et fiat justitia per Thesaurarium et Barones.

Ancient Petitions, 38.

A nostre seynur le Rey prient sa grace le Abbe e le Covent de Warden endreyt de ceo ke la ou le Rey Henry pere nostre seynur le Rey ke ore est par sa chartre graunta a les avauntdyz Abbe e Covent de Warden vynt mars annuels pur le damage ke yl fyst en lour boyes de Puttenho en tens del sege du chastel de Bedeford, des queus vynt mars eus furunt seysys tote la vye le avauntdit Rey Henry e puys en le tens nostre seynur le Rey ke ore est soloum la fourme de la chartre avauntdyte, jeskes ore a vynt aunz. Dount les avauntdyz Abbe e Covent pryent la grace nostre seynur le Rey ke yl vuyle de ceste chose comaunder continuaunce.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Veniant [1] per breve Cancellariæ [2] ad Scaccarium et ostendant cartam et ubi assignatio facta fuit ejusdem pecuniæ, et fiat justitia per Thesaurarium et Barones.

Irr[otulatur].

236. Ad petitionem Magistri Radulfi de Basages clerici petentis quod, cum per summonitionem Scaccarii exigantur ab eo quingentæ marcæ quas recepisse debuit de Guncelino [3] de Badelesmere quondam justitiario Cestriæ, de quibus per præceptum Regis nunc in Turre Londoniæ tempore Magistri Thomæ de Bek Basages. Lib. in Canc.

[1–2] Interlined.

[3] *Gimcelino*, Record.

in presentia Antonii de Bek, Philippi de Wyleghby et Johannis de Rede reddidit compotum et rotulos tunc liberavit, super quem compotum nichil debuit ut dicit, quod Rex velit præcipere Camerariis de Scaccario quod scrutentur compotum prædictum etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod scrutato compoto ipsius de tempore illo et auditis rationibus suis faciant sibi justitiam etc.

Ancient Petitions, 5718.

A nostre seyngnur le Rey e a soen conseyl moustre e prye grace Mestre Raud de Basages vostre clerk; par la ou vos le demandeez e curst en estrete par somons de vostre Eschekere qincenz mars de argent le queus il dust aver receu de Seyre Guncellyn de Badelesmere jadis vostre Justice de Cestre, e dont me[1] cely Mestre Raud dist ke par vostre comandement en la Tour de Londres en le tens Mestre Thomas Bek, en la presence Sere Auntone de Bek, e Sere Phelip de Wylgeby e Sere Jon de Redde ce deners pleynement rendy aconte, issint ke ren fust arere, e sus rendy ses roules, ore derichef il est destreynt, estrete si curst en somons meme cete demande de v^{c} mars. Dunt il vos prie pur Deu ke voylleez cete verite recorder, ou voylleez comaunder a vos chamberleyns ke se roules de le tens avauntdist seyent quises, kar cher Sere si vos veut a quer a seez ce saveez vos de cete chose la verite, dunt fere si vos plest il prie vostre grace.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Habeat breve Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod scrutato compoto ipsius de tempore illo et auditis rationibus suis faciant sibi justitiam.

Irr[otulatur].

[m. 8d.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium in Quadragesima anno xxxiii^{o}.*

237. Ad petitionem Walteri de Suthfelde et Johannæ uxoris ejus petentium quod ubi Ricardus de Hedersete Suthfeld.

Rot. Parl. i. 170.

[1] Corr. *meme* (?).

primus vir ipsius Johannæ, dedit Abbati de Valle Regali quædam tenementa infra libertatem Londoniæ, et unde idem Abbas habet cartam Regis in qua continetur clausula warantiæ, quod dominus Rex velit eis concedere breve Majori et Vicecomitibus Londoniæ quod eis ad breve de dote de tenementis prædictis respondeatur, non obstante carta Regis prædicta:—

Ita responsum est: Habeant breve de Cancellaria quod respondeat Abbas ad pet[itionem].

238. Lucy.

Ad petitionem Thomæ de Lucy petentis quod cum judicium fecisset contra eum de advocatione ecclesiæ de Dene quæ est infra honorem de Cokermuthe ad quoddam breve de quare impedit coram Radulfo de Hengham et sociis suis Justitiariis de Banco, ad quam ecclesiam ipse de jure præsentare debet ad quamlibet secundam vacationem, et antecessores sui ad eandem præsentarunt ut participes totius honoris prædicti, et quod quidem judicium periculose fundatur super colore cujusdam placiti, quod alias fuit de eadem advocatione in itinere Johannis de Vaus et sociorum suorum inter Comitissam Albemarliæ, quæ tenuit pro-partem dicti honoris, quam Rex nunc habet, in dotem, et Aliciam matrem prædicti Thomæ de Lucy, quod Rex pro periculo animæ evitando præcipere velit quod recorda utriusque placiti veniant coram Rege et etiam recordum alterius placiti quod fuit inter Com[itissam] Albemarliæ et H. de Dene coram R. de Thurkelby et sociis suis justitiariis itinerantibus apud Eboracum, et quod [1]justitia fiat ad conscientiam Regis exonerandam et ipse faciat finem si Rex velit etc.:— Rot. Parl. i. 170.

Ita responsum est[2]: Habeat breve ad faciendum venire recorda coram Rege et videantur et audiantur rationes querentis coram Rege. Et si compertum fuerit quod querens habeat jus, licet judicium reddatur

[1–2] Interlined.

secundum consuetudinem curiæ, non propter hoc remaneat quin super jure querentis fiat sibi justitia, et per finem secundum discretionem Thesaurarii et Justitiariorum etc. Et mittatur ista petitio Justitiariis de Banco Regis sub sigillo de Cancellaria.

239. Rot. Parl. i. 170.

Multone et Lucy.

Ad petitionem Thomæ de Multone et Thomæ de Lucy petentium quod dominus Rex habeat respectum ad jus quod habent in maneriis de Cokermuthe in comitatu Cumbriæ, Skiptone in comitatu Eboraci et Rodestone in comitatu Norhamptoniæ, quæ clamant tanquam hereditatem suam post mortem Avelinæ quondam filiæ Willelmi de Fortibus antecessoris eorundem, et petentium quod dominus Rex pro salute animæ suæ et ad exonerationem conscientiæ suæ partem dictæ hereditatis suæ eisdem concedat, et de reliqua parte relaxationem seu quietam clamantiam ab eis recipiat si velit:—

Ita responsum est: Veniant et ostendant jus suum coram Rege et audiantur,[1] et secundum quod constabit de jure eorum, Rex habebit deliberationem, et mittatur ista petitio Justitiariis de Banco Regis.

240. Rot. Parl. i. 170.

Lutleovere.

Ad petitionem Ranulfi de Lutleovere petentis remedium super eo quod, cum ipse dedisset domino Regi omnes terras et tenementa sua in Lutleovere in comitatu Cestriæ ad valentiam c. et j. sol. per extentam annuatim, pro quibus terris et tenementis prædictis dominus Rex dedit prædicto Ranulfo alias terras in Marlestone et Lache et communam pasturæ per totum mariscum de Salteneye, quæ communa extendebatur ad ij. marcas per annum, quam communam habere non potest, pro eo quod dictus mariscus est proprium solum Roberti de Mohaut et pastura separalis

[1] A considerable erasure follows.

ejusdem, et extenta illius pasturæ per errorem facta et dicto Ranulfo assignata:—

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria ad Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario, et ostensis cartis et extentis ibidem, fiat justitia.

241. Scurlag. Ad petitionem Galfridi Scurlag et Johannæ uxoris suæ, relictæ Rogeri de Gardin petentium remedium super eo quod, cum ipse Rogerus et Johanna disseisiti fuerunt per Priorem de Bermondeseye de libero tenemento suo in Waterforde et Richemond in comitatu Hertfordiæ, quod tenementum dicta Johanna perquisivit de Ada de Strattone [1] habendum sibi et heredibus suis de corpore suo procreatis, reddendo inde dicto Adæ et heredibus suis xl. sol. per annum,[2] et fuit in pacifica possessione ante forisfactum dicti Adæ per sex annos et ultra, propter quod dicti Rogerus et Johanna portaverunt breve novæ disseisinæ versus dictum Priorem et alios disseisitores coram justitiariis assignatis in comitatu prædicto, et dictus Prior dixit, quod non potuit sine domino Rege respondere, eo quod ipse Prior habuit prædictum tenementum de dono domini Regis, et protulit cartam Regis nunc, propter quod dicti justitiarii ulterius procedere noluerunt sine speciali præcepto domini Regis:— Rot. Parl. i. 171.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria justitiariis assignatis quod procedant ad assisam inde capiendam et veritatem inquirendam, non obstante carta, et supersedeant judicio et mittant recordum coram domino Rege, et ulterius fiat quod justum etc.

242. Ely. Ad petitionem Episcopi Eliensis petentis remedium de hoc quod cum teneat insulam Eliensem liberam et quietam ab omni regali exactione, et habet

[1–2] Interlined.

fines et amerciamenta et omnimodas forisfacturas emendabiles infra eandem insulam, Thesaurarius et Barones de Scaccario nolunt ei allocare exitus forisfactos infra prædictam insulam etc.:— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Ostendat cartam coram Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario et fiat justitia et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria.

Ancient Petitions, 5400.

A nostre seigneour le Roy e a soen counseil mustre le Evesqe de Ely qe la ou il tient le Idle de Ely fraunche e quite de chescune reale demaunde e ad fyns e amercementz e toutes maneres de forfetures amendables sauntz ceo que le Roy ou nul de ses auncestres rien ypristrent dedeintz le dit Idle, le Tresorer e les Barouns del Escheker ne lui volent les issues forfeitz de deyntz le Idle alower, dount il prie la grace nostre seignur le Roy e remedie.

(*Endorsement.*) Ostendat cartam coram Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario et fiat justitia et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria.

Irr[otulatur].

243. Ad petitionem Edmundi de Cornubia petentis quod Rex concedere velit quod ipse uti et gaudere possit quibusdam libertatibus in manerio suo de Th[unn]eyk, quibus Ricardus de Cornubia pater suus et antecessores sui usi sunt a tempore quo non extat memoria, sicut continetur in quadam inquisitione inde facta per vicecomitem Lincolniæ per breve Regis, videlicet libera curia, visu franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus suis de feodo suo pertinentibus ad prædictum manerium, infangenethef et furcis, emendis cervisiæ cum tumberello, thewe, weyf, emendis de hutesio levato et de sanguine effuso cum catallis felonum ibi indictatorum etc.:— Cornewaille. Rot. Parl. i. 171. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod fiat.

244. Ad petitionem Agathæ de Mortuo Mari, tertiæ heredum et participum Marescallorum in comitatu Hibern. Mortimer Beau- Rot. Parl. i. 171.

champ Vivonia. de Kildar in Hibernia alias in parliamentum Regis apud Westmonasterium anno xxx°, et etiam ad petitionem suam ad istud parliamentum exhibitam, per quas petiit versus Regem propartem suam ipsam contingentem de exitibus et proventibus de curia comitatus de Kildar provenientibus, ibidem percipiendis et inter ipsam et coheredes et participes ejusdem hereditatis distribuendis etc.:—

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est:—Mittat aliquem ad Thesaurarium et ad alios quos secum Thesaurarius associare voluerit, et ille missus habeat plenam potestatem a domina componendi et faciendi omnia quæ cedunt ad finalem istius negotii decisionem. Ista responsio facta fuit in alio parliamento, et concordatum est in isto nunc parliamento anno xxxiii° quod super ista responsione fiat breve de Cancellaria Regis Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario. Et consimilis responsio fit Ceciliæ de Beauchamp et Johannæ de Vivonia participibus et propartes suas petentibus etc.

245. Margareta de Clare Comitissa Cornubiæ. Ad petitionem Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Edmundi Comitis Cornubiæ, petentis quod possit habere tallagium de tenentibus suis in maneriis quæ tenet in dotem de antiquis dominicis Regis, et breve assessoribus tallagii quod si quid de hujusmodi tenentibus levatum fuerit, eidem Margaretæ restituatur etc.:— Rot. Parl. i. 171.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria de tallagio suo habendo, prout Rex concessit omnibus Prælatis, Comitibus et aliis in tali casu etc. Et similiter habeat breve de Cancellaria illis qui assignantur ad tallagium nomine Regis assidendum et levandum quod inde se non intromittant, et quod si quid inde levatum fuerit restituatur eidem.

Lib. in Canc.

Ancient Petitions, 13738.

A nostre seignur le Rei prie Margarete qe fu femme Emon Cunte de Cornwaille qe ele puisse aver taillage de ses gentz en les maners qe ele tient en doweyre des

aunciene demeynes nostre seignur le Rei e bref as taillors qe si ren seit leve qil ly seit rendu.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve de Cancellaria de talliagio suo habendo prout Rex concessit omnibus prælatis, comitibus et aliis in tali casu etc.

Et similiter habeat breve de Cancellaria illis qui assignantur ad talliagium nomine Regis assidendum et levandum [1]quod inde se non intromittant[2] et quod si quid inde levatum fuerit restituatur eidem.

Irr[otulatur].

246. Ad petitionem ejusdem Margaretæ petentis remedium super eo quod cum ipsa habeat molendina super aquam de Frome, et stagna molendinorum per inundationem ejusdem aquæ fracta fuerint super solum alienum, et ibidem cursum suum facit, nec potest dicta stagna reparare quia solum alienum est, quod cedit in dampnum dictæ Comitissæ et exheredationem Regis futuram, nisi remedium ordinetur etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Soit mande par brief de la Chancelerie au visconte quil enquerge en quel estat la brecke estoit devant et coment il le purreit redrescer au meyns de damage du pays, e si avant ceste houre il soit avenuz, coment il soleit estre fait etc. E pur damage que purroit avenir au Rei, soit redresce as coustages la dame, e sil purpreigne ou oevre sur autri soil pur la brecke estoper, face gree en due manere.

[m. 9.] *Adhuc Petitiones Angliæ in Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno xxxiij°.*

247. Ad petitionem Stephani de Stokes petentis quod Rex sibi velit concedere remedium quod cum Stokes.

[1–2] Interlined.

habeat boscum suum inclusum inter boscos militum de patria et forestam Regis de Clyve, et Rex concesserit per cartam suam quod unusquisque se de
Lib. in Canc. proprio bosco suo possit approvare, forestarii Regis de foresta prædicta ipsum Stephanum impediunt dictum boscum suum prosternere quominus commodum suum inde facere possit, ac si boscus suus prædictus esset infra forestam prædictam :—

Ita responsum est: Super contentis Rex ordinavit et dixit voluntatem suam et super hoc sequatur breve in Cancellaria.

Ancient Petitions, 7006.

A nostre seignur le Rey e a sun conseil moustre Estevene de Stokes que cum il eyt un boys enclos des boys as chivalers du pais que sunt parentre la foreste le dit nostre seignur le Rey de Clyve e le soen que est hors de forest, e le dit Rey eyt grantee par sa chartre que chescun hom se peut enprower de sun boys demeine, vienent les foresters de la dite foreste e li destourbent de couper e de amener, e degagent ses gentz e pernent de lour grevousement, que il ne puet son preu fere nient plus que il ne fust deinz forest, dount il prie que le dit nostre seignur le Rey le voille granter remedie.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Super contenta Rex ordinavit et dixit voluntatem suam et super hoc sequatur breve in Cancellaria.

Irr[otulatur].

248. Ad petitionem Roberti de Burghershe petentis
Borghasse. remedium super eo quod cum alias per petitionem suam requisivisset Regem justitiam sibi fieri de lx. acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Westhamme de feodo baroniæ de Aquila, unde Reginaldus de Burghershe pater prædicti Roberti, cujus heres ipse est, fuit disseisitus per Petrum de Sauvoye, qui tunc tenuit dictam
Lib. in Canc. baroniam, et Rex per breve suum assignavit Gilebertum de Roubiry, Walterum de Gloucestria et Rogerum de Southcote ad inquirendum super præmissis veritatem, et inquisitio inde facta retornatur in Cancellariam etc.,

unde dictus Robertus petit quod Rex inde præcipiat voluntatem suam etc. :—

Ita responsum est : Examinent Justitiarii negotium istud et, non obstante quod tenementum illud est in manu Regis, procedant et faciant justitiam.

249. Ad petitionem Magistri et Fratrum Hospitalis extra Karliolum petentium quod Rex concedere velit eis meremium in foresta de Ingelwode ad reædificationem dicti hospitalis qui totaliter combustus fuit et destructus per Scotos etc. :— Fratres S. Nich. extra Karl. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est : Habeant decem quercus de dono Regis.

Ad petitionem eorundem Fratum Hospitalis S. Nicholai extra Karliolum petentium quod cum Rex Henricus pater Regis nunc commisisset eis et quibusdam aliis de Karliolo, qui mortui sunt, anno regni sui xxxv^to^, quandam particulam terræ et prati, curtilagium et gardinum in suburbio Karlioli ad firmam ad voluntatem Regis, reddendo inde per annum ad Scaccarium lix. sol. iij. den., eædemque particulæ tunc contentæ fuissent et adhuc sunt infra dominica castri, quos quidem lix. sol. iij. den. annuos ipsi a tempore commissionis prædictæ Regi solverunt per manus appruatorum et firmariorum dominicorum prædictorum hucusque, et nichilominus onerantur quolibet anno ad Scaccarium a data ejusdem commissionis eis factæ de eisdem lix. sol. iij. den., ita quod bis onerantur etc., unde petunt remedium etc. :— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est : Habeant breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod inquirant de contentis in petitione, et si invenerint quod de una et eadem re bis onerantur, exonerentur de una illarum prout justum fuerit, scilicet tam de firma annua quam de arreragiis de tempore retroacto.

250. Ad petitionem Johannis de Neuburghe petentis restitutionem de terris et feodis quæ usurpatæ fuerunt super Henricum de Neuburghe patrem suum, et etiam super ipsum Johannem, per ministros Alianoræ quondam Reginæ Angliæ consortis Regis defunctæ, sicut compertum est per inquisitionem captam per breve Regis coram Waltero de Pavilly et Humfrido de Waledene, ultra terras et feoda quæ dictus Henricus prædictæ Reginæ vendidit, sicut continetur in quodam fine inde inter eos levatum et juxta veredictum inquisitionis retornatæ in Cancellariam etc.:—

Neuburghe.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram Rege, et mittatur ibi ista inquisitio cum petitione et mandetur per breve de Cancellaria executoribus Reginæ defunctæ et similiter Thesaurario, Baronibus et Camerariis de Scaccario quod, scrutatis scriptis, cartis et evidentiis que fuerunt dictæ Reginæ, tam in custodia dictorum executorum quam in custodia dictorum Thesaurarii, Baronum et Camerariorum existentibus, certificent tenentem locum Regis de hiis quæ invenerint, ut examinatis inquisitionibus et omnibus aliis evidentiis et auditis rationibus etc., certificetur inde Rex in proximo parliamento Regis post festum Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ. Et factis brevibus in Cancellaria in forma prædicta, mittantur istæ inquisitiones simul cum petitione R. le Brabanzon et sociis suis ad placita Regis etc.

Lib. in Canc.

251. Ad petitionem Johannis de Croftone petentis quod cum teneat terras suas in socagium et non per servitium quod dat custodiam, Prior Karlioli seisivit custodiam terrarum suarum ratione minoris ætatis ejusdem Johannis, et proficuum inde cepit per xvj. annos, et quando ad ætatem pervenit voluit impetrasse breve de compoto super dictum Priorem, et antequam perquisierat, obiit idem Prior, per quod non potuit

Croftone.

habere breve in Cancellaria super successorem etc., unde petit remedium etc.:— Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: In fine parliamenti coram omnibus justitiariis, et provideant et ordinent de certo remedio. Concordatum est per consilium quod habeat breve de compoto super successorem Prioris qui habuit custodiam.

Ancient Petitions, 4961.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son consail mustre Johan de Croftone de Cardoyl qe la ou il tient ses teres en socage e nent par service qe done garde, la vyent le Prior de Cardoyl e seisi la garde des terres e les profites emporta bien par xvj. aunz, e quant le avaundit Johan fust de plein age il voisit haver purchace bref de acounte sur le dit Prior, e avant ceo qil poeit purchacer, si morust le Prior e il ne poait haver bref en la Chauncelrie sour son sucessour. Dount il prie desicome les approumentz del avauntdit garde sount retournez en comun profit de la mesone, qil pussent haver bref en la Chauncelrye sur le Prior qe ore est.

(*Endorsement.*) In fine parliamenti coram omnibus justitiariis et provideant et ordinent de certo remedio.

[1] Concordatum est per consilium quod habeat breve de compoto super successorem Prioris qui habuit custodiam.

Irr[otulatur].

252. Ad petitionem Alianoræ quæ fuit uxor Willelmi de Cheyndut petentis custodiam terrarum et tenementorum quæ fuerunt ejusdem Willelmi quondam viri sui in Bereforde, quæ extenduntur ad decem libratas per annum, habendam nomine custodiæ ratione minoris ætatis Thomæ filii et heredis eorundem Willelmi et Alianoræ, eo quod tenementa illa tenentur in socagium etc. per xl. sol. annuos [2] dicto Comiti et heredibus suis inde reddendis[3] pro omnibus servitiis etc.:— Cheyndut.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur in Cancellaria quod inquisitio facta per escaetorem deferatur coram consilio,

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[1] By a different hand and with different ink.

[2–3] Over an erasure.

[1] ostendat cartam coram consilio,[2] et si carta talis, reddatur ei warda socagii de Bereforde. [3] Postea visa carta coram consilio compertum est per eandem quod tenementa tenentur in socagium per certum servitium xl. sol. per annum pro omnibus servitiis, per quod nulla custodia inde debetur. Ideo veniat heres in Cancellariam et faciat Regi fidelitatem, vel mandetur escaetori de gratia curiæ quod capiat fidelitatem heredis et liberet ei seysinam.

253. Mautravers.

Ad petitionem Johannis Mautravers petentis remedium quod cum Johannes de Haddone defunctus tenuisset de eo in capite per homagium et servitium, per quod custodia et maritagium ad ipsum Johannem Travers [4] pertinere debet, Walterus de Gloucestria escaetor seisivit in manum Regis tenementa quæ dictus defunctus tenuit die quo obiit ad dampnum et exheredationem dicti Johannis Mautravers, et inquiri fecit qualiter et de quo idem defunctus tenuit, per quas quidem inquisitiones est compertum ipsum Johannem de Haddone seu Anastasiam uxorem ejus nichil tenuisse de Rege in capite :—

Ita responsum est: Compertum est per inquisitiones quod Johannes tenuit de Rege in capite per servitium militare ut de corona de hereditate Anastasiæ uxoris ejus, et ideo custodia pertinet ad Regem, et ideo petens nichil capiat per istam petitionem.

254. Comes Glouc.

Ad petitionem Radulfi de Mounhermer Comitis Gloucestriæ et Hertfordiæ et Johannæ uxoris ejus petentium quod cum tulissent breve de quare impedit versus subpriorem de Huntingdone et canonicos ejusdem domus de advocatione ecclesiæ de Suthou ad ipsos

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[1–2] Interlined.
[3] Not postscript.
[4] Sic.

pertinente ratione vacationis dicti prioratus per antecessores Comitis Gloucestriæ fundati etc. quod placitum illud terminetur juxta legem Angliæ etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram justitiariis suis et fiet ei justitia ad diem sibi datum.

255. Ad petitionem mercatorum lanarum petentium remedium quod possint deliberari ubi ipsi calumpniantur et vexantur jam per duos annos usque Eboracum et Westmonasterium coram Baronibus de Scaccario ad magnum dampnum eorundem etc.:— Mercatores lanarum.

Ita responsum est: Rex remittit totaliter mercatoribus et eos inde quietat.

256. Ad petitionem executorum testamenti Magistri Willelmi Burnel defuncti et Scolarium Aulæ de Balliolo in Oxonia petentium remedium super eo, quod, cum dictus defunctus legasset executoribus suis domos quas perquisivit in villa Oxoniæ ad donandum scolaribus prædictis, si licentiam et assensum Regis ad hoc habere possint, sin autem, quod domos illas venderent et denarios inde provenientes darent dictis scolaribus etc., Hugo le Despenser dictos executores post mortem dicti Willelmi de domibus illis vi et armis ejecit, impediendo dictam legationem compleri juxta voluntatem testatoris etc.:— Burnel et Baillof.

Ita responsum est: Coram Justitiariis de utroque Banco et vocetur Hugo le Despenser. Si tenementa in villa illa sint legabilia et testator legare potuit secundum consuetudinem burgi Oxoniæ, fiat breve de Cancellaria Majori et Ballivis Oxoniæ in forma usitata de hujusmodi legatis.

257. Ad petitionem Desiree quæ fuit uxor Galfridi de Lucy petentis remedium super eo, quod Walterus de Gloucestria escaetor Regis citra Trentam non Lucy.

retornavit in Cancellariam inquisitiones de terris quæ fuerunt viri sui, per quod ipsa dotari possit de terris prædictis etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Escaetor recordatur coram consilio quod mandavit subescaetori suo quod faceret extentas etc. et quod idem subescaetor est in faciendo easdem, et quod nullus impedit. Ideo sequatur versus subescaetorem quod faciat extentas et eas retornet in Cancellariam etc., et cum retornatæ fuerint sequatur ibi et fiat ei justitia etc.

[m. 9d.] [1]

258. Englefeld.

Ad petitionem Rogeri de Englefelde petentis remedium super eo quod ubi Willelmus Basset filius Laurentii Basset tenuit de eo manerium de Tyhidy cum petinentiis in comitatu Cornubiæ per servitium duarum partium feodi unius militis, sicut patet per finem inde levatum in curia Regis Henrici patris Regis nunc apud Oxoniam anno regni sui xxv^to^ coram Willelmo de Eboraco Præposito Berverlacensi et sociis suis, inter Willelmum de Englefelde antecessorem dicti Rogeri, cujus heres ipse est, et Alanum Basset avum prædicti Willelmi, cujus heres ipse est, qui quidem Willelmus tenet de prædicto Rogero per servitia prædicta etc., escaetor Regis citra Trentam seisivit prædictum manerium de Tyhidy in manum Regis nomine custodiæ per minorem ætatem Willelmi Basset, cujus quidem manerii custodia cum pertinentiis ad dictum Rogerum pertinet, prout dictus finis testatur etc.:—

Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Mandetur escaetori per breve de Cancellaria quod inquirat in præsentia partis [2] si Comes Cornubiæ habuit custodiam Willelmi Basset etc., et si sic, qua occasione, qualiter et quomodo. Et interim mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Camerariis de Scaccario quod scrutentur

[1] There is no headline.

[2] Sic.

scripta et munimenta dicti Comitis quæ sunt in Thesauraria etc., et videatur si aliquod sit factum post finem quem Rogerus de Englefelde profert de custodia habenda per quod custodia ad dominum Regem debeat pertinere, et facta inquisitione, retornetur coram Thesaurario et Baronibus, et Thesaurarius convocatis Cancellario et Justitiariis et examinatis inquisitionibus, tam retornatis quam retornandis, audiatur querens et videantur evidentiæ pro Rege, et fiat justitia.

259. Ad petitionem Abbatis de Meaux petentis quod Rex dare et concedere velit eidem Abbati et Conventui ejusdem loci advocationem ecclesiæ de Skipse in Holdernesse, quæ est de patronatu Regis, habendam et tenendam in proprios usus sibi et successoribus suis post mortem Roberti de Yestre nunc rectoris ejusdem imperpetuum, et quæ valet xl. marc. per annum præter vicariam, quæ valet decem marc. per annum, juxta inquisitionem inde factam et in Cancellariam retornatam etc. :— Meaux. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod fiat et inde habeat cartam.

260. Ad petitionem Henrici de Lancastria et Matillidis uxoris ejus petentium quod cum Patricius de Chaword avus prædictæ Matillidis, cujus heres ipsa est, obiit seisitus de diversis feodis in comitatibus Cornubiæ et Devoniæ, sicut patet per inquisitiones inde factas per præceptum Regis et in Cancellariam retornatas, quæ quidem feoda Ricardus Rex Alemanniæ et Comes Cornubiæ post mortem dicti Patricii usurpavit, et sibi injuste per potestatem suam appropriavit, quam injuriam Edmundus nuper Comes Cornubiæ toto tempore suo continuavit, versus quem Paganus filius et heres prædicti Patricii et etiam Patricius frater et heres ejusdem Pagani pat[er] dictæ Matillidis prosecuti Lanc. Lib. in Canc.

fuerunt et in prosequendo obierunt, et per minorem ætatem dictæ Matillidis post mortem dicti patris sui in manu dicti Comitis remans[erunt], post cujus mortem devenerunt ad manus Regis, unde petit remedium etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram Rege, et mandetur Thesaurario et Baronibus per breve de Cancellaria quod, scrutatis super hiis rotulis et memorandis Scaccarii, et cartis et scriptis et aliis evidentiis de tempore Comitis Cornubiæ et Ricardi patris ejus certificent tenentem locum Regis de hiis quæ invenerint etc. Et inquisitiones nunc factæ retornantur[1] coram dicto tenente locum Regis in quibus scribitur[1] hoc indorsamentum. Et inquisitis præmissis certificetur Rex inde in proximo parliamento post festum Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistæ, ut Rex tunc faciat ulterius quod viderit esse faciendum. Et ista petitio mittitur in Cancellariam. Et prædictæ inquisitiones mittuntur Rogero le Brabanzon et sociis suis.

261. Tyroun. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Monachorum de Tirona quod Rex præcipere velit eis solvi annuam elemosinam viginti marcarum quam Rex Ricardus avus[1] Regis nunc eis per cartam suam concessit [2]simul cum arreragiis etc.[3] et unde breve de liberate currens est in custodia Camerariorum de Scaccario etc.

Ita responsum est: Adeant ad Scaccarium et videantur litteræ quas habent pro se et super hoc habeant breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario, et fiat eis redditio dictæ elemosinæ a die quo terræ redditæ erant alienigenis per Regem, quas occasione guerræ tenuit nuper in manu sua.

262. Inkepenne. Ad petitionem Rogeri Inkepenne petentis quod ipse et Johanna uxor ejus feoffare possint Ricardum

[1] Sic. | [2–3] Interlined.

fratrem dicti Rogeri vel aliquem alium de terris quæ sunt de hereditate dictæ Johannæ, ita quod ille sic feoffatus refeoffet dictos Rogerum et Johannam de terris vel tenementis sibi et heredibus suis de corporibus suis exeuntibus si heredes habeant, sin autem quod remaneant heredibus dicti Rogeri etc.

Ita responsum est: Habeant breve de Cancellaria quod inquiratur ad quod dampnum et retornetur coram Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario.

263. Ad petitionem Orlandini Thomasyn et Frederici Mercatorum de soc[ietate] Ricardorum de Luka petentium gratiam Regis, quod Rex eis perdonare velit malivolentiam suam et eos readmittere in gratiam et bonam voluntatem suam et præcipere Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod recipiant compotum suum, de eo quod de bonis suis solverunt Regi in partem solutionis debiti, in quo dicta societas Regi tenebatur, et quod residuum ejusdem debiti solvere possint ad terminos quos etc.:— Luk. Lib. in Canc.

Ita responsum est: Fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod audiant compotum etc.

Ancient Petitions, 3733.

A tres haut e tres noble Rei nostre seignur le Roi d'Engleterre prient Orlandin, Thomasin e Frederik de Luk jadis vos marchantz de la compaignie de Richardz de Luk, qe pur Dieu e pur pite eiez pitee e mercy de eaux e de la compaignie e de lour povre estat, e qe vous plese pardoner a eux vostre corouce e vostre mautalent e de eux remettre en vostre grace e en vostre bone volente, e qe vous plese comander e ordiner qil puissent aconter a vostre Tresorer de ceo qe nous avoms paie e assigne de nos biens en partie de la dette qe la compaignie vous est tenu, e de ceo qe la compaignie vous serra en arrerage vous crions merci, qil puisse estre ordine par vostre conseil qe nous puissons paier le remenaunt par termes e assigner de nos biens solum nostre poer, car sachez qe pur la guerre qe ad este entre vous e le Roi de France

nous avoms este enprisone e malement en France e grant summe de nostre aver perdu, sicome plusurs de vostre counseil en sevent bien la verite, pur quey nous sumes povres menduianz e tout al desubz si vous ne eiez mercy e pite de la compaignie. E pur Dieu e pur Nostre Dame e pur vostre alme vous souveigne si la compaignie fist unqes chose qe vous venist a gree.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod audiant compotum.

Irr[otulatur].

264. Hales. Ad petitionem Thomæ de Hales et Petri de Hales querentium de Willelmo Howard de eo quod ipse contra voluntatem ipsorum quoddam batellum suum pretii sexaginta solidorum in aqua Thamisiæ ab eis cepit et injuste detinet etc.:—

Ita responsum est; W. Howard concessit coram consilio quod satisfaciet ei de rationabili pretio batelle.[1]

265. Kirkham. Ad petitionem Prioris et Conventus de Kirkham petentium allocationem de gratia Regis de dampnis et jacturis quæ sustinuerunt in maneriis suis in marchia Scotiæ per guerram Scotiæ, per quam combust[a] fuerunt et destruct[a] etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Cum Rex avisatus fuerit ad respiciendum alios qui sustinuerunt dampna per guerram Scotiæ, cogitabit de illis.

266. Whitewelle. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Whitewelle conquerentis se de Johanne Bacoun clerico Regis super eo quod ubi dictus Johannes tulit quoddam breve de quare impedit versus prædictum Willelmum de ecclesia de Skeghetone, idem Willelmus servientem nec attornatum invenire potuit in curia qui ausi fuerunt morari de consilio suo propter procurationem et potestatem dicti

[1] Sic.

Johannis, et postmodum conventum fuit inter eos quod dictus Willelmus daret prædicto Johanni xxvj. marcas, per sic quod ipsum permitteret habere presentationem suam ecclesiæ prædictæ, et nichilominus ad requisitionem ipsius Johannis concessit idem Willelmus quod placitarent ad patriam, per sic quod dicta conventio teneretur, et quod haberet breve Episcopo ad Octabas Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ proximo sequentis, ad quod tempus quando dictus Willelmus optulit prædicto Johanni denarios prædictos, ipse eos recusavit et conventionem noluit tenere, per quod ipse amisit presentationem suam etc. ad dampnum suum centum librarum etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Willelmus de Whitewelle solempniter vocatus, non est executus istam petitionem, ideo Johannes ad præsens inde eat quietus.

267. Ad petitionem Radulfi de Cokethorpe petentis remedium super eo quod, cum Johannes Bacoun clericus Regis de banco peteret versus eum et Thomam Bacon in communi cviij. marcas per breve de debito et placitassent in communi, ipse Johannes diversos dies in placito et processu illo habitos per rasionem rotulorum et interliniare mutavit in locis diversis, et primum irrotulamentum per quod primo petiit in communi prædictas cviij. marcas versus prædictos Radulfum et Thomam rasit, et separatim dictam summam versus quemlibet eorum petiit, et sic in rotulo intravit post mortem Johannis de Metingham, unde convictus fuit coram justitiariis et adhuc remanet inde punitio infligenda, ut dicit etc.:—Et quod consimili modo executus fuit quoddam breve de debito de cx. marcis versus Radulfum et Thomam prædictos et alios nominatos in brevi, quod quidem placitum pendebat per duos annos in curia ante mortem dicti Johannis de Metingham et periit per defectum continuationis; post cujus mortem ipse eos Cokethorpe.

venire fecit in curiam per breve de judicio quod exiit sine waranto et radere fecit rotulos de tempore dicti Johannis ad faciendum bonum processum et continuationem placiti prædicti, unde convictus fuit coram justitiariis, ut dicit:—

Ita responsum est: Rogerus de Fresnes secutus fuit istas duas petitiones coram consilio pro Radulfo de Cokethorp, et tunc quæsitum fuit ab eodem Rogero si fuit attornatus ipsius Radulfi in præmisis, et dicit quod non; per quod dictum fuit ei quod venire faceret dictum Radulfum ad exequendum si voluerit etc. Postea Rogerus le Brabanzon et Gilebertus de Roubiry recordantur quod prædictus Radulfus venit coram eis et dicit, quod non fuit ad voluntatem suam nec per præceptum suum quod prædictus Rogerus dictas petitiones sequebatur, nec ipse vult sequi nec in aliquo se conqueritur, quia nulla injuria ei facta fuit. Ideo dictus Johannes ad præsens inde eat quietus.

[m. 10.] *Responsiones factæ ad Petitiones Scotiæ in Parliamento isto in Quadragesima anno xxxiij°.*

268. Ad petitionem Edwardi de Kethe et Isabellæ uxoris ejus petentium ballivam vicecomit[atus] de Selkyrke tanquam de jure et hereditate prædictæ Isabellæ sororis et hæredis Andreæ de Syntone de quo habuerunt breve inquisitionis;—

Responsum: Habeant breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod, inspecta et intellecta inquisitione et aliis circumstantiis, exhibeat eis justitiæ[1] complementum.

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[1] *justice* in Record.

269. Ad petitionem Roberti de Beverleye petentis breve ad inquirendum si ipse prius feoffatus erat de uno mesuagio in Berewycke per cartam Regis vel Robertus de Hemelake :—

Responsum: Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis et Camerario Scotiæ, et fiat ei justitia.

270. Ad petitionem Hugonis de Rydale petentis restitutionem [1] de duobus equis suis [2] pretii septem librarum et etiam arreragia vadiorum suorum :—

Responsum: Computet in Gadroba [3] de vadiis et amissione [4] equorum suorum [5] et habeat billam et satisfiet ei.[6]

271. Ad petitionem Agnetis quæ fuit uxor Johannis Burdon petentis remedium de eo quod ministri Regis distringunt executores testamenti prædicti Johannnis ad reddendum Regi compotum de tempore quo fuit vicecomes de Berewycke, ubi dominus Rex concessit per litteram suam eisdem executoribus integram administrationem omnium bonorum ejusdem Johannis absque redditione compoti seu alia occasione quacunque :—

Responsum: Si litteras hujusmodi habuerit, scrutetur irrotulamentum et fiant litteræ consimiles Johanni de Sandale Camerario Scotiæ.

272. Ad petitionem ballistrariorum et sagittariorum commorantium apud Kyrcontolaghe petentium remedium de arreragiis vadiorum suorum quæ attingunt

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[1–2] Substituted for *de quodam equo badio.* A similar change from singular to plural has been made in the response.

[3] Sic.

[4] *amiscione* in Record.

[5–6] Substituted for *et cum constiterit Regi de dicto compoto ordinabit voluntatem suam inde.*

ad summam centum et quinquaginta et duarum librarum :—

Responsum : Sequantur ad Gardrobam ad custodem ejusdem et satisfiat eis.[1]

273. Ad petitionem Bartholomæi de Garme petentis executionem fieri de decem libris quas disrationavit versus Johannem de Haukerestone coram Willelmo de Ormesby et Willelmo de Mortuo Mari per recognitionem factam coram eisdem :—

Responsum : Sequatur breve de Cancellaria quod dominus Willelmus de Ormesby venire faciat omnes rotulos suos de tempore quo fuit justitiarius in Scotia ad liberandum eos in Testhauria[2] domini Regis.

274. Ad petitionem illorum qui fuerunt in munitione Peli de Lynklysku petentium arreragia vadiorum suorum de quibus billas habent :—

Responsum : Adeant Gardrobam et liberent[3] billas et sequantur breve quod dicitur 'liberate.'

Ancient Petitions, E. 750.

A nostre seygnur le Rey e a sun cunseyl prie la garnasun de Lynlysku ke de ryen ne sunt payez de lur arrerages, mes unt acunte e unt lur bylles ver eus memes, e unt servy le Rey en tuz se[4] gueres de Escoce, ke le Rey voyle sy ly plest commander kyl seunt paeyz.

(*Endorsement.*) Inter debita Regis.

Adeant Garderobam et liberent billas et sequantur breve Regis quod dicitur 'liberate.'

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[1] *Ancient Petitions*, E. 715, is a petition by "les arblasters e les "archers ke unt servy le Rey a "Kirketolau e en sa gueres de "Gascoyne e de Escoce cest asaver "quarente e vij." They ought to have been paid 180*l.* and more; but have only been paid 48*l.* 15*s.* and John of Drokenesford and Walter of Bedwind will pay them no more. The petition is endorsed "Coram toto Concilio." "Sequantur ad gar- "derobam ad custodem ejusdem et "satisfiet eis." "Petitiones Scociæ "liberatæ in parliamento mense "Octobris anno xxxiij°." It may be the petition noticed by our roll, though it belongs to the autumn parliament.

[2] Sic.

[3] *liberant*, Rec.

[4] Sic; corr. *ses*.

275. Ad petitionem pauperum hominum de Rokesburghe petentium solutionem de rebus diversis suis captis ad opus Regis quando ultimo stetit in Scotia de quibus tallias habent:—

Responsum: Mittant aliquem cum talliis de rebus sic captis qui computet in Gardroba et sequatur breve quod dicitur 'liberate.'

Ancient Petitions, E. 732.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a sun conseyl priunt les povere gentz de Rokeburghe, qe il veyle comander a sun chamberleyn d'Eschos qe il les face payer de chosez qe furunt prises al us nostre seignur le Roy a dreyn qe fust en Eschos, dount il unt bone talies e ne pount estre respoundu de nul home sanz especial comaundement nostre seignur le Roy, e de ceo priunt il sa grace.

(*Endorsement.*) Inter debita Regis.[1]

Mittant aliquem cum talliis de rebus sic captis qui compareat in Garderoba et sequatur breve quod dicitur 'liberate.'

276. Ad petitionem Comunitatis de Gawey petentis remedium super quadam injuriosa lege et extranea que dicitur surdist des seriantes[2] ne ea amplius utantur:—

Responsum: Sequantur coram custode Scotiæ et inquirant de hujusmodi consuetudinibus ad proximam congregationem in Scotia, et postmodum ordinet secundum quod melius fuerit ad utilitatem populi.

Rot. Parl. i. 472.

Ancient Petitions, 460.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son conseil mustre la Communaute de Gaway qil sunt greves e anoyez par une estraunge e torcenuse ley qe est appele surdit de sergaunt, la quel ley ne fut pas use pus le temps le Roy Alexander ne une an devaunt ceo qil se lessa murrire, mes ore les barones e les grant seignures du pais funt lever e user tel mauvaise ley a graunt grevaunce de la terre, par quay il priount a nostre seignur le Roy qil pussent aver paise de

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[1] Doubtful.

[2] As to this custom, see the charter of Robert I. in Acts of Parliament of Scotland, vol. i., p. 122.

surdit de sergaunt come il ount ou pus le temps le Roy Alexander e une an devaunt, de issi come le corps de Gaweleynes sunt au Roy e a nule autre, par quay nule grant seignur ne deit fer ou tailer autre ley a eux qil ne ount ou e use pus lavaundit temps deqes ore pus qe nostre seignur le Roy lez deport a sa volunte.

Escoce.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram consilio.

Mandetur tenenti locum Regis et Camerario quod inquirant ad quod commodum Regis istud fit et ad quod dampnum populi et qualiter emendari poterit si emendari debeat ad commodum Regis et ad utilitatem populi, et inde certificent Regem.

Irr[otulatur].[1]

277. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Scone petentium quod ipsi percipere valeant decimam partem tam vicecomitatus de Pert quam justitiariæ et de conventionibus finis in auro et argento et decimas theynagii[2] de Scon per manus vicecomitis et ballivorum suorum de Perth in denariis, videlicet septem libras viij. solidos et xj. denarios, et etiam secundas decimas theynagiorum de Rathe et Kynefaunes secundum assessionem domini Regis per manus firmariorum eorundem theynagiorum: petunt etiam quod ipsi recipere possint v. marcas ad calciamenta eorundem et xxx. solidos ad luminare Beatæ Mariæ et dimidiam marcam de decimis de Ardeblare per manus præpositorum de Perth, et hoc annuatim ad duos terminos, videlicet ad Pentecosten et festum Sancti Martini, secundum quod easdem decimas percipere solebant tempore Regis Alexandri:—

Responsum: Sequantur versus Camerarium quod permittat eos habere hujusmodi secundas decimas secundum generale mandatum Regis eidem Camerario

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[1] As the endorsement on this petition differs from the response recorded upon our roll, it seems probable that at different times two petitions were presented about the same matter.

[2] Substituted for *taillagii*.

factum et secundum quod eas percipere solebant tempore Regis Alexandri.

278. Ad petitionem Simonis de Holledene petentis gratiam Regis quod ipse habere possit quandam inquisitionem de Anglicis super morte cujusdam hominis unde appellatus[1] est :—

Responsum: Sequatur coram tenente Regis in Scotia[2] quod faciat ei habere talem inquisitionem qualem viderit faciendam.

279. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Dulci Corde petentium confirmationem cartarum suarum de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ eis data sunt :—

Responsum: Eant coram Domino Rogero Brabanzon, J. de Berewic, et exkaetore et camerario Scotiæ ad videndum, examinandum et discusciendum cartas et super hoc certificent Regem.

280. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium quod Rex velit eos assumere in protectione sua speciali et etiam quod ipse velit restituere viij. saccos et dimidium lanæ vel valorem, qui capti fuerant ad opus Regis per dominum Harsculphum de Clesby et alios etc. :—

Responsum: Rex assumpsit omnes religiosos in protectione sua; sed quo ad lanam, ordinabit de solutione inter ceteros ejusdem conditionis.

281. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium restitutionem de dampnis quæ sustinuerunt per combustionem in guerra quæ attingunt ad summam v. millia librarum :—

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[1] Substituted for *indictatus*.

[2] *Scocie*, Rec. Probably between *tenente* and *Regis* should come *locum*.

Responsum: Quando Rex faciet emendas de dampnis hujusmodi tunc faciet eis sicut et aliis.

282. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium quod habeant warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis :—

Responsum: Rex vult quod habeant warennam.

Ancient Petitions, 5382. Rot. Parl. i. 471.

Petitiones Abbatis de Dulci Corde in Galeweya.

A nostre seignur le Rei e a soun cunseil prient ses povres moignes le Abbe e Convent de Nostre Dame de Duz Queor en Galweye del ordre de Sisteus que il pur Dieu en allegaunce de lur graunt poverte e amendement del estat de lur mesun avauntdite e en oitement du service Dieu vuille graunter a eux les priers que suz seent.

Primerment prient il a nostre seignur le Rei qil voille de sa grace graunter e confermer a eux par sa chartre les terres e les tenementz que a eux sunt donez solum ceo que les chartres de lur fundur e autres donurs purportent e temoignent e que il eient garenne en tuz lur demeignes terres e tenementz.

Ensement prient les avauntditz Abbe e Convent que il pur Dieu les vuille e lur terres e tenementz avauntditz e lur hommes receivre en sa especial protectioun pardurablement e defense come sa propre aumone, kar il sunt trop jarges e grevez par les seignurages du pais encuntre la fraunchise de lour esglise e la tenure de la chartre de lur fundur come en taillage e prises des bestes, blees, farine, cariagers e plusurs autres choses, e rien ne enpaient, par unt eux sunt mut empovri e abesses de lur estat, issi que il ne porrunt eux meismes sustener nel service Deu ne la aumone de la mesun meintenir si remedie ne lur seit fet, e prient que il ne seient names pur autri dette ne autri pleggage forsque pur lur propre dette ou pur lur pleggage demeigne.

Auxi prient pur Dieu l'Abbe e le Convent avauntditz que il lur vuille fere restoraunce de viii. saks e dimi de bone leine debruse prise al ops le Rei par Monsire Harsculf de Cleseby e ses autres ministres hors de une graunge de Holmcolran ou ele fut carie hors de Galeweye e mis a sauver pur dute des Escotz en lan du regne nostre seignur le Rei xxv.

Et remembrez Sire sil vous plest coment nous sumus destruitz e ars par la gere la quele destruccioun de nostre mesun e dammages amountent a v. milles livres e plus, dunt il se mettent en la grace notre seignur le Rei de allowaunce a sa volunte.

(*Endorsement.*) [1]Coram Rege.[2]

Quoad primam petitionem eant coram Domino Rogero Brabazon, J. de Berewyk et Escaetore et Camerario Scotiæ ad videndum et examinandum et discussiendum cartas, et super hoc certificent Regem.

Ad secundam petitionem, Rex assumpsit omnes religiosos in protectione sua.

Ad tertiam, videlicet de lanis, Rex ordinabit de solutione sua inter ceteros ejusdem conditionis.

Ad quartam petitionem, Rex quando faciet aliis emendas de dampnis, faciet eis tunc sicut aliis.

Quoad petitionem de warenna, Rex vult quod warrennam habeant in omnibus dominicis terris suis.

283. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Dundreynan petentium omnia quæ petiit Abbas de Dulci Corde:—

Responsum: In omnibus sicut ad petitionem Abbatis de Dulci Corde.

Rot. Parl. i. 470.

Ancient Petitions, 451.

Petitiones Abbatis de Dundraynan.

A nostre seignur le Rei e a sun cunsail priens ses povres moignes le Abbe e le Convent de Nostre Dame de Dundraynan en Galewaye del ordre de Sisteus que il vuille pur Dieu e pur saluz de sa alme aver pite de sa aumone destreut par la gerre e en allegaunce de lur graunt poverte e pur relever le service Dieu graunter les priers que ensuent:—

Primerement prient il que nostre seignur le Rei vuille de sa grace graunter e confermer par sa chartre les douns e les feoffementz en terres, tenementz e fraunchises que dones sunt e grauntez a Dieu e Nostre Dame, a les avauntditz Abbe e Convent sicome lur chartres vuillent e purportent.

Ensement prient devoutement que il al honur de Dieu e Nostre Dame vuille receivre par sa lettre de protectioun pur lui e pur ses heirs les avauntditz Abbe e Convent lour terres, tenementz, e lur biens, lur hommes e lur ministres, issint que desoremes ne seient empovriz ne grevez par prises des ministres des grauntz seignurs, come des bles, des breis, de farine, des bestes pur larder, ne des cariages, ne des autres servages encuntre les fraunchises e la tenure de lur monu-

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[1–2] This is given in the Record Commissioners' copy. It is not now visible upon the petition, but may be below the label.

mentz, e que il ne seient destreintz ne names par nuli pleggage ne dette, si noun pur lur propre dette ou pleggage.

Auxi prient il que il pussent aver lour terres et lour tenementz en garanne que trop sunt destruitz e desgastes par defaute de defense.

Derechef mustrent les avauntditz Abbe e Convent a nostre seignur le Rei e a soun cunsail que les dammages fetz a lur mesun par la gere come en arsoun des graunges e en prises de lur biens se estendent a viij^{m} livres e plus, les queux dammages e destruccioun se mettent il en la grace nostre seignur le Rei a sa volunte.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Ad primam petitionem, assignati sunt Domini Rogerus le Brebanson, J. de Berewick et Escaetor et Camerarius Scotiæ ad videndum et examinandum et discussiendum cartas et super hoc certificent Regem.

Ad secundam petitionem, Rex assumpsit omnes religiosos in protectione sua.

Ad tertiam, quod habeant garennam, Rex vult quod habeant garennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis.

Ad quartam petitionem, Rex quando faciet aliis emendas de dampnis, faciet eis tunc sicut aliis.

284. Ad petitionem Prioris et Conventus Sancti Andreæ petentium quod erigatur eis quædam nova ecclesia apud Lynliscu ad sumptus Regis, pro eo quod Rex fecit Castrum et forcelettum de veteri ecclesia sua quæ sita est infra pelum ejusdem villæ. Petunt etiam quod Rex velit eis dare et concedere quandam capellam annexam villæ de Lynliscu cum terra adjacente quæ pertinet ad eandem capellam ut ibi fiat ecclesia parochialis:—

Responsum: Sequantur coram tenente locum Regis et Camerario, et inquirant ad quod dampnum esset Regi concedere eis capellam et terram petitam, et certificent Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

285. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium solutionem pro iiij^{c}. quarteris frumenti brasei captis etc. Petunt etiam confirmationem cartarum suarum:—

Responsum: Sequantur coram domino Rogero le

Brabanzon et sociis suis assignatis ad cartas religiosorum Scotiæ examinandas; quo ad restitutionem dampnorum suorum faciendam, cum Rex viderit tempus et ordinaverit de hujusmodi dampnis restituendis, satisfaciet eis sicut aliis de Scotia.

286. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium restitutionem quercuum suarum captarum ad opus Regis:—

Responsum: Rex concedet eis xx. quercus in foresta sua de Clacmanan, et super hoc habeant breve Cancellario Scotiæ etc.

287. Ad petitionem Evæ de Strivelyn petentis gratiam Regis de seisina habenda de uno mesuagio et tribus acris terræ in Strivelyn de quibus ejecta fuit pro eo quod clam portavit victualia et alia necessaria ad opus Anglicorum tenentium Castrum de Strivelyn tempore quo obsessi fuerant in dicto Castro per Scotos et eis in quantum potuit deservivit, super quo, quum con victa fuisset per Scotos,[1] abjuravit terram Scotiæ.

Responsum: — Sequatur jus suum coram tenente locum Regis et coram Camerario et fiet ei justitia, et ostendat coram eis quis est tenens mesuagii et terræ petitæ.

Rot. Parl. i. 469. *Ancient Petitions*, 441.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son consoil moustre une Evote de Strivelyn qe comme en temps de la guerre d'Escoce le chastel de Strivelyn fut assege de par les Escoz, la dite Evote servi a les gens nostre seignur le Roy d'Engleterre e les porta vitailles e autres ce que elle poait purchacer en pais environ pur sostenir les genz que estoit en chastel, les queux sont les archers le Roy. Et la dite Evote de ceste chose fut acuse as gens d'Escoce qui tindrent illeques le sege desusdit, le pristrent e le mistrent en prisone, e demora en prisone par x. someines, si que a chef des x. semeins euls lui pristeront hors de prisone e fesoient que elle forsgura la terre d'Escoce, si que elle ne osa onques puis venir en son pais, e de ceste

[1] *per Scotos* interlined.

chose que la dite Evote servi as genz le Roy que estoient de dienz le chastel les queux sont ore les archers le Roy, elle les veut prendre tous a teismoigne. Par quoi la dite Evote prie pur Dieu e pur aumone que nostre seignur le Roy lui volait granter une lettre a son Chanceler d'Escoce, qil feist reseiser la dite Evote de un mes e de iij. acres de terre que elle tint en la ville de Strivelin en temps dou sege avantdit, le quel elle perdi par encheson dou service que elle fesoit as genz nostre seignur le Roy avantdit, e que des genz de son pais ne soit mes empeche ne anoye par encheson de son serement avantdit.

(*Endorsement.*) Sequatur jus suum coram tenente locum Regis et coram Camerario et fiet ei justitia, et ostendat coram eis quis est tenens mesuagii et terræ petitæ.

288. Ad petitionem Majoris et Communitatis villæ de Berewike petentium quod cum hanc habeant libertatem per cartam Regis quod non implacitentur de liberis tenementis suis, nec de rebus in dicta villa factis, alibi quam coram Majore et Ballivis ejusdem villæ, quod Rex velit eis concedere amerciamenta, perquisita et proficua exeuntia de hujusmodi placitis:—

Responsum: quod nichil nisi velint habere villam ad firmam et super hoc tractent cum Camerario.

289. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium perquisita curiæ, emendas transgressionum in feriis et mercatis ejusdem villæ simul cum theoloniis et minutis custumis per extentam:—

Responsum: Tractent cum Camerario de minutis custumis habendis ad extentam.

290. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium quod ipsi uti possint statuto pro mercatoribus edito secundum quod eo utuntur in Londonia et aliis civitatibus in Anglia:—

Responsum: Sequantur coram tenente locum Regis ad parliamentum de Scona, et si magnates terræ

Scotiæ velint consentire, certificet Regem, et Rex ordinabit.

291. Ad petitionem eorum petentium custumas, firmas et proficua molendinorum et aquarum villæ de Berewyk per duodecim annos (exceptis magnis custumis de lanis) ad includendum villam de Berewyk cum muro lapideo; ad quod quidem opus complendum, Burgenses de Berewyk de suo proprio concesserunt in auxilium Dj. livre:—

Responsum: Rex non est consultus concedere eis firmas villæ et molendinorum suorum per tantum tempus, set tractent cum Camerario de minori tempore, et Camerarius certificet Regem, et Rex habebit consilium.

[m. 10d.]

292. Ad petitionem Ricardi Lovel petentis quod dominus Rex velit præcipere Custodi Scotiæ quod faciat sibi habere seysinam terrarum et tenementorum quæ fuerunt domini Johannis de Soules in comitatu de Dunfres, et quæ dictus Ricardus habere clamat ex concessione domini Regis:— Lovel.

Ita responsum est: Mandetur tenenti locum Regis et Camerario quod vocatis partibus coram eis et auditis hinc inde rationibus, faciant ulterius quod est justum. Et de hoc quod de negotio prædicto fieri non poterit sine domino Rege, certificent ipsum Regem in proximo parliamento.

Rot. Parl. i. 466.

Ancient Petitions, 425.

A nostre seignur le Rei prie son vallet Richard Lovel qil li pleise comaunder a son Gardein d'Escoce qil li face aver seysine des terres e des tenemenz qe furent a Monsire Johan de Soules en le counte de Donfres, les queles teres e tenemenz nostre sire le Rei ly graunta par sa chartre.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur tenenti locum Regis et Camerario quod vocatis partibus coram eis et auditis hinc inde rationibus, faciant ulterius quod justum fuerit, et de hoc

quod de negotio prædicto fieri non poterit sine domino Rege, certificent ipsum Regem in proximo parliamento.
Irr[otulatur].

293. Ad petitionem ejusdem Ricardi Lovel petentis gratiam domini Regis super restitutione manerii de Veteri Rokesborghe quod fuit domini Johannis de Soules cujus filiam et heredem dictus Ricardus duxit in uxorem :—

Ita responsum est: Inquiratur per tenentem locum Regis in Scotia et Camerarium per quod jus Johannes de Soules habuit dictum manerium, et certificent Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

Ancient Petitions, 426. Rot. Parl. i. 466.

A nostre seignur le Rei prie son vallet Richard Lovel qi ad espose la fille e leir Sire Johan de Soules, qe grace ly soit fete del maner de Veil Rokebourk que fust a Sire Johan avaundit.

(*Endorsement.*) Inquiratur per tenentem locum Regis in Scotia et Camerarium per quod jus Johannes de Soules habuit dictam terram, et certificent Regem ad proximum parliamentum.
Irr[otulatur].

294. Vigrous. Ad petitionem Ricardi Vigrous de Rokebourc petentis quod dominus Rex concedat sibi pro servitio quod Regi fecit in Scotia serjantyam que vocatur La West Warde in Comitatu de Rokeborghe, quæ serjantya nichil reddit domino Regi nec unquam fecerat ut dicit, nec serviens ipse quicquam percipiet a Rege nec recipere consuevit nisi illud quod recipere poterit de dono et de gratia patriæ :—

Ita responsum est: Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis in Scotia, quod inquirat utrum sufficiens fuerit ad hujusmodi ballivam habendam et in ballivum præ omnibus aliis admittatur, tenendam pro voluntate Regis dum bene et fideliter se gesserit.

Ancient Petitions, 3829.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a sun cunseyl prie Ricard Vigrous de sa garneysun de Rokeburghe que nostre seignur le Roy ly voyle graunter en fee la seriauntie de le West Ward en la vecunte de Rokeburghe, la quele seriauntie renz ne rent au Roy ne unke ne fist ne renz ne apurtent de serteyn, forke ceo que le seriaunt pura gayner par la bone volunte du pays e par my sun servise, e de ceo prie la grace du Roy, desicum il ly ad mut servy en la sege de sun chastel de Rokesburghe e de hors.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis in Scotia quod inquirat utrum sufficiens fuerit ad hujusmodi ballivam habendam et in ballivum præ omnibus aliis admittatur, si ydoneus inveniretur, tenendam ad voluntatem Regis dum bene et fideliter se gesserit.

Irr[otulatur].

295. Ad petitionem Hugonis de Ros petentis ad feodi firmam duas forinsecas insulas de Shiet et de Loythous quæ vastæ sunt et nichil adhuc domino Regi [1] reddiderunt [2] Johanni de Balliolo quondam Regi Scotiæ tempore suo,[3] nec reddunt adhuc domino Regi qui nunc est, pro cc. marcis:— Ros.

Responsum: Eat coram Camerario Scotiæ, et ille faciat secundum quod melius viderit ad commodum Regis. Set Rex non intendit terram aliquam concedere in feodo.

296. Ad petitionem Normanni de Lethelyn petentis quod Rex velit præcipere quod quoddam scriptum per quod obligatur Philippo de Moubray in ccc. marcis, unde solvit xl. libras, pro redemptione sua pro eo quod se tenuit ad fidem et pacem Regis [4]:— Lethelyn.

Responsum: Rex remisit omnes redemptiones ex

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[1] *domino Regi* perhaps struck out.

[2–3] Interlined.

[4] Some such words as *reddatur ei* seem wanting.

utraque parte, et vult quod hujusmodi scripta non ligent.

Ancient Petitions, 482.

A nostre seignur le Roi moustre Norman de Lethelyn chivaler, qe il seit oblige a Phelipot de Moubray a qui Monsire Johan Cumyn dona tutes les terres e chateux le dit Norman par la raison qil estoit'a la foi nostre seignur le Roi en ccc. marcs desterlins, des queux il ad paie xl. livres e le dit Phelipot demande le remenaunt; prie le dit Norman a nostre seignur qil voille comander le dit Phelipot qe il cesse de sa demande e qil lui rende sa obligacion.

(*Endorsement.*) Rex remisit omnes redemptiones ex utraque parte et vult quod hujusmodi scripta non ligent, unde habeat breve dicto Philippo quod cesset de petitione dictæ redemptionis et quod reddat dicto domino Normanno obligationem suam.

297. Biset. Ad petitionem Willelmi Biset petentis quod Rex velit reparationem facere de porta castri de Strivelyn quæ dirruta est pro [magna] parte.

Respondetur: Custos terræ Scotiæ et Camerarius faciant quod viderint ad commodum Regis.

298. Ad petitionem ejusdem petentis custodiam vicecomitatus de Strivelyn tenendam ad firmam ad terminum vitæ, reddendo tantum annuatim quantum aliquis alius dare voluerit pro eadem:—

Responsum: Rex non habet consilium ad hoc faciendum.

Ancient Petitions, 4496.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a seon counceyl moustre William Byset que luy plest suvenir de sa porte du chastel de Estryvelyn qe est gravment debruse e de poy de chose il puit estre redresse, si plest a nostre seygnur le Roy par quey il seroyt bon si luy plust de mettere y amendement.

Item le dit William prie a nostre seignur le Roy qil ly voille granter la garde de la viscounte de Estrivelin a tenir a ferme a terme de sa vie solom les estente que le Chamber-

leyn de Escoce fra sur ceo de an en an, e pur taunt rendaunt par an au Roy come autres vodreent rendre en bone foy saunz baret e sauns fraude.

(*Endorsement.*) [Coram Rege.][1]

Ad primam, Custos terræ Scotiæ et Camerarius faciant quod viderint ad commodum Regis.

Ad secundam, Rex non habet consilium ad hoc faciendum etc.

299. Ad petitionem Johannis Sparke petentis gratiam Regis quod ipse velit concedere domos suas in Berewyke quas habet de dono Regis, pro duobus solidis eidem annuatim reddendis, secundum quod eas hactenus habuit pro tanto quietas, et hoc per breve de privato sigillo :— Sparke.

Respondetur: Faciat Camerarius secundum quod viderit ad commodum Regis.

300. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Jeddeworthe petentium remedium super quibusdam gravaminibus eis illatis per dominum Ricardum de Hastanges et suos complices :— Biset.[2]

Responsum: Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia, quod venire faciat partes coram ipso [3]et totum processum factum de isto negotio coram domino Johanne de Segrave,[4] cum omnibus circumstantiis dictum negotium tangentibus, et auditis rationibus partium prædictarum, fiat justitia, vel post inquisitam veritatem super dicto negotio, si necesse fuerit, certificet Regem.

301. Ad petitionem Johannis Sparke petentis xxviij. acras terræ infra pelum de Berewyke de gratia Regis, ex quo amotus est de terris quas Rex ei dedit per Sparke.

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[1] This is now hidden by the label.

[2] This is obviously a mistake.

[3-4] These words are repeated in the Record.

cartam suam, et idem dominus Rex eidem promisit promotionem de novo ad ultimum parliamentum :—

Responsum : Rex non est consultus dare terram aliquam in villa de Berewyke.

302. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Meuros petentium solutionem de Rege pro lv. saccis lanæ quos dominus Hugo de Cressyngham ab eisdem cepit ad opus Regis ; Et ad petitionem eorundem petentium solutionem pro quatuordecim saccis lanæ et uno lasto coriorum quæ cariari fecerunt usque Berewyke ad opus Regis ratione cujusdam proclamationis factæ per Osbertum de Spaldyngtone tunc vicecomitem de Berewyke, quæ talis fuit, quod lanæ et coria totius terræ Scotiæ adduci deberent ad proximum portum et ibi liberarentur ad opus Regis :—

Responsum : Ad utramque quod habeant breve Camerario Scotiæ quod computet cum omnibus hujusmodi creditoribus tam de lanis quam de coriis et aliis rebus captis ad opus Regis tempore Hugonis de Cressyngham et Osberti de Spaldyngtone, et facto compoto cum eisdem, certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum de debitis prælibatis. Rot. Parl. i. 473.

Ancient Petitions, 463.

A nostre seygnur le Roy mustrent l'Abbe e le Covent de Meuros qe Sir Hughe de Cressingham adunk Tresorer d'Escoce del dit Abbe e Covent achata lv. sakes de layne e paia pur nostre seygnur le Roy a marchaunz de la companie de Frescbaund, de quele layne meisme l'Abbe e Covent unt la lettre de obligacion le dit Sir Hughe en noun nostre Seignur le Roy. Dunt il prient pur Dieu a nostre seygnur le Roy de sa grace, e qe de ceo si ly plest voil dir sa volunte.

Meuros.

A nostre seygnur le Roy mustrent l'Abbe e Covent de Meuros, qe pur une crie qe fu fet quant Sir Osbert de Spaldingtone fu viscounte de Berwic qe laynes e quires de tut la tere fussent amenez al procheyn havyn, le dit Abbe e Covent fesoient carier a Berwic xiiij. sakes de layne e une

last de quire, les queus le dit Sir Osbert prist al use nostre seygnur le Roy. Dunt il prient pur Dieu a nostre seygnur le Roy de sa grace.

Meuros.

(*Endorsement.*) [1] [Ad secundam petitionem et dictam ..... inter debita R. et p^a ad proteccionem. Coram Rege. Ad istas petitiones fiat breve Camerario quod inquirat de omnibus debitis hujusmodi quæ Rex debet in partibus illis pro rebus ad opus Regis captis per Hugonem de Cressingham et alios per ministros suos, et cum sibi constiterit de summa, certificet Regem.]

Ad istas petitiones et ad omnes alias consimiles, ita responsum est, quod habeant breve Camerario Scotiæ quod computet cum omnibus hujusmodi creditoribus tam de lanis quam de coriis et aliis rebus captis ad opus Regis tempore Hugonis de Cressyngham et Osberti de Spaldyngtone, et facto compoto cum eisdem, certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum de debitis prælibatis.

303. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium quod ipse velit cartas suas confirmare quas habent de Regibus Scotiæ :—

Responsum: Adeant Rogerum le Brabanzon et socios suos et ostendant ibi cartas.

Petunt etiam quod habeant protectionem specialem per Regem :—

Respondetur: Rex admisit omnes religiosos de partibus illis in sua protectione.

Quo ad hoc quod petunt maheremium :—

Responsum: Rex vult quod habeant maheremium ad numerum quadraginta quercuum.

Rot. Parl. i. 472. *Ancient Petitions*, 457.

A nostre seignour le Roy e a son counseill prient l'Abbee e le Covent de Meuros en Escoce qil voille pur lamur de Dieu e pur salvacion de salme e des almes ses auncestres

[1] The endorsements here printed within brackets are taken from a copy made for the Record Commissioners. They are no longer legible, having been covered up when the petition was mounted. They were struck out with a pen.

confermer les chartres de feffement, qil ount des Roys d'Escoce e des autres bone gentz de la tere, e qil eyt pitee del arsun de lure mesons, des pertes e des damages, qil ount resceu dedentz sa pees e sa proteccion si ly plest, e fere les succours de merym en sa foreste de Selkirke pur eus reherberger ausi come il les ad devaunt ces hures premys, pur lamur de Dieu.

Meuros.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Quoad confirmationem, Adeant Rogerum le Brabanzon et socios suos et ostendant ibi cartas suas.

Quoad protectionem, Rex admisit omnes religiosos in protectione sua.

Quod terciam, Habeant maheremium ad numerum xl. quercuum.

304. Ad petitionem Ricardi le Mareschal petentis confirmationem Regis de quadraginta libratis terræ quam pater suus ei dedit in feodo :—

Responsum : Rex vult quod habeat confirmationem.

Ancient Petitions, 469. Rot. Parl. i. 474.

A nostre seignur le Roi e a son consail mustre Richard le Mareschal fiz e heir David le Mareschal que son pere li vousit doner xl. livreez de terre par le conge de vous. Dount il vous prie si vous pleist com seignur que vous voilletz le doun son pere avauntdit par vostre chartre confermer, desicom vous avetz grante a son pere totes ses terres en Escoce, les queux xl. livreez de terre il li vousit doner pur sun sustenance sil le vous confermer voilletz. Ceo vous prie de vostre grace pur ceo que [1] il est [2] de vostre hostel.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

[Rex vult quod habeat confir]mationem et ad hoc habeat breve de Cancellaria Angliæ Cancellario Scotiæ quod faciat ei cartam.[3]

305. Ad petitionem Reginaldi le Chien petentis gratiam Regis de quodam feodo quod habuit [de dono] Regis Alexandri quousque ei provideret de viginti libratis terræ, quod quidem feodum tempore Regis Alexandri

[1–2] Substituted for *jeo fu*.

[3] The first words of the response have perished.

[recepit,] et postmodum Johannes de Bailliolo tempore suo ad acquietandum ipsum de dicto feodo eidem Reginaldo per cartam suam dedit quandam terram quæ vocatur Drom, de qua ejectus est per dominum [Jacobum de Dalileghe] et J. de Westone:—

Responsum: Inquiratur et videatur carta. Et habeat breve tenenti locum Regis ad [inquirendum tam] de feodo sibi concesso per Regem Alexandrum et possessione ejusdem feodi quam de valore terræ [petitæ, et] tenens locum Regis certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

Rot. Parl. i. 468.

Ancient Petitions, 438.

A nostre segnor le Rey prie soen bacheler Reynald le Chien qui trois foiz ad este ars e destrut e trois fiez emprisone por la foi qil ad porte devers son segnor lige le Roy d'Engleterre, qe come le Rey Alisandre li granta de sa chambre quant il luy fit chevaler vint livres de annuel fee por son service tant qil lui eust purveu de terre a la value par an en lieu covenable, le quel fee il resceut chescun an vivant le dit Roy Alisandre par ses ministres e puis en tems nostre segnor le Rey quore est tant come la terre d'Escoce demorra en sa garde, et apres ceo le Rey Johan por sey descharger de cel fee li dona par sa chartre une petite terre quest appele Dr . . .[1] en le conte de Elgyn, que ne vaut que dis livres par an, de la quele terre il est oste par Johan de Westone e James de Dalileye clerks nostre seignor le Rey, e de ceo prie le dit Reynaud la grace son segnor qil li pleise la dite terre granter ou comander a ses ministres qil en seit pae de son fee que le Rey Alisandre avantdit luy dona, e ceo prie il en allowance des grefs damages e pertes que il ad souffert par la reson qil se ad loialment done a la partie son segnor lige nostre segnor le Rey quore est.

(*Endorsement.*) Inquiratur, et videatur carta. Et habeat breve tenenti locum Regis ad inquirendum tam de feodo sibi concesso per Regem Alexandrum [et possessione ejusdem feodi][2] quam de valore terræ petitæ, et tenens locum Regis certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

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[1] A small hole.

[2] Interlined.

306. Ad petitionem Roberti de Hastanges petentis quod Rex velit habere considerationem ad sustentationem . . . . . et eidem concedere partem terrarum suarum vastarum in foresta de Selkirke:—

Responsum: Quum Rex ordinaverit de foresta de Selkirke, ordinabit de statu petentis, secundum quod magis viderit expedire juxta petitionem . . . .

[m. 11.]

307. Adhuc petitiones Scotiæ.

[1] Ad petitionem Abbatis de Calkhou petentis remedium de eo quod cartæ et munimenta sua per guerram Scotiæ sunt combusta ita quod warr[antiam] habere non possunt de illis qui eos warantizare tenentur in placitis, pro defectu dictarum cartarum:—

Responsum: Si munimenta sua amissa sint, juvent se per communem legem partium illarum, quia ad Regem non pertinet de talibus intromittere.

308. Ad petitionem Michaelis le Seler petentis quod servitium cujusdam capellæ apud Rokesburgh manuteneri et sustentari valeat ut solebat, ita quod restituatur eidem capellæ annuus redditus septem marcarum quem idem Michael et Matillis mater ejus dederunt ad sustentationem divini obsequii in capella prædicta:—

Responsum: Sequantur coram tenente locum Regis et Camerario et domino Adam de Gurdone quod, vocatis burgensibus, faciant justitiæ complementum.

309. Ad petitionem Henrici le Chapeleyn petentis remedium de hoc quod cum episcopus Sancti Andreæ predecessor episcopi qui nunc est ei contulisset eccle-

[1] This membrane has no headline expressing its date.

siam de Newyth in Scotia et idem Henricus in possessione extitisset ejusdem ante guerram, Willelmus le Galeys incepta guerra ipsum a possessione sua amovit et quendam de suis clericis fecit dictam ecclesiam occupare qui eam adhuc occupat :—

Responsum : Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis quod, vocato episcopo coram ipso et auditis rationibus utriusque, faciat justitiam.

310. Ad petitionem Burgensium de Perth querentium de hoc quod Burgenses de Dunde attrahunt sibi quædam proficua que pertinent de jure ad villam de Perthe, et etiam nituntur eos gravare ex parte alia in quantum possunt :—

Responsum : Habeant breve tenenti locum Regis et Camerario quod, vocatis partibus coram eis et inquisita veritate super contentis in billa, faciant quod justum fuerit in hac parte.

311. Ad petitionem Laurentii de Strathbolgyn petentis remedium de eo quod cum teneat quandam custodiam ad voluntatem Regis quæ extenditur ad lix. libras per Camerarium, et idem Laurentius de dictis lix. libris participationem facit annuatim per præceptum Camerarii in pluribus particulis, ita quod penes ipsum non remanent nisi xvi. libræ pro expensis propriis :—

Responsum : Computet coram Camerario et fiat ei justitia.

312. Ad petitionem Abbatis de Jeddeword petentis remedium de hoc quod ubi secutus fuit placitum de quibusdam gravaminibus versus dominum Ricardum Hastanges usque ad inquisitionem, idem Ricardus

contra legem Scotiæ usque præsens parliamentum dictam inquisitionem distulit minus juste :—

Responsum: Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis cum ad partes illas venerit, et fiat ei justitia.[1]

Ancient Petitions, 467. Rot. Parl. i. 473.

A nostre seygnur le Roy e a sun consail mustre l'Abbe de Jeddeworth qe la ou il avoit suy ple vers Sire Richard Hastange taunke a la quest, la est il delaye de son drayt encountre la lay d'Escoce taunke au palement[2] de Loundris, dunt il prie remedie. E prie au Roy pur Dieu qe le plum de sa eglise li soit rendu par meimes celi Sire Richard ki le tent outre le comaundement nostre seygnur le Roy.

(*Endorsement.*) Scotia. Mandetur Dominis Jacobo de Dalile et Johanni de Sendale quod venire faciant responsiones petitionum Scotiæ ultimi parleamenti.

Coram toto consilio.

313. Ad petitionem Johannis Comyn Comitis de Boghan petentis gratiam Regis de terra theinagii de Fernartyn et de Dereleye cum pertinentiis quæ capta est in manu Regis, et quam Johannes de Balliolo eidem Comiti dedit et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis pro quieta clamatione juris sui quod habuit in terra de Gaway, quod dictum theinagium rehabere possit tenendum in forma prædicta.

Et ad petitionem ejusdem Comitis petentis remedium de hoc quod ubi dictus Johannes de Balliolo dedit et per quietam clamationem relaxavit eidem Comiti xlviij. libras de illis iiij^{xx}. marcis annualibus quas dictus Comes et antecessores sui dicto Regi reddere solebant pro terra sua de Covenagh percipiendis annuatim, distringitur ad reddendum domino Regi dictas iiij^{xx}. marcas minus juste et contra tenorem cartæ suæ :—

Responsum: Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in

[1] The following petition will hardly be the one here enrolled, but relates to the same matter.

[2] *Sic.*

Scotia quod inquisita super contentis in billa veritate, visisque et examinatis munimentis ipsius Comitis, certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

314. Ad petitionem Johannis de Kyngalteny petentis remedium de eo quod detinetur injuste extra possessionem seu seisinam theinagii de Kyncalteny, quod quidem theinagium pater suus tenuit de Rege hereditarie, et de eo obiit seisitus:—

Responsum: Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod, inquisita veritate super jure petentis, certificet Regem.

315. Ad petitionem Duncani de Mar et Margaretæ uxoris ejus petentium remedium de eo quod injuste detinentur a seisina terræ quæ est de hereditate ipsius Margaretæ per quendam qui vocatur Loghlande, de quibus quidem terris Duncanus filius Redery patēr prædictæ Margaretæ obiit seisitus:—

Responsum: Habeant breve Cancellario Scotiæ quod faciat eis certum remedium secundum consuetudinem partium illarum.

316. Ad petitionem David le Mareschal petentis mareschalciam terræ Scotiæ tanquam pertinentem ad hereditatem suam:—

Responsum: Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis quod inquirat utrum dicta mareschalcia spectet ad hereditatem dicti David necne, et si difficultatem invenerit, certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

Rot. Parl. i. 469.

Ancient Petitions, 446.

A nostre seignur le Roi e a sun consail mustre David le Marchal d'Escoce si cum nostre seignur le Roi ma graunte tut mun heritage d'Escoce que joe cleime aver la marchacie de heritage d'Escoce que tus mes auncesters unt heu en le tens le Rois d'Escoce, e pur coe vous prige cum seignur que

nul ne enter en mun heritage si noun que joe soiet horsjuge par mes peres.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod inquirat utrum dicta marescalcia spectet ad hereditatem dicti David necne, et si difficultatem invenerit, certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

317. Ad petitionem Prioris et Conventus Sancti Andreæ de Scotia petentium remedium de eo quod ejecti sunt de Prioratu de Petuyweme injuste per Abbatem de Redynges, qui inde dudum feoffavit Willelmum Fresel quondam Episcopum Sancti Andreæ, qui quidem Episcopus inde feoffavit ecclesiam Sancti Andreæ prædictam:—

Respondetur: Sequantur coram tenente locum Regis in Scotia et faciat eis justitiam secundum consuetudinem terræ illius, non obstantibus mandatis Regis pro partibus hinc inde prius factis per dominum Regem. Et sint istæ petitiones loco brevium coram dicto tenente locum Regis.

318. Ad petitionem Abbatis de Redynges petentis remedium de quibusdam transgressionibus eidem et hominibus suis illatis ut dicit per Episcopum Sancti Andreæ in Scotia apud villam Sancti Johannis de Perth et Petuyweme:—

Responsum: Sequatur coram Custode Scotiæ cum ad partes illas venerit, et fiat ei justitia.

319. Ad petitionem Burgensium de Rokesburghe de natione Anglicana petentium quod Burgenses ejusdem villæ de natione Scotiæ non . . . niant nec inter eos morentur:—

Ad petitionem eorundem petentium quod Rex velit confirmare cartas quas habent de Regibus Scotiæ, vel quod eos feoffare velit eo modo quo Burgenses de

Berewyke feoffata sunt, et quod tenere possint dictam villam de Rege in feodo pro vero valore ejusdem et eligere inter eos majorem:—

Responsum: Rex assignavit certas personas ad inquirendum de statu Burgensium de Rokesburgh tam Scotorum quam Anglorum, et inquisita veritate super statu eorundem, certificent Regem.

320. Ad petitionem Rogeri de Gesewyke et Johannis de Chiltone Burgensium de Berewyke petentium remedium de hoc quod, cum duxissent quandam navem suam carcatam de triginta et duobus saccis lanæ versus Flandriam usque Arneburghe, Johannes de Curteneye Burgensis de Bruges, Hermannus Sidentop de Lubike, et Tidmannus Felescape de Goten prædictam lanam arestarunt, et eam sic arestatam eis detinent minus juste:—

Responsum: Habeant breve de Cancellaria Comiti Flandriæ in forma consueta.

321. Ad petitionem Margeriæ de Dureme petentis de gratia Regis quod reseisiri possit de terris et tenementis quæ sua fuerunt ante guerram Scotiæ in Berewyke, ex quo nichil forisfecit domino Regi nec maritus ejus, quia cæcus et paraliticus fuit per sex annos ante initium dictæ guerræ:—

Responsum: Responsum est in generali omnibus ten[entibus] in Berewyke.

322. Ad petitionem Thomæ de Cornewaille clerici petentis remedium de hoc quod cum dominus Rex ipsum præsentasset ad ecclesiam de Setone vacantem, ad quam fuit admissus, et in eadem canonice institutus, Alexander de Setone qui aliquo tempore patronus fuit ejusdem ecclesiæ, et per cujus forisfactum Rex

præsentavit, asserens ipsum presentasse quendam Michaelem capellanum antequam Rex jus habuit præsentandi, et Episcopus Sancti Andreæ ipsum Thomam amovit ab eadem, et dictum Michaelem in possessionem ejusdem induxit :—

Responsum : Sequatur jus suum in Curia Christianitatis coram ordinario loci, et nichilominus habeat litteram Regis Episcopo quod exhibeat ei justitiæ complementum, ne inde de cetero audiat clamorem.

323. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Bevercote clerici petentis quod ipse possit dare hospitalia pertinentia ad donationem Regis in Scotia sicut alii Cancellarii temporibus retroactis dare consueverunt :—

Responsum : Testatur quod Rex confert hujusmodi hospitalia, tamen inquiratur per tenentem locum Regis qualiter fieri consuevit temporibus Regum Scotiæ, et idem ordinet secundum quod fieri consuevit.

Ancient Petitions, 4546.

A nostre seygnur le Roy e a seon consayl mustre William de Bevercote clerk qe autres Chauncelers ses predecessours qui ount fayt loffice du Chaunceler en la terre d'Escoz avant luy ount done de lour office en noun le Roy totes les hospitales quex furent voides e en la doneyson le Roy en la terre d'Escoce. Dunt le vauntdit William prie a nostre seignur le Roy qe come il est fesaunt loffice du Chaunceler en Escoce come ses predecessours feseynt avant luy, qe lui voille de sa grace e tant come luy plest graunter meisme lestat qe ses predecessours avoint avant luy.

(*Endorsement.*) Testatur quod Rex confert hujusmodi hospitales, tamen inquiratur per Custodem qualiter fieri consuevit temporibus Regum Scotiæ et ordinet Custos secundum quod fieri consuevit.

324. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Dunde clerici petentis gratiam Regis de eo quod cum ipse seisitus fuisset de quadraginta quarteriis frumenti in villa de Lessedewyn in comitatu de Berewyke de dono matris

Regis Alexandri, quod ipse adhuc percipere possit ut solebat ante guerram :—

Responsum: Sequatur coram Custode et Camerario, et fiet ei justitia.

325. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Chalcou petentium quod reseisiantur de viginti marcis annuis quas recipere solebant de molendinis de Berewyke, et quadraginta solidis annuis quos percipere solebant de firmis villæ de Berewyke, et etiam de quadraginta solidis annuis quos percipere solebant de firmis villæ Sancti Johannis per manus ballivi ejusdem villæ :—

Responsum: Ostendant si quid habeant de dictis redditibus, et inquisitionem coram Custode et Camerario,[1] et fiet eis justitia secundum quod fieri consuevit tempore Regis Alexandri.

326. Ad petitionem Matillidis quæ fuit uxor Willelmi de Blithe petentis seisinam de quodam tenemento in Berewyke de quo seisita fuit ad ostium ecclesiæ ante guerram inceptam :—

Responsum: Sequatur coram Custode et Camerario, et vocato tenente illius tenementi, fiat ei justitia.

327. Ad petitionem Alexandri de Abbernithy petentis allocationem de expensis quas fecit in retentione familiæ suæ pro custodia sibi commissa per Regem ab aqua de Forthe usque ad Montes :—

Responsum: Habeat breve Custodi et Camerario quod Camerarius computet secum et inquiret de retentione sua, et misis factis, et de tempore quo custodiam illam recepit, et satisfaciet ei.

Rot. Parl. i. 473. *Ancient Petitions*, 465.

Monstrat vobis Alexander de Abirnethy quod custodia totius terræ ab aqua de Forthe usque ad montes Scotiæ erat sibi

[1] Probably some word is missing.

commissa per dominum Regem ad festum S. Michaelis Archangeli anno regni ejusdem domini nostri Regis Edwardi xxxi°, pro qua custodienda dictus Alexander retenuit sexaginta armatos præter pedites usque nunc. Et cum omnes vicini sui et pares a tempore quo ad pacem dicti domini nostri Regis accesserunt familiam et retentionem suam disperserunt mediocriter viventes, idem Alexander totam suam retentionem usque ad numerum prænotatum ratione custodiæ sibi commissæ integraliter retinuit, ne ita inpotens invenire posset quin potentiori custodiæ suæ ex arrupto posset resistere, si forte[1] pacem custodiæ sibi commissæ perturbare voluerit. Item dictus Alexander tenuit vic[ecomitatus] de Kynkardyn, de Forfare et de Perthe cum eorum clericis et constabulariis ac ceteris ministris in dictis vicecomitatibus domino Regi servientibus a festo Purificationis B. Mariæ Virginis anni xxxi. prædicti usque nunc, qui dicto domino nostro Regi sufficienter deserviunt et de exitibus balliarum respondent. Unde dictus Alexander petit allocationem pro se et retentione sua juxta voluntatem et ordinationem dicti domini Regis, et etiam pro vic[ecomitatibus] prædictis et eorum ministris prout alii ministri domini Regis ejusdem conditionis percipiunt.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram consilio.

Habeat breve Custodi et Camerario quod Camerarius computet secum, et inquirat de retentione sua et misis factis, et de te[mpore] quo custodiam illam recepit, et secundum quod invenerit sa[tisfaciat] ei secundum quod secum convenire poterit.

Rot. Cl. 33 *Edw. I., m.* 4.

Pro Alexandro de Abernithy. Rex dilecto et fideli suo Johanni de Britannia, locum suum tenenti in Scotia, et dilecto clerico suo Johanni de Sandale Camerario suo ejusdem terræ, salutem. Cum dilectus et fidelis noster, Alexander de Abernythy, cui nos ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno regni nostri tricesimo primo, guerra tunc existente, in prædicta terra nostra Scotiæ, commisimus custodiam totius terræ nostræ predictæ ab aqua de Forthe usque ad Montes prædictæ terræ, in hujusmodi custodia in partibus illis super retentionem plurium hominum armatorum, tam equitum quam peditum, facienda, quamplures misas et expensas apposuerit ut accipimus quas prout justum fuerit, eidem Alexandro volumus allocare; vobis mandamus quod inquisita veritate super retentione et multitudine prædictorum armatorum pro custodia illa ad utilitatem et commoditatem

[1] *forte* interlined.

terræ nostræ prædictæ sic facta, et per quantum tempus custodiam habuit, ac misis et expensis in eodem tempore occasione prædicta per ipsum Alexandrum sic factis, eidem Alexandro quatenus inter vos et ipsum inde juxta equitatem conveniri poterit, rationabiliter satisfieri faciatis. Nos enim vobis præfato Camerario in compoto vestro debitam allocationem inde fieri faciemus. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xvj. die Octobris.

328. Ad petitionem Johannis de Wrokwardyn et Edmundi de la Mare petentium quod Rex concedere velit pasturam de Heynigg et Hertwode cum pertinentiis usque riperiam de Ederike pro sustentatione bestiarum operantium apud castrum de Selekirke :—

Responsum: Custos . . . . . illius misit litteram suam, et super hoc fiet remedium.

329. Ad petitionem Hugonis de Flotweytone petentis seisinam de quodam mesuagio in Berewyke in Crosgate :—

Responsum: Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis cum ad partes illas venerit, et fiet ei justitia.

Rot. Parl. i. 467.

Ancient Petitions, 432.

A nostre seignur le Roy e son conseil prie Hughe de Flotwaytone que come il out purchace e fut seisi grant temps devant . . . . .[1] e en temps le Roy Alisaundre de une maison en la ville de Berewyke sur Twede en la voye qe est appelle Crosgate, e m[esme] celuy Hughe eit este en ses gerres de Gales e de Escoce, e fust pris a Rocelyn e fit sa rauncon. Et taunt dementres come il est entendaunt au servise le Roy, vint un Johan Verite clerke Mestre Johan de Westone en sa absence par fause suggestion qil fit a nostre seignur le Roy e son conseyl e purchaca de ceo la chartre nostre seignur le Roy avaundit, e se mist en la maison, e la tient unkore. Dunt il prie a nostre seignur le Roy e son conseyl avaundit que luy voille pur Dieu e pur guerdone de son servise e de la rauncon que il fit luy voeille granter lettre au Chamberlenge d'Escoce qil face enquerre sil eit dreit a les

[1] Petition torn.

maisons ou noun, e sil troeffe qil ait droyt, qil luy face lyverer ses maysouns issint qil ne soit desherite.

(*Endorsement.*) Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis in Scotia et, vocatis partibus auditisque rationibus earundem, fiat eisdem partibus justitia.

330. Ad petitionem Isabellæ que fuit uxor Johannis Giffard, qui obiit ad pacem Regis, petentis quod possit habere dotem suam [de terris] et tenementis quæ fuerunt prædicti Johannis in Yestre et in Leueditone :—

Responsum: Sequatur ad Cancellarium Scotiæ, et fiet ei justitia . . . . . .

331. Ad petitionem Petri de Durrem petentis restitutionem de septem libris victualium quas liberavit pro munitione de [Berewyke] ad opus Regis unde talliam habet :—

Responsum: Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod ipse inquirat super contentis in billa et faciet ei justitiam.

[m. 11d.]

332. Ad petitionem Michaelis . . . . . petentis seisinam de terris quæ fuerunt patris sui unde saisitus obiit, qui ad pacem domini Regis semper extitit :—

Responsum: Sequatur coram Custode et Camerario et domino Adam Gurdone, et fiet ei justitia.

333. Ad petitionem Burgensium de Scotia petentium quod manuteneantur in libertatibus et legibus quibus usi fuerunt tempore Regis David quondam Regis Scotiæ, et super hoc petunt confirmationem Regis :—

Responsum: Ostendant coram tenente locum Regis in Scotia quid inde habent et fiet eis remedium.

334. Ad petitionem Johannis Sparke petentis remedium de eo quod ubi Rex concessit sibi quadraginta

libratas terræ, et idem [Johannes] inde seisitus fuit, ejectus est de dicta terra pro eo quod Rex concessit Scotis seisinam de terris quas [tenuerunt] in principio guerræ :—

Responsum : Ostendat cartam coram tenente locum Regis, et sequatur coram eo.

335. Ad petitionem Episcopi Sancti Andreæ petentis remedium de vase suo quod dimisit in custodia Radulphi de Mantone, et quod postmodum devenit in [manus] Johannis le Mareschal :—

Responsum : Attachietur Johannes le M[areschal] ad restituendum dictum vas.

336. Ad petitionem Johannis le Mareschal petentis sustentationem pro se et uno garcione in victu et vestitu in Abbathia de Kelsou :—

Responsum : Rex non intendit onerare Abbathias propter destructionem factam de eisdem per guerram.

337. Ad petitionem Johannis de Cave[1] petentis propartem Regis de terra de Daliel pro decem marcis redditus annuatim :—

Responsum : Rex non est consultus alicui dare terram suam.

338. Ad petitionem Johannis Perraunt petentis constabulariam castri de Berewyke :—

Responsum : Rex ordinavit inde voluntatem suam.

339. Ad petitionem Johannis de Conyngham petentis officium coronatoris de Loudian vel Theindale[2] :—

Responsum : ut prius.

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[1] Or *Cane.*

[2] Or *Themdale*

340. Ad petitionem Thomæ de Ly[n] petentis quod ipse tenere possit domos quas Rex ei concessit in Berewyke pro firma quam reddere solebat ante conquestum :—

Responsum : Rex non intendit decressere redditum suum.

341. Ad petitionem Roberti de Lyndeseye petentis seisinam de uno burgagio in Berewyke de quo pater suus obiit seisitus ante guerram qui semper extitit ad pacem Regis :—

Responsum : Sequatur coram Custode et Camerario ut inquirant veritatem super contentis in billa, et fiet ei justitia.

342. Ad petitionem Johannis Dirland petentis de dono Regis terram de Caribre vel sustentationem suam apud Abathiam de Edeneburghe :—

Responsum : Rex non est consultus dare aliquam terram ad præsens, nec vult onerare domum Sanctæ Crucis, quia bona domus vix sufficiunt ad sustentationem ejusdem.

343. Ad petitionem Margaretæ de Hauwyke petentis pro se et sororibus suis terram quæ fuit Adæ C[uont] et Aystini le Mercer, quam Rex concessit eis eo quod pater eorum suspensus fuit in servitio Regis :—

Responsum : Expectet usque proximum parliamentum.

344. Ad petitionem Roberti Copin petentis duo burgagia pro se et heredibus suis quæ tenet in Berewyke ad antiquam extentam :—

Responsum : Rex non intendit alicui dare burgagia sua.

345. Ad petitionem Edmundi de Sancto Clemente et Roberti de Mareny clericorum petentium promossionem [1] de aliquo beneficio ecclesiastico :—

Responsum : Mandetur Custodi et Camerario quod provideant eisdem de beneficio ecclesiastico ad valorem quadraginta marcarum.

346. Ad petitionem Prioris et Fratrum Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerosolymæ in Anglia et Scotia petentium quod cartæ suæ quas habent de Regibus Scotiæ de diversis libertatibus per dominum Regem confirmentur :—

Responsum : Ostendant cartas Regum Scotiæ, et examinatis eisdem, Rex ordinabit confirmationem.

347. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium quod manuteneantur in suis libertatibus, et quod ministri Regis juvent eos ad levandum redditus suos in Scotia et eis liberandum :—

Responsum : Adeant Cancellariam et impetrent ibi remedium secundum consuetudinem partium illarum.

348. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium unam placeam bosci ipsius Regis pro dampnis quæ sustinuerunt de destructione boscorum suorum :—

Responsum : Petant certum numerum quercuum, et Rex inde faciet gratiam suam.

349. Ad petitionem Galfridi de Ampelford petentis restitutionem catallorum suorum quæ amisit in guerra et etiam vadia sua et constabulariam de Berewyke vel de Dunde pro sustentatione sua eo quod mahemiatus fuit in servitio Regis etc. :—

Responsum : Quantum ad debitum, adeat Garde-

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[1] For *promotionem*.

robam et computet ibi et satisfiet ei. Rex ordinavit de ballivis.

350. Ad petitionem Thomæ de Bartone petentis gratiam Regis de uno burgagio in Berewyke quod fuit Thomæ patris ejus ante conquestum villæ de Berewyke:—

Item de xliij. solidis et quatuor denariis exeuntibus de uno burgagio quod Adam Gretheved de eó tenuit in feodo; et de xl. solidis exeuntibus de uno burgagio quod Johannes de Roubiry de eo tenuit in feodo; et de duobus quarteriis frumenti recipiendis de uno burgagio quod Willelmus Gretheved de eo tenuit in eadem:—

Responsum: Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis et Camerario Scotiæ et fiat ei justitiæ complementum.

351. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Duresme petentis ballivam de Trequair et de ultra Twedam sub domino R. de Clifford in foresta de Selkirk, vel xx. libratas terræ in eadem foresta si contingat eam deafforestari:—

Responsum: Rex ordinavit inde voluntatem suam.

352. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Upsetelyngtone petentis seisinam de c. solidatis redditus in Berewyke, de quibus ipse fuit seisitus usque principium guerræ:—

Responsum: Ostendat quis sit tenens, et sequatur coram Custode et Camerario, et fiat ei justitia.

353. Ad petitionem Gileberti de la Haye petentis gratiam de suo relevio de terris suis in Scotia:—

Responsum: Rex remisit ei centum libras de suo relevio, et residuum solvat per vices, videlicet annuatim viginti marcas, si se gerat bono modo et ad voluntatem Regis.

Ancient Petitions, 2522.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son conseal mostre e prie Gilberd de la Hay qil ly voille fere grace de son relef de ses terres de Escoce, desicome les dites terres sont destrutes par la resoun de la gwerre de Escoce, issint qe le dist Gilberd ne perde mie son estat par la resoun de la destruccioun de ses terres avantdites, qar si il pay al lextente de ses terres avauntdites destrutes ensemblement ove lextente la dame sa mere, le quel ele tient en douweyre, e estre ceo lextente des ses fraunktenaunz des queus il [ne[1]] prent rien, il freit trop grant mischief come de terre vendre. E dautre part le dist Gilberd est endette pur la dette son pere en quatre cent liveres, dount il prie a nostre seygnur le Roy de ceo grace e remedie, desicome les Roys de Escoce que mortz sount tut tens unt fet grace a touz ses auncestres de lour relef saunz rien payer.

(*Endorsement.*)—Coram rege.

Rex remisit Gileberto de la Hay centum libras de relevio suo, et residuum solvat per vices, videlicet, annuatim viginti marcas si se gerat bono modo pro voluntate Regis.

354. Ad petitionem Johannis de Wrokwardyn et Edmundi de la Mare petentium de gratia Regis centum solidatas redditus ad sustentationem cujusdam capellani ad celebrandum in capella S. Agathæ in castro de Selkirk:—

Responsum: Cum constructa fuerint castrum et capella, Rex ordinabit de capellano voluntatem suam.

355. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Coupre petentium remedium de dampnis quæ sustinuerunt per combustionem grangiarum et aliarum domorum suarum et per aliam hujusmodi destructionem post pacem reformatam:—

Responsum: Inquiratur de hujusmodi combustionibus, quo tempore et per quem factæ fuerunt, coram tenente locum Regis, et certificet Regem.

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[1] A hole.

Rot. Parl. i. 472.

Ancient Petitions, 458.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son conseil prient les sons si li plest l'Abbe e le Covent de Cupre en Escoce, qil pur Deu voille avoir regard de grantz piertes e damages qil unt eu par arsones de lour graunges e destruccion des autres biens e chateux moebles et nonmoebles en multz de maneres puis qil vyndront a sa pees sicome les gentz du conseil nostre seignur le Roy avantdit qui la furent presentz purront temoigner, e sur ceo prient les ditz Abbe e le Covent qil lur voille faire ascune restorance de sa grace de lur damages avantnomez sicome il lur promist adunques, si li plest pur Deu e pur sauvacion de salme.

(*Endorsement.*)—Coram Rege.

Inquiratur de hujusmodi combustionibus, quo tempore et per quem factæ fuerunt, coram tenente locum Regis et certificet Regem.

Coupre.

356. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Doddyngestone burgensis de Dunde petentis remedium de eo quod Robertus Heiron exigit ab eodem tolnetum malum de xij. saccis lanæ quas Willelmus le Galeys eidem abstulit vi et armis guerra durante:—

Responsum: Habeant [1] breve Camerario Scotiæ quod inquirat veritatem super contentis in billa, et si inveniat quod Willelmus le Galeys ei sic abstulit dictam lanam, quietus sit petens de hujusmodi demanda.

357. Ad petitionem Hugonis de Wattone, Willelmi de Huntelaue et Thomæ del Wode petentium quod Rex concedat eis quod quædam inquisitio de Anglicis capiatur super quibusdam transgressionibus unde indictati sunt:—

Responsum: Tenens locum Regis faciat eis habere inquisitionem qualem viderit faciendam.

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[1] *Sic* Rec.

358. Ad petitionem Johannis de Peyure[1] petentis arreragia vadiorum suorum, videlicet iiij. libras x. solidos:—

Responsum: Adeat Custodem Garderobæ, et sequatur eum pro arreragiis, et satisfiat ei.

359. Ad petitionem Johannis de Wrokwardyn clerici petentis arreragia vadiorum suorum de tempore quo stetit in Hibernia in servitio Regis, videlicet xxij. libras:—

Responsum: Adeat Garderobam, et liberet billam et sequatur breve quod dicitur 'liberate.'

360. Ad petitionem Alani filii Ricardi de Corbrig petentis restitutionem de uno mesuagio et tribus shopis in Berewyke quæ tenuit ante guerram Scotiæ:—

Responsum: Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis et Camerario Scotiæ, et vocetur tenens, et si inveniatur quod non fuit contra pacem Regis, non [obstante] carta, restituantur ei mesuagium et shoppæ prædictæ.

Rot. Parl. i. 466. *Ancient Petitions*, 428.

A nostre seignur le Roy a son drayn parlement pria Alayn le fiz Richard de Corbrigge par sa peticion qe le dit nostre seignur le Roy vousist comander qil ust restitucion de un mees e treis shopes ove les apurtenaunces en la vile de Berewyke sur Twede, les quels il avoit devant la guere comencee, e les quels puis que la dite vile fust prise, ount este e uncore sont en la mayn nostre seignur le Roy, desicome le dit Alayn est d'Engleterre ne, e tut temps ad en Engleterre demurre a la foy le Roy, e fist al Roy son servise a la prise de la dite vile, par la quele peticion le Roy li graunta un breif a Sire Johan de Segrave e Sire Johan de Sandale le quel est cosu a ceste peticion, que eux, faite sur ceo bone enqueste, luy feissent faire hastyve remedie; les queux Sires Johan e Johan, tut troverent il par enqueste, la quele est ausint cosu a ceste peticion, enseale de lur seals,

[1] Possibly *Pryure*.

que le dit Alayn tut jours ad este a la foy e la pees le Roy demurrant en Engleterre, neqedent rien ne poeient faire par la resun que diverses gentz sount feffez de ditz mees e shopes par les chartres le Roy, par quei le dit Alayn prie a nostre seignur le Roy qil pur lamur de Deu voille commaunder que ses tenementz luy soient rendutz desicome il nad rien fait encountre le Roy nencountre autre par quei il doit estre de eux forjuge.

(*Endorsement.*) Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis in Scotia et Camerario, et vocentur partes, et si inveniatur quod non fuit contra pacem Regis, non obstante carta, restituantur ei [illa] mesuagia e tres shopæ [quæ petit][1] indilate. Et ad hoc habeat breve.[2]

361. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus ecclesiæ S. Thomæ Martiris de Aberbrothoke petentium quod Rex seisire velit in manum suam terras de quibus ipsi retroactis temporibus feoffarunt magnates Scotiæ pro sustentatione jurium Abbatiæ prædictæ :—

Responsum: Sequantur coram tenente etc., et fiet eis justitia.

362. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium quod Rex velit dictam domum manutenere et in custodiam admittere assignando aliquem de suis ad ipsius custodiam :—

Responsum: Rex intendit conservare ipsos indempnes et protegere sicut alios de regno Scotiæ, et si eis injurietur, sequantur coram tenente locum Regis et fiet eis justitia.

Ad illud quod petunt emendationem de transgressionibus factis in guerra :—

Responsum: Rex non permittit emendas fieri de transgressionibus factis in guerra. Quo ad hoc quod petunt emendationem de transgressione facta per dominum J. de Balliolo, sequantur coram tenente locum Regis, et ostendant gravamina, et fiat eis justitia.

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[1] Interlined.

[2] The writ and inquisition are no longer sewn to the petition.

Quo ad hoc quod petunt restitutionem de secundis decimis suis :—

Responsum : Restituantur eis secundum quod eas habere solebant tempore Regis Alexandri.

363. Ad petitionem Adæ filii[1] Thomæ de Bartone petentis seisinam de uno burgagio et octo marcatis redditus in Berewyke quæ dictus pater suus, qui semper extitit ad pacem Regis, tenuit in feodo ante guerram :—

Responsum : Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis in Scotia, et fiat ei justitia.

364. Memorandum, quod dominus Rex dedit Michaeli Myggel bona et catalla quæ sua fuerunt, capta in manus Regis, [2] de gratia sua speciali,[3] attamen inquisitio dicit quod ipse Michael captus fuit per Willelmum le Galeys contra voluntatem suam, nec assensum præbuit feloniæ ejusdem Willelmi seu suorum complicum.

Adhuc petitiones Scotiæ. [m. 12.]

365. Ad petitionem Burgensium de Berewyke super Twedam petentium remedium de eo quod cum viri religiosi perquisierint in feodo duas partes villæ de Berewyke ut in terris domibus libertatibus et redditibus quas tenent in dominico, per quod tenentur auxilium præstare pro terris et redditibus prædictis ad includendum villam et de nocte custodiendum cum opus fuerit et pro reparatione pontis et aliis emenda- Berewich.

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[1] *Adæ filii* interlined.

[2–3] It is not perfectly clear at what part of the sentence these words should be introduced.

tionibus in dicta villa faciendis, iidem viri religiosi hujusmodi auxilium præstare recusant minus juste :—

Responsum : Vocentur religiosi coram Custode, et coram eo audiantur, et fiat eis justitia.

366. Johannis le Packere.

Ad petitionem Johannis le Packere petentis allocationem in firma sua de eo quod cum dominus Rex eidem concesserit quandam domum in Berewicke per cartam suam post conquestum ejusdem villæ per quamdam certam extentam, quam quidem domum pro eo quod deteriorata fuit in captione dictæ villæ idem Johannes de sumptibus suis propriis reparare fecit, venerunt quidam de exercitu Regis post reparationem ejusdem domus et illam intraverunt moramque ibidem fecerunt et quædam victualia domini Regis ibidem inposuerunt, per quod idem Johannes suum commodum inde facere non potuit nisi duntaxat per annum præsentem ; et modo per collectores firmæ de Berewicke ex parte domini Regis distringitur ad totam firmam de prædicto tempore reddendam ac si de prædicta domo commodum suum plene facere potuisset :—

Responsum : Habeat breve Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod, inquisita super contentis in petitione veritate, faciant justitiam.

367. Walteri le Barber.

Ad petitionem Walteri le Bareber de Londonia petentis remedium et gratiam Regis de eo quod cum idem Walterus quoddam burgagium in Berewycke cepisset de burgensibus ibidem ex parte Regis assignatis ad ascidendum villam prædictam, et idem Walterus inde seisitus fuisset nomenque suum in libro de Domesday scribi fecisset in testimonium suæ seisinæ ; idemque Walterus attornasset et assignasset loco suo Walterum le Clerk ad prosequendum versus dictos

burgenses in Cancellaria Scotiæ pro [1] carta de prædicto burgaio habenda, idem Walterus le Clerk malitiose fecit dictam cartam suo nomine scribi et ipsum Walterum le Barebir de prædicto burgagio virtute illius cartæ ejecit; quod quidem factum dominus Johannes de Send[ale] nunc Camerarius Scotiæ per solempnem inquisitionem attingens pro falso ingressu ipsius Walteri le Clerk prædictum burgagium in manu Regis cepit:—

Responsum: Vocentur partes coram [2] et Camerario, et auditis hinc inde rationibus, fiat justitia.

Ancient Petitions, 445.

A nostre seignur le Roi e a sun conseil mustre Walter le Barbere de Loundres qe par la ou il avoit pris un burgage en la ville de Berewyke sur Twede par la livere des burgeis d'Engleterre qui furent assignez pur asseer e arentier la ville par commandement du Roi, e de cel burgage feut seisi, e sun nun entre en Domesdey, le dit Walter attorna e assigna en sun leu pur sa chartre sure procurer un Walter le Clerk, qui feut ove Sire Walter de Agmodesham adunc Chauncellier d'Escoce, le quel Walter le Clerk fausement e treyterusement fist fer la chartre en sun nun demeen, a graund damage le dit Walter le Barbere, e pur ceo le dit Chauncellier quant il feust aparceu de cel fausyn, il osta le dit Walter le Clerk de sun service. E Sire Johane de Sandale ore Chaumberleyn d'Escoce ad trove par solempne enqueste qe le dit Walter le Clerk ad entre e tenu cel burgage par tiel fausyn, ad pris meisme le burgage en la meyn le Roi. Dount le dit Walter le Barbere prie qil pusse remedi avoir issi qil eit le burgage avauntdit a rendre tant au Roi come la chose est arente, desicome le dit burgage primerement lui feut livere e de meisme le burgage deceu sicome avaunt est dit.

(*Endorsement.*) Vocentur partes coram Custode, Camerario [3] et Cancellario Scotiæ [4] et, auditis hinc inde rationibus, fiat justitiæ complementum, et habeant breve.

368. Ad petitionem Willelmi le Clerk Magistri Domus Dei de Rokesburghe petentis quod Rex velit mandare Willelmi le Clerk.

[1] The usual compendium for *per*.
[2] *Sic*. Supply *Custode*.
[3–4] Interlined.

Camerario Scotiæ quod idem Willelmus et fratres ejusdem domus gaudere possint redditibus pertinentibus ad eandem domum de quibus dicta domus nuper seisita fuit:—

Responsum: Ostendat cartam coram Custode et Camerario Scotiæ, et inquisita coram eis veritate de seisina, certificent Regem.

Ancient Petitions, 4892.

A nostre seignur le Roi e a son counseil prie William le Clerk Mestre de la Mesone Dieu de Rokesburghe qil voille comaunder par sa lettre a son Chamberlayn d'Escoce qil puisse joir les rentes qe sount apurtenauntz a lavantdit Mesone Deu de Rokesburge, des queles rentes lavantdite meson ad este en seisine avant ces hures.

(*Endorsement.*) Ostendat cartam coram Custode et Camerario Scotiæ, et inquisita veritate coram eis de seisina, certificent Regem.

369. Ad petitionem Priorissæ de Caudestreme et monialium ejusdem petentium quod Rex velit concedere breve suum vicecomiti Northumbriæ de seisina habenda de suis redditibus qui sunt infra dictum comitatum, de quibus ejectæ fuerant per guerram:—

Responsum: Habeant breve de Cancellaria vicecomiti Northumbriæ quod[1] ipse certificet quæ tenementa habuerunt in balliva sua ante guerram Scotiæ incoatam, et qualiter tenuerunt tenementa illa, et quis modo ea tenet.

Ancient Petitions, 2694.

A nostre seignur le Rey e a sun cunseyl prie la Prioresse de Kaudestreme e les Noneynes que il lur voille doner sa lettre a sun vicunte de Northumberland de aver seysine de lur rentes que sunt dedeinz sa baillie dount il furent engetez par la gere.

(*Endorsement.*)[2] Habeat breve de Cancellaria vicecomiti Northumbriæ quod ipse certificet quæ tenementa ha-

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[1] *quod* repeated.

[2] At the top some words struck out by a pen are now partially concealed by the label. They end with *Scoc.*

buerunt in balliva sua ante guerram Scotiæ inchoatam, et qualiter tenuerunt tenementa illa, et quis modo ea tenet.

370. Ad petitionem Willelmi Biset petentis remedium de eo quod ipso existente in servitio Regis Flandriæ et sub protectione ejusdem, Walterus de Rouburi, Robertus le Preste de Norham, Eustacius de Durem et Robertus Stangman et[1] plures alii de Norham, domos ipsius Willelmi de manerio suo de Opcetelyntone in Scotia prostraverunt, asportaverunt usque Norham et voluntatem inde fecerunt :—

Responsum : Sequatur coram tenente locum Regis, et fiat breve vicecomiti Northumbriæ quod venire faciat coram dicto tenente locum transgresores, et audiantur partes, et fiat justitia, vel si necesse fuerit, certificet Regem.[2]

371. Ad petitionem Johannis Prat petentis remedium de eo quod cum ipse extiterit in custodia Regis ratione terræ de Manuel et de Cenarzedal in valle de Tine, et idem Johannes etatem suam probaverit coram Cancellario Scotiæ, et quod proximus heres earundem terrarum existit, per quod seisitus est de terra de Manuel, set de terra Canarzedal seisinam habere non[3] sine præcepto Regis :—

Ad petitionem ejusdem petentis quod quietus sit de relevio suo de prædicta terra pro eo quod exstitit in custodia Regis, affirmans quod secundum legem Scotiæ dominus feodi non potest custodiam et relevium[4] de una et eadem terra :—

Ad utramque Responsum : Quod habeat breve Cancellariæ Angliæ Cancellario Scotiæ directum quod ve-

[1] Om. *et* Rec.

[2] This response has been substituted for another which ran thus :— *Habeat breve de Cancellaria Angliæ Cancellario Scotiæ directum quod faciat ei remedium secundum consuetudinem partium illarum.*

[3] Supply *potest.*

[4] Supply *habere*, or the like.

nire faciat probationem ætatis factam coram eo, et causam quare non est seisitus de terra de[1] Canarzdal sicut de terra de Manuel.

372. Ad petitionem Thomæ de Cotyngham petentis quod Rex velit præcipere Camerario suo Scotiæ quod liberare faciat eidem Thomæ possessionem de omnibus rebus quæ pertinent ad custodiam portæ de Strivelyn ex quo dominus Rex custodiam illam eidem Thomæ commisit per cartam suam cum omnibus pertinentibus ad eandem, ad totam vitam suam:—

Et ad petitionem ejusdem petentis quod ipse habeat seisinam pacificam de omnibus terris, redditibus, feodis et aliis rebus quibuscumque ad custodiam veteris parci et novi de Strivelyn pertinentibus secundum quod alii custodes eorundem habere solebant temporibus retroactis, et secundum tenorem cartæ quam habet de Rege de custodia memorata:—

Responsum: Habeat breve Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod inspecta carta faciant justitiæ complementum.

Ancient Petitions, 450.

A nostre seignur le Roy moustre Thomæ de Coting' vallett de sa chambre tant com a luy plest, qe com il ait grante e done pur soen service par ces chartres la garde de la porte de soen chastel de Strivelyn avoir e a tenir a terme de sa vie ove totes les choses a la dite garde apur tenantz, en meyme la maniere com autres gardeyns le soleient tenir e avoir, des queux choses il nad mye la possession solom le purport de vos chartres a luy par vous Sire grantez e donez, pur la quele chose il vous pri sil vous plese grace e remedie, e qil voille mander a soen Gardeyn ou a soen Chambreleyn d'Escoce ou a qi qe luy plerra, qe luy voille fere la deliverance des choses qe apendent a la dite garde solom le purport de vostre doun par vostre chartre a luy done. Rot. Par. i. 470.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod inspectis cartis faciat justitiam secundum tenorem cartarum.

[1] Om. *de* Rec.

373. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Meuros petentium quod manuteneantur in jure et liberatibus ecclesiæ suæ per protectionem Regis, et quod habeant justitiam de eo quod quum feoffati sint de una terra in Eskedale per certas divisas per cartas antecessorum domini Nicholai de Graham et confirmationes plurium Regum Scotiæ in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, prædictus dominus Nicholaus et dominus Johannes filius ejusdem, homines ejusdem Abbatis, cum bonis suis propriis capiunt et imprisonant et alia gravamina eis de die in diem inferrunt minus juste, ipsosque de prædicta terra fugant, ita quod ibidem inhabitare seu morari pro commodo suo de prædicta terra faciendo non audent:—

Responsum: Habeant breve de Cancellaria Angliæ Cancellario Scotiæ directum quod faciat eis remedium secundum consuetudinem partium illarum.

Rot. Parl. i. 473.

Ancient Petitions, 462.

A nostre seigneur le Roy e a son conseil l'Abbe e le Covent de Meuros mustrent qe la u i sunt feffez de une tere en Eskedale par certeyn devises par les auncestres Sir Nichol de Graham, e confermez par plusurs Roys d'Escoce e par la courte de Roume en fraunche e pure aumon, veint le dit Sir Nichol de Graham e Sir Johan son fuiz e pernent les genz le avauntidit Abbe e Covent e lur bienes, e enprisonent les genz taunke il eient fet lure volunte, e les unt enchace hors de meisme la tere si que nul ose demurrer ne enhabiter, contre la pees nostre seignur le Roy, par quai le dit Abbe e Covent ne se poent enpruer de cele tere solom lur feffemenz e confermemenz de Roys. Dunt il prient remedie a nostre seygnur le Roy, e de sa especial proteccion a ses ministres en Escoce quil maintenent le droit e les fraunchises de lur eglyse cum il soleint estre en temps le Roy Allexandre e autres Roys d'Escoce.

Meuros.

(*Endorsement.*) Ad primam petitionem, habeant breve de Cancellaria Angliæ directum Cancellario Scotiæ quod ipse faciat eis remedium secundum legem partium illarum.

374. Ad petitionem Michaelis l'Espicer de Berewike petentis remedium versus Johannem de Botelstone de

quadam disseisina eidem Michaeli facta de libero tenemento suo in Berewyke super Twedam per prædictum Johannem contra pacem;—petit etiam remedium versus eundem de quadam placia terræ in Berewyke quam idem Michael habuit ex dimissione prædicti Johannis ad terminum annorum, de eo quod idem Johannes terram illam vendidit Waltero de Gesewyk durante suo termino;—petit etiam remedium de eo quod idem Michael feoffavit prædictum Walterum de Gesewyk in tribus schopis in Berewyke pro decem marcis tempore quo prædictus Michael bonæ memoriæ non extitit;—petit etiam remedium de eo quod cum idem Michael quædam tenementa in Berewyke Adæ de Dunbarre ad terminum [xx.] annorum dimisisset, idem Michael ingressum in dicto tenemento post lapsum ejusdem termini habere non potuit, de quo quidem tenemento Willelmus de Buttelee modo tenens est;—petit etiam quod remedium ei fiat de eo quod cum ipse quemdam forsarium suum Ricardo le Barber salvo custodiendum tradidisset, idem Ricardus per collusionem inter ipsum et Johannem de Botelstone, qui prædicto Michaeli in viginti libris tenebatur, forsarium illud fregit, et cum sigillo ejusdem Michaelis in dicto forsario invento, litteras acquietantiæ nomine dicti Michaelis prædicto Johanni fecit:—

Responsum ad omnes articulos prædictos: Quod habeat breve de Cancellaria Angliæ Cancellario Scotiæ directum, quod faciat ei remedium secundum legem partium illarum.

375. Ad petitionem Roberti de Dereby petentis remedium de eo quod cum emisset de Gileberto le Flemmyng illas domos quæ quondam fuerunt Gileberti de Dunbar in Berewyke et inde fuisset seisitus pacifice per quinque annos fecissetque pro dictis domibus quod de jure tenebatur, Johannes de Enefeld suggerens Curiæ Regis malitiose quod dictæ domus vacuæ fue-

runt et in manu Regis captæ, a domino Rege pro suo servitio petiit dictas domos, cui dominus Rex illas concessit per cartam suam, et sic dictus Johannes virtute illius cartæ prædictum Robertum de prædictis domibus ejecit:—

Responsum: Habeat breve Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod, inquisita veritate super contentis in petitione, vocatisque partibus coram eis, certificent Regem.

376. Ad petitionem Osberti le Chamberlenk petentis remedium de eo quod cum feoffatus fuisset per cartam Regis de [uno] burgagio et seisitus per quinque annos fuisset, fecissetque in omnibus domino Regi pro dicto burgagio servitium debitum et consuetum, dominus Walterus de Amondesham tunc Cancellarius Scotiæ falso et malitiose sibi inponens quod domino Regi non fecerat servitium sibi debitum, ipsum Osbertum de prædicto burgagio ejecit, et Symonem le Spicer per cartam Regis feoffavit; quod idem Osbertus per probos et legales homines dictæ villæ petit inquiri:—

Habeat breve Custodi Scotiæ quod, vocatis partibus coram eo, auditisque rationibus eorundem, inquisitaque veritate super contentis in billa, faciet justitiam, vel si necesse fuerit, certificet Regem.

377. Ad petitionem Johannis de Everwyke, mercatoris Londoniæ, petentis consimile remedium, quod facit Osebertus le Chamberlen in billa præcedenti, de uno burgagio in Berewyke, de quo ejectus fuit per dominum Walterum de Ammundesham, qui inde postmodum feoffavit per cartam Regis Rogerum Byssop:—

Responsum: [Sequatur][1] billæ inmediate præcedenti.

[1] Doubtful.

378. Ad petitionem Thomæ filii Rogeri de Thornham monstrantis quod cum ipse navem suam carcatam cum [mer]candisis versus partes Northwagiæ duxisset et[1] mercandisandum ibidem et per tempestatem . . . . fuisset in Scotiam usque Inverkethyn projectus fuisset, Adam le Mareschal de Inverkethyn et [homines ejusdem villæ marinarios] ejusdem navis interfecerunt et navem illam cum bonis ad valentiam cc. librarum ceperunt et abduxerunt et ista transgressio facta fuit ante guerram [Scotiæ inc]hoatam:—

Responsum: Sequatur coram Custode Scotiæ, et habeat breve Custodi ad faciendum justitiam.

379. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Gretham, Prioris de Goldyngham, petentis remedium quod cum dominus Robertus de Hastanges vicecomes de Roke-burghe cepisset de eo in villa de Stichhulle frumentum et ordeum et avenam pro munitione castri de Rokesburghe ad summam [xvij.] librarum xiij. solidorum unde habet talliam, de quibus nondum satisfactum est eidem:—

Responsum: Sequatur coram Custode at Camerario Scotiæ, et ibi fiat justitia.

380. Ad petitionem Abbatis[2] de Meuros et de Coupre in Scotia petentium remedium de eo quod cum venerunt apud [Londoniam] sumptibus suis propriis et de denariis levatis in Scotia ad opus [nuntiorum transeuntium] versus Regem nichil receperunt:—

Responsum: Habeant breve Camerario Scotiæ quod, audito compoto collectorum, fiat eis rationabiliter secundum portionem eos contingentem.

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[1] Corr. *ad.* | [2] *Sic.*

Rot. Parl. i. 472.

Ancient Petitions, 459

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son conseil mustront les sons les Abbees de Meuros e de Cupre en Escoce que come il sont venue a Loundres par son commaundement a grant meschief a lur propre despenses e la clergie fust taxe pur les despenses les deux Eveqes e les deux Abbees messages, de la quele taxacion les ditz Abbees rien ne ount resceu, dunt il prient a nostre seignur le Roy qil voille commaunder si li plest au Chaumberleyn d'Escoce qil receyve acounte des collectours de la dite taxacione, e qil lur face avoir lur despenses resunablement sicome il deyvent avoir de dreyt, kar si les ditez Abbes ne ayent remedie par luy i serrunt deceu e riens emportrunt.

(*Endorsed.*) Habeant breve Camerario quod, audito compoto collectorum, fiat eis rationabiliter secundum portionem eos contingentem.

Meuros et Cupre nuntii destinati per communitatem Scotiæ, — de expensis.

381. Ad petitionem Alexandri le Chaundeler petentis remedium et quod veritas inquiratur de eo quod ubi dominus Rex eidem dedisset terras et tenementa quæ fuerunt Johanni le Rous de Macfotelle, Willelmus de Gourleye, falso suggerens Regi quod interfecit prædictum Johannem le Rous, petiit dictas terras et tenementa de domino Rege, qui ea ei concessit:—

Responsum: Mandetur Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod vocatis partibus coram eis, auditisque rationibus earundem, inquirant veritatem et certificent Regem.

Rot. Parl. i. 468.

Ancient Petitions, 439.

A nostre seignur le Roy prie le seon vallet si le plest Alisaundre Chaundeler la Royne qe la ou le Roy li avoyt done les terres e les tenemens qe furent a Johan le Rous de Macfothel, vient Williame de Gourleye par faus suggestioun e fist entendaunt au Roy quil avoyt ociz le avauntdist Johan le Rous, le quiel morist un aun avaunt qe le Roy vient dereinment en Escoce, par quei le Roy dona e granta a le avaundist Williame de Gourleye totes les terres e les tenemens avauntdits, qe la verite seit enquis e qe remedie li seyt fete.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod, vocatis partibus coram eis et auditis rationibus earundem, inquirant veritatem et certificent Regem.

382. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Jeddeworthe petentium remedium de eo quod Magister Johannes de [Westone] et dominus Jacobus de Dalileye et postmodum dominus Johannes de Sendale ipsos percipere non permittunt omnes decimas provenientes de dominicis Regis [1] in denariis bladis nec in escaetis suis [2] de balliva de Forfare, [et etiam] quod carta Malcolmy quondam Regis Scotiæ eis inde facta et confirmationes Regum Scotiæ successorum ejusdem Regis plene testantur, quod ipsi decimas prædictas habere debent in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam :—

Responsum: Coram consilio ostenderunt cartas diversas Malcolmi quondam [3] Regis Scotiæ de prædicto redditu; ideo fiat eis breve Custodi [et Camerario] [4] quod inquirant veritatem de seisina et faciant eis justitiam.

Ancient Petitions, 464.

A nostre seignur le Roi e a son consail mustre le Abbe e le Covent de Jeddworthe pur lur meson de Rostinot, que lur eglise de Rostinot ad este vestu e seisi com en perpetuel aumoine de les secunde dimes de demeyns nostre seignur le Roi en deners e en ble, cest asaver de la seconde dime de les rentes de la ville de Forfare ove les molins e la pescherie, e de la seconde dime en deners de la ville de Munros, e de la secunde dime de totes maners de ble den le viscounte de Forfare, e de la seconde dime de demenes le Roi, lesqueles demeynes soleient rendre bles e ore sunt estenduz en deners par ministres le Roi, e de la secunde dime de ses eschetes, cest asaver de justicerie e de viscounte en tote maner de aver solom le tenur de lur chartres e solom ceo qil unt este vestuz e seisiez du temps le Roi Mauclum e du son doun, e par sa chartre feffa, jesque taunt qil furent engettez par Mestre Johan de Westone e Sire James de Dalilee, e puis par Sire Johan de Sandale, pur nul autre encheson mes pur ceo que les secunde dimes Rot Parl. i. 473.

[1–2] *Sic.*

[3] This word looks more like *proud'* than *quond'*; but must, I think, be the latter.

[4] These or other words have wholly perished.

issaunz de demeynes le Roi. Dount il prient grace remedie desicom il est graunte a Seinte Eglise pleinement tout lour estat du temps le Roi Maclum jesque temps le Roi Alisaundre.

(*Endorsement.*) Ostenderunt [1]coram consilio[2] cartas Regis Malcolmi quæ testantur in præsenti billa contenta. Ideo, habeant breve Camerario quod exhibeat eis justitiæ complementum, secundum formam commissionis sibi factæ de secundis decimis pro omnibus religiosis totius terræ Scotiæ.

383. [3]Ad petitionem Burgensium de Scotia petentium quod quieti sint de diversis talla[giis et consuetudinibus pro mercandisis] suis cum venerint apud Rokesburghe et Berewyke cum suis mercandisis prædictis [sicut quieti] . . . . uerunt et esse debent per [cartas] Regum Scotiæ ubicunque distringuntur . . . . . [et ad petitionem eorun]dem petentium quod nullus minister Regis se immisceat nec intromittat . . . . . [consuetudinibus] nec de prisis seu [cariagiis capiendis] nisi dominus Rex vel ejus locum tenens . . . . . [camer]arius: Petunt [etiam] quod nullum mercatum teneatur in Scotia nisi in principalibus burgis ejusdem regni . . . . . [con]suevit:—

Respondetur: Quod habeant breve et sequantur coram Custode [et Camerario] Scotiæ [et osten]dant gravamina eis illata et fiat eis justitia.

Ancient Petitions, 5434.

A nostre seignur le Roy prient les Burges d'Escoce[4] al Roy e a sun cunseyl que il les voyle ordeyner remedie de burgeys de Berwyk e de Rokeburghe qui pernent de eaux diverse talliages e diverse custummes en plusur diverse maniers quant il venent entre eaux ov leur marchandisez, ou il sunt franchemant feffes e unt este franches e quites de telx custummes e de tele talliages en touz tens tant ke ore e de ceo prient il remedie si ly plest.

[1–2] Interlined.

[3] This part of the roll is ragged and blind.

[4] *Descoce* interlined.

De autre part il prient a nostre seignur le Roy e a sun cunseyl que nul vescunte ne autre ministre nostre seignur le Roy se medlent en leur viles de burk encuntre lour feffement e lour franchises me que il pusent[1] estre entendaunt e responaunt a leur chamberleyn cum il unt fait tant que en sa. E que nul marchez seyt fait ne tenuez en nul leu denz nul vescunte for sulement denz les burkes chivales nostre seignur le Roy cum ad este use touz jour devant ces oures. E oussint prient il que nul homme ne prenge prises ne cariages for nostre seignur le Roy ou sun leu tenant ou leur chamberleyn. E de ceste choses prient il grace e remedie a nostre seignur le Roy.

(*Endorsement.*) Sequantur coram Custode et Camerario et ostendant gravamina eis illata, et fiat eis justitia, et habeant breve.

Ostendant gravamina coram Custode et Camerario et fiat eis justitia et habeant breve.[2]

384. Ad petitionem Johannis de Sulleye petentis quod Rex velit voluntatem suam informare de eo quod gentes Scotiæ . . . . dicunt . . . . . Camerarius Regis non habebit nisi superiorem vestem et dimidiam [marcam de] illis qui homagium facere debent domino Regi [secundum quod hactenus habere] solebat tempore Regis Alexandri et hoc petit quod inquiratur:—

Responsum: Rex concessit hominibus Scotiæ . . . . suas usitatas, ideo mandetur Camerario Scotiæ quod inquirat de hujusmodi [consuetudinibus in partibus illis usitatis] temporibus retroactis quoad contenta in petititione, et inde certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum. Et interim Camerarii domini Regis expectent.

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[1] *pusent* doubtful.

[2] These two petitions were written on a strip of parchment which was afterwards cut lengthwise along a line dividing the two petitions; but this cut was not carried quite through to the left hand end of the strip.

385. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Jede- [m. 12d.]
wurthe petentium quod ipsi pacifice percipere valeant omnes secundas decimas provenientes de dominicis Regis in denariis et bladis de redditibus villæ de Forfare molendin[is] et piscaria ejusdem villæ, et secundas decimas provenientes de villa de [Mounros], et secundas decimas de omnibus bladis infra vicecomitatum de Forfare qualitercumque provenientes, et secundas decimas de omnibus dominicis Regis et escaetis ejusdem videlicet dê justiciatu et vicecomitatu de Forfare secundum quod hucusque seisiti fuerunt de eisdem tanquam pertinentibus ad ecclesiam suam de Rostinot per cartam Malcolmi quondam Regis Scotiæ :—

Responsum : Ostenderunt coram consilio cartas Malcolmi quondam Regis Scotiæ quæ testantur contenta in præsenti billa. Ideo habeant breve Camerario quod exhibeat eis justitiæ complementum.[1]

386. Ad petitionem domini Dovenaldi fiz Can[2] petentis quod placeat domino Regi mandare breve suum Camerario Scotiæ pro warento quod idem Camerarius liberare possit eidem Dovenaldo annuatim decem libras quas dominus Rex sibi concessit per cartam suam pro decem libratis terræ quas idem Dovenaldus tenuit in comitatu de Are :—

R[ex][3] vult quod habeat breve Camerario.

Ancient Petitions, 5365.

A nostre seignor le Roy prie Dovenald [Cambel][4] fuiz Caan a qui le Roy ad grante e par sa chartre done dis livres a terme de sa vie a resceivre par an a l'Escheker de Berewyk pur x. livrez de terre les queux le dit Dovenald tynt en la Conte de Are, [qil voile] comander a Chaunceler une lettre de garaunt pur le Chamberleyn, quar por la chartre le Roy

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[1] See above, No. 382.

[2] *fiz Can* is substituted for *Cambel*.

[3] The abbreviation used indifferently for *Rex* and *Responsum*.

[4] *Cambel* struck out; *fuiz Caan* above the line.

saunz garant ne [osa] il poynt liverer al dit Dovenald les dis livres les queux le Roy li ad grante sicome avant est dit.

(*Endorsement.*) Adeat Cancellariam et habeat breve quod dicitur 'liberate' Cancellario Scotiæ.

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I., part* 1, *m.* 3.

Pro Devenaldo le Fiz Kan milite. Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum Johannes de Balliolo nuper Rex Scotiæ per cartam suam dedisset et concessisset Dovenaldo le Fiz Kan militi decem libratas terræ cum pertinentiis de dominicis terris suis infra comitatum de Are, habendas et tenendas eidem Dovenaldo et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis, quam quidem terram pro eo quod fuit de corona regni Scotiæ prædicti et ab eadem corona in diminutionem ejusdem minus rite contra consuetudinem ejusdem regni extitit alienata, capi fecimus in manum nostram; nos eidem Dovenaldo gratiam facere volentes specialem, concessimus ei pro nobis et heredibus nostris decem libras singulis annis ad totam vitam ejusdem Dovenaldi de Thesaurario nostro ad Scaccarium nostrum regni Scotiæ prædicti per manus Camerarii ejusdem, qui pro tempore fuerit, percipiendas, unam videlicet medietatem ad festum Pentecostes et aliam medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini. Ita quod post decessum præfati Dovenaldi, prædictæ decem libræ ad coronam prædictam remaneant ut debebunt. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxiiij. die Aprilis.

per ipsum Regem et per petitionem de consilio.

387. Ad petitionem Hamelini de Trup et Hamelini filii ejusdem petentium justitiam versus Duncanum de Ferinygdraut vicecomitem de Banf de eo quod quosdam homines suos apud terram prædicti Hamelini filii Hamelini quæ dicitur Fyndone transmisit qui [domum ipsius] ibidem noctanter combusserunt, et homines suos ceperunt et imprisonaverunt et catalla ejusdem Hamelini patris sui et [proprii] et hominum suorum ceperunt et asportaverunt; [1] queruntur etiam quod prædictus vicecomes [2]:—

Responsum: Habeant breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod, vocatis partibus coram eo et auditis rationibus earundem, faciat justitiam.

[1–2] Apparently these words should have been cancelled.

Rot. Parl. i. 468.

Ancient Petitions, 436.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a seon counseyl Hamelyn le Trup le pere e Hamelyn le fiz prient grace e remedye de duresses qe fet lour est par Sire Dunckan de Ferringdraute, Viscounte de Ban, qui enveya ses gentz en la terre le avandyt Hamelyn le fiz qe ad a noun Findom, en nuytaundre, e ses mesouns arderent, e ses gentz pristrent e enprisonerunt encountre la pees, e les chateus seon pere e les sens e a lours gentz pristrent e amenerent deke taunt qe les chateus furent partye deliveres par le comaundement le Gardeyn e partye detenent ils uncore, encontre le comaundement le Gardeyn, e seon cors fust commaunde de atachor qe il ne fist moleste ne grevance a les avantditz Hamelyns ne a lour gentz, e il pur ceo ne lessa qe il ne asembla le poer de sa baillye, e les mesouns les queus il aveyt herberge sakerent a terre, e ses gentz pryst e les enprisona e les tynt encontre gage e plegge deke a taunt qe il les delivera a sa volunte demeyne e[1] ses greves damages. E estre ceo, il se lesse mye qe il ne se fet juges la ou il est partye e lour adversarye de chekun manere de plee qe touche les avantdytz Hamelyns encontre le commaundement le Gardeyn. E qe ceste chose seyt vereye prioms a nostre seignur le Roy qe par auke de seons e les bones gentz de Escoce [que si sunt[2]] voille enquere si ceste chose seyt vereye ou noun.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod, vocatis partibus coram eo et auditis rationibus eorundem, faciat justitiam.

388. Ad petitionem ejusdem Hamelini de Trup petentis remedium de eo quod prædictus Duncanus manens in regali Abbatis de Abberbrothake manutenens malefactores et latrones infra libertatem dicti Abbatis, qui quidem latrones bona et catalla Thomæ le Grant malitiose rapuerunt et asportaverunt, et manum ejusdem Thomæ absciderunt, et post hujusmodi feloniam commissam, iidem malefactores cum eodem vicecomite in dicto regali moram fecerunt, et adhuc faciunt; libertatem illam contra libertatem domini Regis sustinet; ita quod de hominibus in

[1] Corr. *a*.

[2] Interlined.

libertate dicti Abbatis commorantes,[1] justitia haberi non potest:—

Responsum: Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia, quod, inquisita veritate super contentis in billa, faciat justitiam.

Ancient Petitions, 461. Rot. Parl. i. 472.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a seon counsail moustre Hamelyn de Trup qe Sire Dunckan de Feringedraut menaunt en le regale le Abbe de Aberbrothauc, meyntent robbours e larouns dens la fraunchise le Abbe, les queus larouns robberunt Thomas le Graunt de ses biens e de ses chateus, e lui tollerent le un meyn, e apres se felonye fete vindrent a Sire Dunckan e demorerent ove lui deens le regale, e uncore sunt e meyntenaunt le regale avantdyte, encontre le fraunchises nostre seignour le Roy, issint qe ley ne dreiture ne peut home aver de gentz demoraunt en la fraunchise pur le avantdyt Sire Dunckan. Et qe ceste chose seyt vereye, prioums a nostre seignur le Roy qe seyt enquis par[2] les bones gentz de Escoce qe si sunt e des auters du pays.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod, inquisita veritate super contentis in billa, faciat justitiam.

389. Ad petitionem eorundem petentium remedium versus prædictum Duncanum et dominum Reginaldum le Chen qui venerunt vi et armis cum equis suis et blada eorundem apud Fyndome et Logyn conculcaverunt ad grave dampnum etc.:—

Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod, vocatis partibus, ut supra.

Ancient Petitions, 435. Rot Parl. i. 468.

A nostre seignour le Roy e a seon counseyl Hamelyn le fiz prie remedie de duresce qe Sire Reinaud de Chien luy ad fet, qe vint encountre la pees nuytaundre ov seon poer demeyne e ov le poer Sire Dunckan de Feringedraute en sa terre de Fyndom e de Logyn, e ses bles defolerent e mangerent en terre a seon grave damage, par quey il ne peut aver preu de ses terres pur ses deus chivaleres, si nostre seignur le Roy ne mette remedye. E que ceste chose seyt verey prioms a

[1] Corr. *commorantibus*.

[2] *par* is written in the margin as a correction of *e*, which stands in the text.

nostre seignur le Roy que par akuns de seons a[1] les bones gentz de Escoce que si sunt le voille enquere si la chose seyt verrey ou noun.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod, vocatis partibus et inquisita veritate super contentis in billa, faciat justitiam.

Coram Custode et Camerario.[2]

390. Ad petitionem Gileberti de Lasseles petentis quod ipse possit habere custodiam corporis Radulphi de Lasseles fratris sui qui est ydiota si lex Scotiæ hoc permittat :—

Responsum : Mandetur Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod inquiratur de legibus et consuetudinibus Scotiæ in hoc casu, et certificent Regem.

391. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Gretham, Prioris de Goldingham, petentis quod ipse uti possit ista libertate, videlicet quod ipse possit habere curiam de hominibus suis in quibuscumque curiis ubi implacitati fuerint cum idem Prior curiam suam petierit de eisdem, exceptis casibus de murdro, proditione, raptu, et combustione, secundum quod hactenus priores ejusdem domus eadem libertate usi fuerunt, et super hoc habeat cartam :—

Responsum : Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia, et[3] quas libertates habere solebant et si redundant in dampnum seu præjudicium Regis necne, et ad proximum parliamentum certificent[4] Regem.

392. Ad petitionem Johannis de Corbrige petentis remedium [et gratiam Regis de hoc quod] habere possit terras et tenementa sua quæ habuit in Berewyke

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[1] Corr. *e*.

[2] Scribbled at the foot of the petition.

[3] Some such term as *inquiratur* is wanting.

[4] Corr. *certificet*.

ante conquestum Regis, [ex quo] semper existens ad pacem Regis illa non forisfecit:—

Responsum: Scribatur Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod inquirant veritatem super contentis in billa, et certificent Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

Ancient Petitions, 447. Rot. Parl. i. 470.

A nostre seyngur le Roy e a son conseil prie Johan de Corbrigge qe fu demoraunt en la vile de Berewyke grant temps devaunt la primere gwere d'Escoce, e par la reson qe il entendist qe les gentz d'Escoce voleiant lever countere nostre seyngur le Roy le dit Johan voida la vile e ala a Corbrigge la ou il naquist e tere e tenement avoit e la fu il destruit e ars par les Escotz deus fois, e pus revint a Berewyke e ad demore en la vile deke en cea aeydaunt en totes choses ausi avaunt com il poeit de cors e de chateus, pur quei le dit Johan ly prie qe il pouse si ly pleise aver grace des teres e tenementz qe il avoit en la vile avaunt sa conqueste desicom il ne ad rens forsfeat. E ceo prie il si il pleise au Roy e a son conseil qe il seit enquise.

(*Endorsement.*) [1] Scribatur Custodi et Camerario Scotiæ quod inquirant veritatem super contentis in præsenti billa, et certificent Regem ad proximum parliamentum.

393. [2]Ad petitionem Johannis de [Cler] petentis remedium de hoc quod dominus Ricardus Syward ipsum amovit a custodia portæ castri de Dunfres ubi cartam habet de domino Rege de dicta custodia ad terminum vitæ suæ:—

Responsum: Habeat breve domino Ricardo Syward quod permittat ipsum habere custodiam portæ prædictæ secundum tenorem cartæ Regis.

394. Ad petitionem Johannis de Moubray petentis remedium de hoc quod quum dominus J. de Balliolo

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[1] This endorsement is preceded by some words through which a pen has been drawn. They are not now legible. A copy made for the Record Commissioners gave them as *Coram toto consilio*.

[2] This entry is exceedingly faint.

in plena potestate sua dominum Galfridum de Moubray patrem prædicti Johannis de Moubray, cujus heres ipse est, per cartam suam feoffaverat de terra de Glendogher, idem Johannes de prædicta terra ejectus est per ministros Regis et terra seisita est in manu ejusdem Regis :—

Responsum: Rex alias excepit donationes factas per dominum J. de Balliolo, nec adhuc est consultus eas ratificare.

Ad petitionem ejusdem domini Johannis de Moubray petentis remedium de hoc quod ministri Regis ipsum [impediverunt] et adhuc [faciunt] uti quibusdam liberatibus quas prædictus J. de Balliolo in potestate sua per cartam suam concessit prædicto Galfrido patri suo et heredibus suis, quibus hactenus usus est uterque pro suo tempore :—

Responsum: Scribatur tenenti locum Regis in Scotia et Camerario ejusdem quod inquirant quas libertates petit et qualiter illis hactenus usus fuit, et ad proximum parliamentum certificent Regem.

395. Ad petitionem Margaretæ de Soules petentis dotem suam de terra vallis de Lydel quæ fuit Nicholai de Soules quondam viri sui, quam Johanna de Wake ei deforciat :—

Responsum: Habeat breve de Cancellaria Angliæ Cancellario Scotiæ directum, quod faciat ei remedium secundum consuetudines partium illarum.

Ancient Petitions, 6963.

A nostre seignur le Roy prie Margarete de Soulis ki il woile pur Deu e de sa grace granter li sun terece de le wal de Lydel ki fu jadis a sun seignur Sir Nicol de Soulis di si cum il ad grante de sa volunte e de sa bone grace a tute les dames de Escoce lour terciz e lour dowairis, la quele tere de la wale de Lidel li detint Dame Johane de Wake.

Petitio Scotiæ.

(*Endorsement.*) [Habeat breve] Cancellariæ Angliæ Cancellario Scotiæ directum, quod faciat [remedium] secundum [consuetudines partium] illarum.[1]

396. Ad petitionem Johannis de [Cari]bre in Scotia petentis quod reseisiri possit in quodam redditu x. marcarum cum pertinentiis in Strivelyn, quem habuit ex dono et concessione Regis Alexandri ad terminum vitæ, et quem redditum recipere deberet de firmis ejusdem villæ, de quo disseisitus fuit per Willelmum Olifard [pro eo quod fuit] ad pacem Regis.

Responsum: Mandetur tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod, vocatis [vocandis], inquirat de statu etc., et faciat ulterius quod justum fuerit.

397. Ad petitionem Johannis Comitis de Boghan petentis custodiam Radulphi de Lasceles et terræ suæ eo quod idiota est et prædictus Comes est capitalis dominus terræ suæ:—

Responsum: Mandetur tenenti locum Regis in Scotia et Camerario quod inquirant de legibus et consuetudinibus Scotiæ in hoc casu, et certificent Regem.[2]

Ancient Petitions, 456. Rot. Parl. i. 471.

A nostre seygnur le Rey e a son counseil moustre Johan Comyn, Counte de Boughan, qe come la ley e le usage de Escoce seit qe les chiefs seignurs deivent aver la garde des terres des idyotz e Rauf le fiz Sire Rauf de Lasceles qui est tenu por idyote tient del dit Counte par homage e par feaute la terre de Balmoneth[3] e autres terres en Escoce en la counte de Fyffe, e les queus terres nostre seygnur le Rey ad baille a Sire Willame le Vavazour, prie le dit Counte a nostre seygnur le Rey qil li pleisse graunter la garde del dit Rauf idyote, issint qe il ordeine, e les plus prochein

[1] But little of this response is legible.

[2] See above, No. 390.

[3] Doubtful reading.

parents le dit Rauf a queus leritage ne porra mie descendre pur lestat le dit Rauf, solum la ley e le usage avandite etc.

Petitio Scot[iæ] pro Comite de Boughan.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram consilio et vocetur Willelmus le Vavasour ibidem.

Mandetur tenenti locum Regis et Camerario quod inquirant de legibus et consuetudinibus Scotiæ in hoc casu, et inde certificent Regem.

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I. m.* 14.

Pro Willelmo le Vavassur. Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Licet terras et tenementa quæ fuerunt Radulfi de Laseles in Scotia, quorum custodiam nuper concessimus dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo le Vavassur, Radulfo filii et heredi ipsius Radulfi fecimus liberari, quia tamen intelleximus quod idem Radulfus idiota existit et regimini sui ipsius et terrarum et tenementorum suorum prædictorum non sufficit, custodiam corporis ipsius Radulfi et omnium terrarum et tenementorum suorum prædictorum cum omnibus ad custodiam illam spectantibus, præfato Willelmo concessimus, ita quod de exitibus terrarum et tenementorum eorundem præfato Radulfo in victu et vestitu competentem sustentationem inveniat. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxiij. die Martii.

per petitionem de consilio.

398. Ad petitionem Priorissæ et Monialium de Eccles[1] petentium breve de seisina habenda de omnibus terris, [tenementis, et redditibus] de quibus juste seisitæ fuerunt in initio guerræ, et quod esse possint et manuteneri sub protectione Regis:—

Responsum: Habeant breve Cancellario Scotiæ quod faciat eis certum remedium super contentis in billa, et si non fecerit, ad proximum parliamentum fiet eis remedium.

399. Ad petitionem Episcopi de Breghyn petentis quod[2] mandare velit Camerario suo quod permittat eum

[1] But the initial letter is hardly an *E*.

[2] Supply *Rex*.

recipere xij. libras v. solidos iiij. denarios de firma villæ de Munros et vj. libras de villa de Bondyngton unde ecclesia sua de Brechyn dotata est, et extitit ab antiquo, et xx. solidos provenientes de terra de Strath[oghyn][1] et decimas omnium escaetarum vic[e-comitatus] de Mernys quæ debentur ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ :—

Responsum : Habeat breve Camerario quod, inspecta carta, faciat eis habere pacifice quod habuerunt tempore Regis Alexandri.[2]

400. [3] Ad petitionem Husbondorum Regis in Scotia petentium quod velit eis concedere quod possint tenere terras Regis in Scotia in modo quo [faciunt nativi] Regis in Anglia ita quod non amoveantur de anno in annum sicut modo sunt :—

Responsum : Coram Custode et Camerario ut inquisito quid sit ad commodum Regis in . . . . .[4] certificent [Regem] ad proximum parliamentum.

401. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Cro[melyn] petentis remedium de hoc quod quum maritaverat Margaretam filiam Johannis de [Collanstone] et post sponsalia [hujusmodi] idem Willelmus in extraneis partibus per tempus aliquod moram feeisset, eadem Margareta vivente prædicto Willelmo, Alexandrum Comyn sumpsit in matrimonium qui quidem Alexander . . . . . Alexandro tunc Regi Scotiæ . . . . pro vj. marcis redditus annuatim : et postmodum rediens prædictus Willelmus ipsam Margaretam per censuram ecclesiasticam [iterum][1] accepit qui prædictam terram a domino Rege Alexandro sibi petiit restitui, qui quidem Rex statim obiit, ita quod dominus

[1] Very doubtful.

[2] See Bain, Calendar ii., No. 1421.

[3] Much defaced.

[4] A hole. Supply *hac parte*, or the like (?).

Rex modo [seisitus] est de dicta terra, cujus gratiam ut supra petit :—

Responsum: Mandetur tenenti locum Regis et Camerario quod inquirant etc. . . . . [escambio prius] inde facto de quo petens nunc est in seisina . . . . . et quod justum finem si facere possint . . . . Rege . . . . . .

402. Memorandum quod Benedictus de [Fletewyk] petit quod possit habere et tenere custodiam [terræ] quæ fuit Willelmi de Drilawe simul cum maritagio heredis ejusdem Willelmi de quibus hucusque seisitus [per cartam Regis] extitit; Et Ranulphus le . . . . . [petit] similiter remedium de [eadem terra asserens] quod ipse habuit cartam Regis de prædicta terra quæ quidem carta fuit de priore d[ata] quam carta [prædicti Benedicti] . . . seisinam habuit de terra illa etc.

[1]Ad quos responsum: Quia compertum . . . . [munimenta] . . . . . [seisinam terræ per dominum Regem] . . [habeant . . . . . custodiam et maritagium] . . . . . .

403. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Penpont petentis remedium de [hoc] quod Joh[annes de Bristollia] . . . . . terris et tenementis suis cum pertinentiis in Dumfres de quibus recuperavit seisinam [per veredictum] . . . . . quam quidem seisinam diu continuavit :—

Responsum: Habeat breve de [Cancellario Angliæ Cancellario Scotiæ directum] quod ordinet ei remedium secundum consuetudines partium illarum.[2]

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[1] This response was substituted for another that was cancelled. Hardly any of its words are certain.

[2] See Bain, Calendar, ii. No. 1423.

404. Ad petitionem Thomæ filii et heredis Willelmi de Melkedrum infra ætatem existentis . . . . . Rex concessit domino Thomæ de Chaucumbe qui illa domino Roberto de [Keith] . . . . . [rationabilem sustentationem:—]

Responsum: Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia [quod vocatis partibus coram eo] faciat habere . . . . rationabilem sustentationem secundum consuetudinem partium illarum.

Ancient Petitions, 6286.

A nostre seygnur le Rey prie Thomas fiz e heir Williame de Melkedrum qui est dedeynz age, qe come nostre seignur le Rey aveit graunte a un Sire Thomas de Chaucumbe la garde de terres e des tenemens que furent al dit Williame soun pere ky heir il est, e le quel Sire Thomas ad vendu la dite garde e mariage a Sire Roberd de Keth, prie le dit Thomas a nostre seignur le Rey qe il voille comaunder al vesconte de Aberdene qe il luy face aver sa renable sustenaunce tant qe a sun lel age, issint sil luy plest qe par defaute de sustenaunce le dit Thomas ne se peryt mie, por Deu e por pite, qar il nad nul amy qe luy voille sustenir etc.

Peticioun d'Escoce.

(*Endorsement.*) Habeat breve tenenti locum Regis in Scotia quod vocatis partibus coram eo faciat habere heredi rationabilem sustentationem secundum consuetudinem partium illarum.

[m. 13.][1] *Petitiones de Hibernia in parliamento domini Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum* [*Sancti Mathiæ*] *Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tricesimo tertio.*

405. Hibernia. Ad petitionem Prioris et fratrum Hospitalis Sancti Johannis de Dyvelin qui petunt quod ipsi possent solvere ad Scaccarium de Dyvelin quadraginta

[1] This membrane is numbered as 14 in pencil.

marcas per quas finem fecerunt cum domino Rege in Scaccario Angliæ pro habenda licencia recipiendi quædam tenementa de Glynusk et villa Jordani de dono Magistri Johannis le Mareschal et Ricardi le Noble :—

Dictum est eis quod sequantur coram Thesaurario et Baronibus [1] de Scaccario Angliæ etc.

406. Ad petitionem Julianæ, quæ fuit uxor Simonis de Faversham, quæ dicit quod quidem Willelmus de Meens, Baro de Scaccario Hiberniæ, cepit de ipsa octo dolia vini et dimidium pretii lj. marcarum occasione debiti quod inposuit etc. deberi domino Regi de prædicto Simone, cum idem Simon in nullo debito tenebatur, et quod impedita est in prosequtione sua de placito unius molendini in Dyvelin versus Abbatem S. Mariæ de Dyvelin per manutenentiam prædicti Willelmi, qui cepit prædictum molendinum ad firmam pendente prædicto placito :—

Responsum est: Quod scribatur Justitiario de Hybernia quod vocatis coram eo vocandis, faciat justitiam etc.

Record Commissioners' Transcripts, vol. 151, *p.* 60.[2]

A nostre seignur le Roy moustre Juliene qe fut la femme Simon de Faversham qe fut vostre costomer en Irlaunde xxv. aunz e nea en vostre servise e les iij. fiz lavandite Juliane, qe apres la mort le dit Simoun vint Sire Willam de Menes barun de vostre Chekere en Irlaunde trois semeins apres les Toz Seinz qe fut a ix. aunz, e mit sur la dite Juliane qe le dit Simon son baron fut endette vers le Roy ou nule dette au Roy ne devoit, e pur cel encheson prist de mesme cele Juliane iiij. tonewes de vin e demy qe amonte a lj. marks dunt le xlj. marks fut au Roy e la remenant au dit Juliane dunt il est uncore seisi. Estre ceo la ou la dite Juliane pleda vers le Abbe de la meson Nostre Dame en Divelin en la fraunchise de Divelin pur un molyn quele este soun heritage pendant le plee vient le dit Sire Willam par estorsiun

[1] *Barones,* Record.

[2] I have not found the original of this document.

de sun office e ceo molin del dit . . . . a terme des aunz, par quoy qe la dite Juliane est desturbe de son droit pur queu tort e trespas la dite Juliane ad . . . . . hors de Irlande ov ses iij. enfaunz saunz aide de quere remedye e suy le Roy par my Escoee qe respounse . . . . par quoi ele vous prie pur Deu e pur vostre alme qe pite vous prime de ly e qe remedie ly soit fet.

(*Endorsement.*) Scribatur Justitiario Hiberniæ quod auditis partibus faciat eis justitiam etc.

Pro muliere.

407. Ad petitionem Johannis de Stratone qui dicit se liberasse certis hominibus deputatis ad munitiones castrorum Regis in Hibernia quædam victualia sibi liberata per quendam Stephanum de Fulbourne quondam Justitiarium Hiberniæ, ad valencia cxxxij. librarum, et qui quidem Johannes districtus est pro illis cxxxij. libris solvendis ad Scaccarium Hiberniæ etc. :—

Responsum est : Quod scribatur Justitiario Hiberniæ quod accedat ad Scaccarium Hiberniæ, et vocatis ibidem coram ipso et Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario vocandis, faciat justitiam etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13809.

Cum Frere Estevene de Foulbourne au tens ke il esteit Justice de Irlaunde feist lyverer a Johan de Strattone en Connocht de la vitaille ¦ le Rei a lamountant de cxxxij. livres a prendre ent garde taunke la dite Justice ly maundast ceo ke il endevereit fere, e il puys a seon maundement lyverast la dite vitaille a certeine gens pur garnesture des chasteus nostre seignur le Rei celes parties dount il a ad les lettres overtes de comaundement e de la receite, le dist Johan est ore destreint pur la dite summe la ou unkes nen rendy acounte, e la ou ceaus a queus il fyst la lyvere par le comaundement avauntdit sount assez suffisaunz a respoundre, dount il pric remedie.

(*Endorsement.*) Scribatur Justitiario Hiberniæ quod accedat ad Scaccarium Hiberniæ, et, vocatis partibus, fiat justitia coram Thesaurario et Baronibus etc.

Hibernia.

408. Ad petitionem Prioris et Conventus S. Nicholai de Exonia qui dicunt quod ipsi, ad prosequtionem cujusdam

Ordani filii Willelmi de Cantingtone, amiserunt ecclesiam de Corkebeke coram Waltero Lenfant et sociis suis Justitiariis nuper itinerantibus etc. absque summonitione rationabili etc. :—

Dictum est: Quod sequantur breve prædicto Waltero de recordo mittendo[1] coram domino Rege etc.

409. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Braybroc qui dicit quod ballivi Comitis Mareschalli de partibus de Ardekeynan injuste detinent ei quædam catalla ad valenciam x. librarum depredata per quosdam latrones, inventa apud Ros in seisina dictorum latronum infra libertatem prædicti Comitis :—

Responsum est: Quod scribatur Justitiario Hiberniæ quod inquirat veritatem de facto prædicto et, vocatis vocandis, fiat justitia, etc.

Ancient Petitions, 13491.

Hibernia. A nostre seignur le Roy mustre Williame de Braybrok de Irlaunde chapeleyn que par la ou laruns pristrent e roberent [2] en sa eglise de Ardekeynan [3] de ses deners x. livres desterlings, les queux deners furent trovees entierement e ensealetz en les mayns des ditz laruns a Ros en la fraunchise le Cunte Mareschal e les laruns illoques penduz, e le avauntdit Williame ses deners come les biens de sa eglise freschement demaunda les queux il ne poeit aver, par quoy il se pleint par bille de ceo devaunt Sire Wautier de la Haye tenaunt adunkes lieu le Justice, le quel Sire Wautier dona par agard un jour que les baillifs le dit Conte Mareschal que iloques feurent en sa presence feissent rendre al dit Williame ses deners come les biens de sa eglise ; e lautre jour apres si pronuncia il countre le dit Williame qil ne avoit droit e que il sen alast a lostel sauntz dener on maile ; dunt mesmes celui Williame prie remedie e restitucion de ses deners por Deu e por lalme la Reyne.

(*Endorsement.*)—Scribatur Justitiario Hiberniæ quod inquirat veritatem de facto prædicto et secundum hoc fiat ei justitia etc.

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[1] More like *intendo*. | [2–3] Interlined.

410. Ad petitionem Willelmi le Taylour, qui dicit quod quidam Gerardus Tabot[1] injuste cepit ab eo xxv. dolia et unam pipam vini pretii cxv. marcarum sterlingorum in partibus Burdegales, et ea injuste detinet etc.:—

Responsum est: Quod scribatur Seneschallo de Burdegales quod, vocatis partibus, faciat justitiam etc.

Ancient Petitions, 12885.[2]

A nostre seignur le Roy e a sun consail moustre Willem le Taillour marchant de Dyvelyn qe par la ou il aveyt prette [une neef] a la vile de Bourdeus tant qe a la tere Gerard Chabout en Colet pur sez vins et autres marchandises, la vint le dit Wil[lem] le Tayllour [en] sa neef en la terre le dit Gerard pur fere sa marchandise, le dit Gerard et sez genz de luy pristerent xxv. toneus de vyn et une pipe pris de c. et xv. mars de argent et uncore lez deteint. De quex le dit Willem prie a nostre seignur le Roy et a soen conseil que si ly plet voile mander au Seneschal meire e baillifs de Bordeus qe teu tort devant eus fasunt redresser solom la ley et les usages de la terre.

(*Endorsement.*)—Scribatur Senescallo de Burdeaus quod, vocatis partibus, faciat ei justitiam etc.

411. Ad petitionem Nicholai Foghel, qui petit[3] pro servitio suo inpenso in exercitu domini Regis in Scotia et Wallia, petat[4] quod dominus Rex sibi concedat ulnagium pannorum in Hibernia:—

Dictum est ei: Quod sequatur breve Justitiario Hiberniæ quod certificet Regem de modo ulnagii et valore per annum ad proximum parliamentum etc.

Record Commissioners' Transcripts, vol. 151, *p.* 65.[5]

A nostre seingnur le Rey moustre Nicol Fughel vallet le Counte Dulvestre ke come il eyt servi le Rey en la gerre de Gales et en toutes les gerres de Escoce, et coment il fist amener

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[1] Corr. *Cabot.*

[2] A corner has been torn away, and the whole petition is covered with stains.

[3] *Sic.*

[4] *Sic.*

[5] I have not found the original of this document.

ly homes a pree a ses coustages demeyne saunz gages le Rey hors d'Irlaunde jesqes Carlaverok en Escoce, et en son servise eyt perdu son frere e ses treys cosyns et vj. chivaus pris de xxx. livres, e sur ceo pria lavauntdit Nicol a nostre seingnour le Roy par bille a Estrivelyn ke il ly voleyt graunter ajugge[1] des dras en Irlaunde en noun de gareyson, quele aunage ne fust onkes assis en la terre d'Irlaunde avaunt cel houre, et le Rey fist maunder bref a la Justice d'Irlaunde quil feyt asserer[2] e ordeyner cele aunage, quele aunage est ore illoekes assis par commun conseyl le Rey en celes parties, par quey lavauntdit Nicol prie a nostre seingnur le Rey ke il voille pur Dieu et sa alme cele aunage a ly pur son travail e ses perdez qe il en ad en graunter a terme de sa vie, desicome le Rey meme lui promist de sa bouche quaunt il ly maunda en sa message en Escoce a Sire Johan de Segrave ke il espiast akoun office en son pays que fut pur ly et il le grantereit.

(*Endorsement.*)—Sequatur Justitiarium Hiberniæ quod certificet Regem ad proximum parliamentum de forma ulnagii assessi in Hibernia et de valore ejusdem per annum.

412. Ad petitionem Civium de Dublina[3] qui dicunt quod Mareschalli domini Regis faciunt liberationes de hospitiis[4] suis contra libertatem cartarum quas habent etc. :—

Dictum est etc. : Quod habeant ad proximum parliamentum cartas per quas clamant etc. Et tunc etc.

Ancient Petitions, 2108.

A nostre seigneur le Roi moustrent ses citeseins de Divelin que eux se sentent malement grevez par la reison que le mareschalx le Roi en Irlande [5]pus que Sire Robert de Ufforde fu Justice d'Irlande[6] ont pris e fait liveree des meisons dedenz les murs de la dite citee contre [7]lor volunte e contre[8] la tenour de la chartre le Roi e de ses ancestres, dont elx sont franchiz. Por quei il priont bref a la Justice d'Irlande que veues les chartres avantdites il allowe a eux les pointz dont il sont enfranchiz par meismes les chartres, nient eiantz regard a

[1] *Sic* in this copy. Corr. *aunaye.*
[2] Corr. *assesser* (?).
[3] In another entry our scribe has written *Dublina* in full.
[4] The word is more like *hospitis.*
[5–6] Interlined.
[7–8] Interlined.

la purprise quil ont fait cea enarieres contre les pointz avantditz.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Justitiario Hiberniæ quod videat cartam suam et faciat justitiam.[1]

413. Ad petitionem Petri de Staneye, qui queritur quod ipse, per injustum processum coram Justitiariis de Banco Hiberniæ, ad prosecutionem cujusdam Johannis filii et heredis Petri le Poer, per breve de vasto implacitatus, amisit custodiam quorundam tenementorum in Donoyl:—

Dictum est: Quod habeat breve de recordo præfatis Justitiariis mittendo coram domino Rege etc.

414. Super petitione Walteri le Fox et Rogeri filii Radulphi, qui dicunt quod Nicholaus de Clere quondam Thesaurarius Hiberniæ oneravit eos ad solvendum domino Regi pro qualibet acra centum acrarum terræ in Waspoylestone xiiij. denarios, quam prius tenuerunt de domino Rege reddendo pro qualibet acra xij. denarios:—

Dictum est: Si velint tenere terram etc., solvant prædictam firmam xiiij. denariorum etc.

415. Ad petitionem Communitatis Dublinæ, quæ dicit quod Thesaurarius Hiberniæ exigit ab eis diversa arreragia reddituum de tenementis quæ sunt in manu domini Regis, et hoc per scrutinium factum de veteribus rotulis Scaccarii Dublinæ etc.:—

Dictum est: Quod mandetur Thesaurario et Baronibus de eodem Scaccario quod scrutatis rotulis etc. certificent dominum Regem super contentis in petitione ad proximum parliamentum etc.

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[1] This petition is hardly that which is here enrolled, but deals with the same matter.

Ancient Petitions, 2109.

A nostre seignur le Roy mustre la comunalte de la cite de Divelyn que le Tresorer que ore est par serchis des auncienes roules del Escheker de Divelyn, les queles sunt du temps avaunt que meire estoit ordeyne en la cite e avaunt ceo que la cite fut baille as citeins a fe ferme, demaunde e fet demaunder ia de nouvel acunes auncienes rentes od les arrerages puis enscea des tenementz que sunt en la mayn le Roy, cest asaver des aucuns tenementz xx. soutz par an e des aucuns une livre ou deux livres de poivre od les arerages, a les queles demaundes tut eyt le meire e les baillifs suffisaument respondu, rien leur est alowe, mes sunt destreyntz de jour en jour. Dunt il prient que leur resuns seyent icy oys, ou que nostre seignur le Roy voille comaunder a sa Justice d'Irlaunde qil les oye, e que il face reson, ou si enchesun ou difficulte issoit par quei les dits citeins ne deivent estre quites des demaundes avauntditz, adunk soit sur ceo le Roy acerte en Engleterre a certeyn jour, ou qil comaunde sur ceo sa volunte.

(*Endorsement.*) Mandetur Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario Hiberniæ quod scrutatis rotulis de Scaccario prædicto certificent dominum Regem ad proximum parliamentum super contentis in petitione etc.

416. Ad petitionem Nigelli[1] le Brun, executoris testamenti Roberti le Bree, qui petit breve de Cancellaria Angliæ super Jacobum le Reve[2] de tempore quo idem Jacobus le Reve fuit ballivus prædicti Roberti in Hibernia:—

Responsum est: Quod sequatur versus eum per breve de Cancellaria Hiberniæ si sibi viderit expedire etc.

417. Ad petitionem Decani et Capituli de Armathe, sede vacante, qui petunt quod dominus Rex concedat Archiepiscopo suo futuro aliqua tenementa in recompensationem exituum de vacationibus quinque Episcopatuum scilicet de Rathoth, Chogian, Drummoth, Dere et Tirconil[3] unde dominus Rex posuit Nicholaum

[1] *Nigello* Rec.
[2] or *Rene.*
[3] Apparently so.

quondam Archiepiscopum ejusdem loci in spem [1] gratiæ suæ etc.:—

Dictum est eis quod expectent creationem futuri Episcopi ad quem pertinet hujus petitionis prosecutio etc.

418. Ad petitionem Nicholai de Dublina clerici de sex cranonicis frumenti captis ad opus Regis in Vasconia tempore W. de Estdene Thesaurarii etc.:—

Responsum est: Quod mandetur Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario Hiberniæ quod, auditis rationibus prædicti Nicholai in hac parte, satisfaciant ei prout justum fuerit etc.

419. Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Bello Becco, qui petunt reseisiri de uno mesuagio, duabus carucatis terræ, viginti acris prati, sexaginta acris pasturæ, cum pertinentiis in Ballyngillekeran, quæ dominus Rex recuperavit versus prædictum Abbatem coram Justitiariis suis de Banco Hiberniæ per judicium redditum super quadam defalta, unde recordum et processus residet in Cancellaria cum petitione prædicti Abbatis etc.:—

Rex de gratia sua speciali concessit quod prædicti Abbas et Conventus reseisirentur de terris et tenementis prædictis salvo jure domini Regis et heredum suorum cum inde loqui voluerint; et quod prædicti Abbas et Conventus habeant breve de Cancellaria de seisina sua inde rehabenda etc.

420. Ad petitionem ad querelam Agnetis de Valencia in qua continetur quod cum Johannes filius Thomæ malitiose vi et armis et contra pacem etc. ipsa Agnete et hominibus suis, rebus, terris et tenementis suis in pro-

[1] *spẽm*, Rec.

tectione domini Regis existentibus, disseisierat eam de omnibus terris suis in Hibernia ac ceperat et asportaverat bona et catalla ipsius Agnetis et ten[ementa] illius inventa[1] ad valentiam trium millium librarum, quæ quidem tenementa eadem Agnes postmodum recuperavit per quandam assisam novæ disseisinæ, quam ipsa versus eum inde arramiavit, set nulla dampna eidem Agneti in hac parte fuerunt adjudicata eo quod Johannes Wogan Justitiarius Hiberniæ inimicus[2] est extitit et favorabilis præfato Johanni filío Thomæ in hoc casu. Et licet eadem Agnes super hoc secuta fuisset breve domini Regis præfato Justitiario etc., et quoddam aliud breve eidem Justitiario et Thesaurario et Escaetori Hiberniæ de seisina sua de prædictis tenementis habenda, et seisinam suam per ultimum breve directum præfatis Justitiario, Thesaurario et Escaetori habuisset, nichil tamen de dampnis suis prædictis hactenus habere potuit nec recepit. Et postmodum mandavit dominus Rex præfato Justitiario Hiberniæ per breve suum quod vocatis coram eo partibus etc., auditisque hinc inde earum rationibus, præfatæ Agneti inde fieri faceret debitum et festinum justitiæ complementum secundum legem et consuetudinem partium prædictarum; et si quid subesset etc., quare idem Justitiarius id [facere][3] non posset, tunc recordum et processum etc., cum omnibus ea tangentibus sub sigillo suo mitteret domino Regi una [cum] breve Regi[4] inde sibi directo; ita quod idem Justitiarius prædicta recordum processum et breve haberet ad parliamentum istud etc. et partes prædictas adjornaret quod essent hic similiter etc. coram domino Rege et consilio suo facturæ et recepturæ quod Rex etc. inde duxerit ordinandum etc. Præfatus

[1] *Sic.*

[2] The word as it stands cannot fairly be read as *inimicus*; it is more like *invitis*. The *est*, which begins a new line, is plain; but should it be *ejus?*

[3] The word has perished.

[4] Corr. *Regis.*

Johannes Wogan Justitiarius nichil inde facere curavit hucusque pluries ex parte ipsius Agnetis super hoc requisitus.

Et idem Justitiarius, præsente prædicta Agnete et querelam suam versus eum prosequente in præmissis et allocutus de facto prædicto coram venerabili patre W[altero] Conventrensi et Lichfeldensi Episcopo, domini Regis Thesaurario, R[ogero] de Brabazun, J[ohanne] de Berewyk, et aliis de consilio domini Regis etc., bene cognovit se recipisse prædicta brevia domini Regis sicut prædicta Agnes dicit. Et idem Justitiarius [Hiberniæ] non dedicit nec potest dedicere quin defuit in exhibitione justitiæ præfatæ Agneti in præmissis faciendæ sicut eadem Agnes [dicit] et ei inponit:—Ideo ad judicium de ipso Justitiario Hiberniæ etc. Et præceptum est eidem Justitiario sicut prius etc. quod sub forisfactura omnium quæ domino Regi forisfacere poterit, faciat prædictæ Agneti in hac parte debitum et festinum justitiæ complementum etc. Et qualiter etc. scire faciat domino Regi ad proximum parliamentum etc. Et præfata Agnes habeat inde breve de Cancellaria præfato Justitiario Hiberniæ etc.

Ancient Petitions, 7243.

A nostre seignour le Roy e a son conseil moustre Agneis de Valence qe par la ou Monsire Johan le fuiz Thomas maliciousement a force e armes encontre la pes, en tens quant nostre seignour le Roi avoit fete sa protectioun a la dite Agneis por li e por ses gentz e ses terres en Hirlaunde, avoyt pris en sa meyn totes les terres meymes cele Agneis en Hirlaunde par treis foiz e ses biens e chatieus a la montance de iij. mile livres en les dites terres troveez, dount ele ne poeit avoir la entree apres la [mannere use], taunke ele deresna ver ly par bref de novele disseisine, dont damages ne ly sount pas uncore agardeez, por favour qe la dite Justice a ver le dit Monsire Johan. E a les deus autres prises si siwit ele lungement le Roy de remedie avoir, e treis brefs avoit lun a ly meymes qil sen ostat de son tort, e rien nen fist; lautre a Monsire Johan Wogan la Justice e il rien nen fist; ele tierz bref a Monsire Johan Wogan e a Tresorer

e a leschetour; e a dunk avoit ele entree; mes ses chatieuls unkes por bref ne por maundement du Roy, qe venist a le dit Monsire Johan, ne a la dite Justice, ne a Tresorer ne a le Eschetour ne poeit unkes recoverer avoir. E pus fu maunde par bref le Roy a le dit Monsire Johan Wogan Justice qil feist venir les parties devant ly e qil oist lur resons e les chalenges la dite Agneys por ses chatieus e les tortz qe ly furent feez, e sur ceo redrescement feist hastivement; e sil nel puert redrescer qil feist a savoir a nostre seignur le Roy a son prochein parlement en Engleterre la encheson e la disturbance pur quei redrescement ne pueit fere sur ceo, e qil feist ajorner les parties a meymes cel parlement a fere e receyvre ceo qe reison e droiture vousit, e qil eust iluek le dit bref. E sur ceo lavantdite Agneys par ses atturnez generauls sovent est venue devant la Justice e a ses raisouns e ses chalenges moustreez por redrescement avoir, lavantdite Justice nul redrescement ne fist ne faire ne voleit, ne rien na remaunde, ne bref returne a parlement le Roy, ne les parties ne ajorna ne ajorner ne voleit sicom le Roy ly avoit maunde par son bref, en despit du Roy e retardissement de dreit e de commune ley, e a damages la dite Agneis de m[l]. livres. Dont la dite Agneys prie la grace nostre seignur le Roy e remedie desicom ele a sewye ia par treis auns a grauntz custages e a graunz mises e rien nest espleitie de ses chatieuls recoverer, e qe droit ly soit fait. E pur ceo qil semble a la dite Agneis qe la Justice ne ly voeut faire droit pur le tens qil a taunt delaye contre taunz de maundemenz du Roy, ele prie a nostre seignur le Roy qe de sa grace especiale luy vueille de cestes choses droit faire devant ly meymes en Engleterre.

(*Endorsement.*) Quia Justitiarius Hiberniæ super hoc allocutus non potest negligentiam et defectum suum excusare quin ei defuit in exhibitione justitiæ in hac parte:—Ideo ad judicium pro domino Rege de eodem Justitiario etc. Et præceptum est eidem Justitiario sicut prius etc. per breve de Cancellaria etc. quod sub forisfactura omnium quæ forisfacere poterit domino Regi exequatur etc. et quid etc. scire faciat ad proximum parliamentum.[1]

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[1] Apparently this or part of this was substituted for another response which was erased. Ancient Petitions, 7242, is a transcript of a writ of 5th May A. R. 32 directed to John Wogan in this matter.

421. Ad petitionem Jacobi filii et heredis Johannis de [Bohun] qui petit a domino Rege restitutionem de exitibus terrarum de tempore quo fuerunt in manu domini Regis postquam dominus Rex receperat inde homagium ipsius Jacobi etc. :—

Responsum est quod prædictus Jacobus teneat se contentum de hoc quod habeat seisinam suam de tenementis prædictis etc.

[m. 13d.]

422. Hibern. Ad petitionem Johannis filii Nicholai qui pro servitio suo in gwerra Scotiæ in comitiva Ricardi Comitis Ultoniæ petit sibi remitti xx. libras in quibus tenetur domino Regi de debito Johannis filii Ricardi avunculi sui etc. :—

Responsum est per consilium : Quod dominus Rex satisfecit Comiti pro se et familia sua in hac parte etc.

423. Hibern. Ad petitionem Decani et Capituli de Fernes de perdonatione habenda de centum marcis per quas finem fecerunt coram Justitiario Hiberniæ, pro eo quod processerunt ad electionem de Episcopo licentia non obtenta eligendi a domino Rege :—

Responsum est : Quod dominus Rex non concedit etc.

424. Hibern. Ad petitionem Henrici Russel clerici Comitis Ultoniæ de promotione ad beneficium ecclesiasticum per dominum Regem sibi promissa etc. :—

Responsum est : Quod dominus Rex faciet etc. cum tempus competens acciderit.

425. Hibern. Ad petitionem Walteri Lenfaunt, qui petit maritagium fil[ii] et hered[is] Ricardi de Sancto Michaele pro servitio suo in gwerra Scotiæ et Flandriæ :—

Responsum est : Quod dominus Rex dedit alii maritagium prædictum ante summonitionem hujus parliamenti.

426. Ad petitionem Walteri Graddoke, qui pro servitio suo in guerra Scotiæ petit perdonationem de decem libris de debito Benedicti le Power in quibus Regi tenetur de fine pro transgressione:— Hibern.

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex non concedit.

427. Ad petitionem Julianæ quæ fuit uxor Simonis de Faveresham de percagio in aqua de Dyvelyn quod petit sibi concedi pro eo quod dictus Simon vir suus fuit in obsequio domini Regis:— Hibern.

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex non concedit.

428. Ad petitionem Thomæ Cantok Cancellarii Hiberniæ qui petit allocationem de l. marcis et xxiiij. libris de maritagio Jordani Dardiz, et xxij. libris de Alberto de Kenleye, unde oneratus est in Scaccario Hiberniæ, et quam pecuniam dicit se expendisse tempore quo Johannes filius Thomæ ceperat Comitem Ultoniæ etc.:— Hibern.

Responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario Hiberniæ de hujusmodi debito atterminato prout melius etc.

429. Ad petitionem Nicholai Deveneys quondam vicecomitis Lymer[ici] qui dicit quod ipse ceperat de exitu comitatus prædicti iiij^{xx}. xj. libras pollardorum quas misit ad Scaccarium, et ibidem numeratæ et remanserunt in Thesauraria Dublinæ a festo S. Michaelis usque ad Pascha proximum sequens, et postea retraditæ fuerunt sibi, unde dicit se perdidisse in escambio xlv. libras:— Hibern.

Responsum est: Quod fiat sibi remedium secundum formam usitatam in Scaccario Angliæ in casu consimili, et inde habeat breve etc.

430. Ad petitionem Galfridi de Mortone de canevacio liberato in garderoba Regis ad valentiam viij. mar- Hibern.

carum et xx. denariorum tempore W. de Bellocampo, Radulfi le Cofrer et Willelmi de Tolouse :—

Responsum est: Quod computet in gardroba et deferat inde billam de custode gardrobæ, et tunc fiat assignatio solutionis etc.

431. Hibern. Ad petitionem Henrici Brom, qui petit sibi concedi officium secundi grossarii in Scaccario Dublinæ ad terminum vitæ suæ :—

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex non concedit etc.

432. Hibern. Ad petitionem Adæ Benet de Hibernia qui petit quod possit uti et gaudere in Hibernia legibus Anglicanis :—

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex concedit etc., et fiat sibi inde carta domini Regis.

433. Hibern. Ad petitionem Johannis de Seleby, qui dicit se esse amotum ab officio hostiarii Scaccarii de Dublina, quod dominus Rex concessit sibi post mortem Walteri de Scaccario quondam hostiarii dicti Scaccarii; et quod quidam Willelmus de Ballygaveran, qui Hibernicus est, positus est ad officium prædictum, et qui quidem Willelmus non est ydoneus pro Rege ad officium prædictum etc. :—

Responsum est: Quod mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario Hiberniæ, quod si prædictus Willelmus sit Hibernicus et non ydoneus pro domino Rege ad officium prædictum, tunc ammoveatur; et qualiter prædictus Johannes se habuit in officio prædicto; et si idem Johannes sit ydoneus; et quod dominus Rex inde certificetur; et tunc faciat dominus Rex inde voluntatem suam etc.

Ancient Petitions, 10857.

A nostre seignor le Roy e a son consail prie Johan de Seleby que come . . . . . .

Chauncellier D'Irlande et a la seute Sire Robert de Bardelby uncle le dit Jo[han ?] . . . . . del ussherie del Eschekere de Dyvelyn a aver en mesmes la manere que Wautier . . . . . avant cel temps a terme de sa vie cel office tint par la commission le Roy et fu commande a Sire Johan [de Langetone ore][1] Chauncellier d'Engleterre qil feist a mesmes celuy Johan sa commission de cel office aver en la forme avantdite. [Et pur ceo que le dit][2] Sire Johan de Langetone ne savoit la forme de la commission le dit Wautier, ne ne savoit quel an ele fut [graunte[3]] il ne voleit fere commission au dit Johan de Seleby de cel office par lettre overte issi qil ne ust varie de la [forme] de la commission le dit Wautier, mes li fist un bref clos au Tresorer e as Barons del Escheqer de Dyvelyn que eux li baillassent cel office a tenir en la forme desusdit sicome piert par la transescrit de mesmes cel bref qest attache a ceste peticion. Par la reson de quel maundement cel office fu baille a mesmes celuy Johan a garder en mesmes la manere. Et pur ceo que celuy Johan ne avoit lettre ouverte de commission de cele chose, un Willeam Balygaveran, qi est puyr Irreis, fist entendaunt a aqune gentz que celuy Johan avoit cel office saunz garaunt et procura par ses amys devers le Roy que cel office luy fust graunte et fiste entendaunt faussement que le dit Johan ne lavoit poynt de par le Roy, et issint est mesmes celuy Johan saunz sa desserte ouste. Et pur ceo que le dit Johan tynt cel office viij. aunz et bien et leaument servi a nostre seignur et a son poeple illoeqes, sicome tesmoigne est al honorable piere Wautier par la grace de Dieu Evesqe de Coventre et de Lychefelde e a Mestre Williame de Grenefeld avaunt son passage par les lettres la Justice et le Chauncellier d'Irlaunde et par le Tresorer et les Barons del dit Escheqer e toutz les ministres le Roy de celes parties. Et lavauntdit Williame que ore ad cel office est puyr Irreis et nest pas . . . . . de cel office aver ne de saver les priveteez de Escheqer sicome puet estre par plusurs du conseil tesmoigne :— Prie le dit Johan qil seit restituit a cel office aver en la forme qil avoit avant ce qil fust ouste saunz sa coupe, desicome il ad de cea en Engleterre en la Court le Roy et aillurs amys assez suffisauntz de meynprendre pur luy qil bien et leaument se portera.

Bardelby.

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[1] Illegible.

[2] Hardly legible.

[3] Illegible.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

[[1]Mandetur per breve Cancellariæ Thesaurario et Baronibus quod si sit purus Hibernicus et non idonius pro Rege occasionibus et causis[2] contentis in petitione, tunc amoveatur a dicto officio et Johannes de Seleby admittatur ad idem officium, et tunc certificent Regem ut fiant ei literæ Regis patentes ad voluntatem Regis.]

Quia testatum est coram consilio per Justitiarium et Thesaurarium Hiberniæ et plures alios de consilio Regis hic præsentes quod dictus Willelmus est purus Hibernicus et minus idoneus ad officium illud retinendum, et quod dictus Johannes toto tempore suo bene et fideliter se habuit in officio prædicto, concordatum est per consilium quod dictus Willelmus amoveatur a dicto officio et quod officium illud committatur prædicto Johanni habendum dum bene et fideliter etc.

Hibern.

Ancient Petitions, 10858.

Rex Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario Dublin. salutem. Mandamus vobis quod officium ostiariæ Scaccarii nostri Dublinæ quod est in manu nostra per mortem Walteri del Escheker nuper ostiarii dicti Scaccarii, Johanni de Seleby vice nostra præ ceteris committatis habendum eodem modo quo dictus Walterus officium habuit memoratum. Teste Rege apud Hunyngtone etc.

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I., pt.* 1, *m.* 7.

Pro Johanne de Seleby. Rex omnibus ad quos salutem. Sciatis quod nuper mandavimus Thesaurario et Baronibus nostris de Scaccario Dublinæ quod ipsi officium ostiariæ Scaccarii nostri prædicti, quod tunc fuit in manu nostra per mortem Walteri de Escheker nuper ostiarii ejusdem Scaccarii, Johanni de Seleby vice nostra præ ceteris committerent, habendum eodem modo quo prædictus Walterus officium habuit memoratum. Nosque postquam prædictus Johannes ad officium virtute mandati nostri prædicti admissus fuerat et illud per septennium et amplius tenuerat, credentes officium prædictum vacans et in manu nostra fuisse, idem officium commiserimus Willelmo Baligaveran habendum quamdiu nobis placeret. Ac jam per quosdam de consilio nostro et plures alios fidedignos, tam de Anglia quam Hibernia, testificatum sit coram nobis et consilio nostro quod dictus Willelmus

[1] The whole of this paragraph is cancelled.

[2] *et causis* interlined.

purus Hibernicus existit et minus idoneus ad ea quæ ad officium illud pertineant exequenda, et quod præfatus Johannes toto tempore quo officium illud tenuit bene et fideliter se habuit in eodem. Nos ob testimonium prædictum nec non intuitu obsequii ejusdem Johannis sic nobis impensi, concessimus et comisimus eidem Johanni officium prædictum, habendum cum omnibus ad officium illud spectantibus ad totam vitam suam dum tamen bene et fideliter se habuerit in eodem. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium vj. die Aprilis.

per consilium et petitionem de consilio.

434. Ad petitionem Galfridi de Mortone qui se dicit perdidisse vic[tua]lia arestata per Justitiarium Hiberniæ et missa ad opus domini Regis apud Novum Castrum super Are per præceptum prædicti Justitiarii, ad valenciam cclvij. librarum et viij. solidorum, quæ per longam expectationem perierunt, eo quod dominus Rex non venit ibi, et petit inde satisfactionem etc. :— Hibern.

Responsum est: Quod fiat breve de Cancellaria Justitiario et Thesaurario Hiberniæ, quod inquirant plene de facto illo, et inde certificent dominum Regem etc.; et tunc faciat dominus Rex voluntatem suam etc.

Ancient Petitions, 433.

Hibernia.

Rot. Parl. i. 467. A nostre seignur le Roy mustre Geoffrei de Mortone marchaunt le Counte d'Ulvestre que come un bref vint nageres a Munsieur Johan Wogan Justice d'Irlaunde, que totes les vitailles e vins que les marchauntz de celes parties alasent ou maundascent ove lour vitailles a Nof Chastel sus Are par la vertu du dit bref la dite Justice fit defendre les vitailles le dit Geoffrei e qe eus ne fusent menes en nul luy fors la ou nostre seignur le Roy li avoit maunde par sun bref, e que nostre seignur le Roy seroit tenuz restorer chescune manere de perte e peril si aventure avenist de peril ou de perte de mer. Par quey la dite Justice fit lavauntdit Geoffrey trover plegges qil maundereit ses vitailles au dit Nef Chastel sus Are, issi que le dit Geoffray maunda a lamuntaunce de iiᶜᶜlvij. livres e viij. souz, ou les dites vitailles furent taunt lungement pur atendre

la venue nostre seignur le Roy, e quant a cel feetz ne ly plust a venir si demorerent les nefs taunt en celes parties que le vitailles perirent, e un des nefs perirent par tempeste pur la lunge demoere e atente apres nostre seignur le Roy, issi que au dit Geffrey unkes riens ne vint a prou de iiᶜclvij. livrees e viij. soudees de vitailles. Par quey le dit Geoffrey prie au Roy que pite li preigne e charite li mene a ceste perte restorer, desicome par cel envoy[1] e atendre qil fit apres la venue le Roy ly ad multz enpoveryz, quil ly voille assigner ou il puse estre restorez de cele perte, dunt il prie le restor.

(*Endorsement.*) Fiat breve Cancellariæ, Justitiario et Thesaurario Hiberniæ quod inquirant plene de isto negotio et inde certificent Regem.[2]

435. Hibern. Ad petitionem Johannis de Cornubia et Willelmi Whyutlaghe de renuntiatione servitii sui de tempore quo fuerunt in servitio domini Regis in Hibernia tempore gwerræ etc.:—

Responsum est: Quod ignoti sunt domino Regi, et creditur quod satisfactum est hujusmodi petentibus etc.

436. Hibern. Ad petitionem Thomæ Fowel qui pro servitio suo in diversis gwerris petit custodiam castri de Saltu Salmonnis,[3] etc.:—

Responsum est: Quod Justitiarius et Thesaurarius Hiberniæ ordinare debent de hujusmodi custodiis ad comodum Regis etc.

437. Hibern. Ad petitionem Josephi Hunkel qui pro servitio suo in diversis gwerris in excercitu domini Regis etc. petit maritagium Maurici Austyn de Hibernia:—

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex non concedit etc.

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[1] Or *ennoy*.

[2] Below this endorsement, in a different hand, *Loquendum de petitionibus istis*. At the foot *Hibern'*

[3] *salmoñis*, Rec.

438. Ad petitionem David filii Gileberti Aylward de Hybernia qui pro servitio suo et dampnis in gwerria Scotiæ petit officium mensurarum in Hibernia ad vitam suam etc. : Hibern.

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex non concedit etc.

439. Ad petitionem Willelmi de Somersete qui pro servitio suo in gwerris Vasconiæ, Walliæ et Scotiæ petit sibi concedi custodiam prisonæ de Dublina ad terminum vitæ suæ etc.:— Hibern.

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex non concedit, etc.

440. Ad petitionem Galfridi de Mortone qui petit allocationem de dampnis, misis et expensis in obsequio Regis pro[1] se et ix. garcionibus suis de uno anno pro navibus frettandis et apparandis et onerandis de blado domini Regis ad partes Vasconiæ tempore gwerræ unde computavit ad Scaccarium Hiberniæ et nichil percepit pro labore, misis etc.:— Hibern.

Responsum est: Quod mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Justitiario et Thesaurario Hiberniæ quod examinato compoto prædicto et auditis rationibus querentis, faciant ei plenam allocationem prout justum fuerit etc.

441. Ad petitionem Civium Dublinæ qui petunt perdonationem de quingentis et xxj. libris de debito suo et domini Henrici Regis patris sui etc.:— Hibern.

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex concessit quod debitum atterminetur per Justitiarium et Thesaurarium Hiberniæ ad rationabilem portionem per annum etc. et inde fiat eis breve de Cancellaria etc.

442. Ad petitionem Nigelli le Brun, Galfridi de Mortone, Radulphi Patryke, et Hugonis le Keu,[2] et Hibern.

[1] *per*, Rec.

[2] Or *Ken*.

Is[abellæ] uxoris ejus de generali attornato in Anglia in omnibus placitis etc. :—

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex concessit per duos annos a festo Paschæ proximo futuro duratur[um] etc.

443. Hibern. Ad petitionem Civium Dublinæ de perdonatione quingentarum marcarum per quas finem fecerunt pro transgressione nuper facta quibusdam ignotis venientibus ad civitatem prædictam etc. Et Justitiarius Hiberniæ testatur quod lxiiij. homines fuerunt . . . . . in civitate prædicta de prædictis ignotis per communitatem prædictæ civitatis, et ea occasione fecerunt finem prædictam etc. :—

Responsum est; Quod dominus Rex nichil de fine prædicto ad præsens remittit etc.

444. Hibern. Ad petitionem Ricardi Costantyn de generali attornato faciendo in omnibus placitis in Anglia etc. :—

Responsum est: Quod [dominus] Rex concessit per duos annos a festo Paschæ proximo futuro duraturum etc.

445. Hibern. Ad petitionem Nicholai de Dublina clerici de remissione ix. librarum de arreragiis quintædecimæ in tempore quo . . . . . [1] etc.

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex non concedit etc.

446. Hibern. Ad petitionem R. de Ferynges Archiepiscopi Dublinensis qui petit cartam domini Regis qualem dominus Henricus Rex pater domini Regis nunc fecit Fulconi quondam Archiepiscopo etc., scilicet quod

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[1] See Calendar of Irish Documents, 1293–1301, p. 41. Nicholas had been a collector of the fifteenth. The lost words of his petition were probably *quo fuit collector etc.*

idem Fulco toto tempore vitæ suæ [uteretur] et gauderet eisdem libertatibus et quietantiis quibus idem Archiepiscopus et prædecessores sui etc. per cartas Regum Angliæ hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt, et quod idem Archiepiscopus omnem jurisdictionem ordinariam haberet in archiepiscopatu prædicto, et ea per se et suos subditos sine inpedimento domini Regis heredum et [successorum suorum] . . . . . plene et libere uteretur sicut ipse et prædecessores sui etc. plenius et liberius usi sunt temporibus retroactis etc. :—

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex concessit prædicto Archiepiscopo etc., cartam [suam de prædictis libertatibus] et quietantiis quibus idem Archiepiscopus et prædecessores sui per cartas Regum Angliæ actenus rationabiliter usi sunt, sed de [alia] . . . . . quo ad jurisdictionem ordinariam etc. certificet alias dominum Regem specificando quale idem Archiepiscopus clamat jurisdictionem hujusmodi et dominus Rex habebit inde consilium etc.

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I., pt.* 1, *m.* 11.

Pro Ricardo Archiepiscopo Dublinensi. Rex justitiariis, escaetoribus, vicecomitibus, ministris et omnibus ballivis suis in Hibernia ad quos etc. salutem. Volentes venerabili patri Ricardo Dublinensi Archiepiscopo gratiam facere specialem, concedimus ei quod toto tempore vitæ suæ absque impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum utatur et gaudeat eisdem libertatibus, liberis consuetudinibus et quietantiis quibus ipse Archiepiscopus et prædecessores sui Archiepiscopi Dublinenses per cartas prædecessorum suorum [1] Regum Anglorum hactenus usi sunt. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod prædictum Archiepiscopum contra hanc concessionem nostram non vexetis vel ab aliquibus quantum in vobis est vexari permittatis. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxviij. die Martii.

per ipsum Regem et petitionem retornatam de consilio.

447. Ad petitionem Ricardi Neel de [Clondulkan] et Petri Neel fratris ejus Hibernicorum qui petunt gra-

[1] Sic.

tiam domini Rex quod possint uti et gaudere in Hibernia legibus Anglicanis:—

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex concedit, et inde habeant cartam domini Regis etc.

Ancient Petitions, 12875.

A nostre seigneur le Roi e a son consail prient Richard Neel de Clondulkan et Pieres Neel son friere Irreys que nostre seignur le Roi lour voille graunter par sa chartre quil et lour issue puessent avoir et user les leys e les usages de Engleterre en la manere come il ad graunte as autres en sa terre d'Irlaunde et quil deux puessent joingtement avoir une chartre pur eux et pur lur issue.

(*Endorsement.*) Coram Rege.

Hibernia.

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw.* I., *pt.* 1, *m.* 11.

Pro Ricardo Neel Hibernico. Rex omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis in Hibernia ad quos etc. salutem. Volentes Ricardo Neel de Clondulkan et Petro fratri ejus Hibernicis gratiam facere specialem, concedimus eis pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod ipsi et liberi sui de corporibus suis legitime procreati et procreandi hanc habeant libertatem, videlicet, quod ipsi decetero in Hibernia utantur legibus Anglicanis. Et firmiter prohibemus ne quis eos contra hanc concessionem nostram vexet in aliquo vel perturbet. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxvj. die Martii.

per ipsum Regem et petitionem de consilio.

448. Ad petitionem . . . . . qui petit protectionem domini Regis sine clausula de placitis etc. et quod gravatus est per frequentem accessum [Hibernicorum super venientium etc.:—]

Responsum est: Quod dominus Rex concedit sibi protectionem per terminum duraturum [sine] clausula de quietanciis placitorum etc.

[m. 14.][1] *Placita in Parliamento domini Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Matthiæ Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tricesimo tertio. xxxiii°.*

449. Rot. Parl. i. 172.

[2] Dominus Rex mandavit vicecomiti quod assumptis secum quatuor de discretioribus et legalioribus militibus comitatus sui in propria persona sua accederet ad Nicholaum de Segrave et ipsum in præsentia prædictorum militum summoneret et ex parte domini Regis firmiter ei injungeret quod esset coram domino Rege in proximo parliamento suo apud Westmonasterium in primo adventu domini Regis ibidem ad audiendum voluntatem ipsius domini Regis super hiis quæ tunc ibidem proponere intenderet versus eum, et ad faciendum et recipiendum ulterius quod curia domini Regis consideraret in præmissis. Northamptone.

Et vicecomes modo mandavit quod assumptis secum Thoma Wale, Waltero filio Roberti de Daventre, Roberto de Bray de Wolastone et Radulfo de Normanvilla quatuor militibus etc. in propria persona sua accessit apud Stowe ad manerium prædicti Nicholai, et in præsentia eorundem militum summonuit prædictum Nicholaum et ei firmiter injunxit quod esset coram domino Rege in isto parliamento nunc juxta formam et tenorem mandati prædicti etc.

Et Nicholaus de Segrave modo venit in pleno parliamento in præsentia ipsius domini Regis, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis et plurimorum episcoporum, comi-

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[1] This membrane is numbered 15 in pencil.

[2] This famous record is to be found upon at least four rolls. It is on our roll; it is on the Close Roll for this year; it is on the Coram Rege Roll for the Easter Term; and, lastly, a membrane containing it is among the Chapter House Parliament Rolls.

tum, baronum et aliorum de consilio domini Regis tunc ibidem existentium.

Et Nicholaus de Warrewike qui sequitur pro ipso domino Rege acculpavit prædictum Nicholaum de Segrave de eo quod, cum dominus Rex nunc in ultima guerra sua Scotiæ inter hostes et inimicos suos extitisset, et idem Nicholaus de Segrave homo ligius tenens de ipso domino Rege per homagium et fidelitatem in eadem guerra in excercitu et auxilio ipsius Regis commorans esset, idem Nicholaus de Segrave motu proprio malitiose et absque causa contentionem et discordiam versus Johannem de Crumbwelle in eodem excercitu similiter in auxilium Regis existentem movebat, et ipsum Johannem in tantum persequebatur, enormes iniquitates eidem imponendo, easdemque per corpus suum versus eum probare et vadium ad easdem disrationandum offerendo quod prædictus Johannes omnes iniquitates per eundem Nicholaum sic ei impositas in curia ipsius domini Regis, domini sui prædicti, per corpus suum vel alio modo prout eadem curia consideraret paratum se defendere offerebat, et ad hoc fidem suam ei dedit. Et post ejusdem fidei dationem prædictus Nicholaus de Segrave elongando se et suos et extrahendo prædictum Johannem et suos ab excercitu et auxilio ipsius domini Regis, quantum in ipsum Nicholaum fuit eundem dominum Regem inter inimicos suos periculo hostium suorum relinquendo sprevit, et prædictum Johannem ad se defendendum in curia Regis Franciæ adjornavit et certum diem ei dedit, et sic quantum in eo fuit subiciens et submittens dominium Regis et regni Angliæ subjectioni dominii Regis Franciæ. Et ad hoc faciendum iter suum arripuit usque Dovorriam ad transfretandum : cui per Robertum de Burghasse constabularium castri Dovorriæ et custodem portuum ex parte ipsius domini Regis expresse fuit prohibitum ne transfretaret, pro eo quod idem dominus Rex ipsi

constabulario et custodi etc. mandaverat ne durante guerra sua prædicta aliquem cum equis et armis extra regnum Angliæ transfretare permitteret. Et prædictus Nicholaus de Segrave fingens se prædictæ prohibitioni velle obedire, se ad alium locum quam ad portum debitum transferens clam et latitanter transfretavit, et in Franciam applicuit ad propositum et imprisam suam malitiosam prosequendam et explendam. Quod domino Regi nuntiatum fuit; per quod idem dominus Rex mandavit prædicto constabulario et custodi etc. per breve suum quod, si prædictum Nicholaum redire contingeret, tunc ipsum caperet et salvo custodiret donec aliud inde ab eodem domino Rege haberet in mandatis. Qui quidem constabularius prætextu illius mandati ipsum Nicholaum postquam ibidem rediit, cepit et in prisonam sub certa custodia posuit, a qua idem Nicholaus de Segrave postea evasit. Unde prædictus Nicholaus de Warrewike, qui sequitur pro ipso domino Rege, dicit quod prædictus Nicholaus de Segrave omnia præmissa fecit nequiter et malitiose, in personæ domini Regis periculum, curiæ suæ contemptum, coronæ et dignitatis suæ regiæ læsionem et exheredationem manifestam, et contra ligientiam, homagium, juramentum et fidelitatem quibus ipse domino Regi tenebatur. Et hoc offert pro ipso domino Rege verificare prout curia consideraverit etc.

Et prædictus Nicholaus de Segrave in præsentia ipsius domini Regis et aliorum omnium prædictorum omnia antedicta in forma sibi imposita expresse cognovit, et voluntati domini Regis de alto et basso inde se submisit.

Et super hoc dominus Rex, volens habere avisamentum comitum, baronum, magnatum et aliorum de consilio suo, injunxit eisdem in homagio, fidelitate et ligiantia quibus ei tenentur, quod ipsum fideliter consulerent qualis pœna pro tali facto sic cognito fuerit

infligenda. Et interim idem Nicholaus committatur prisonæ ad Turrim.

Qui omnes, habito super hoc diligenti tractatu et avisamento, consideratis et intellectis omnibus in dicto facto contentis et per prædictum Nicholaum de Segrave plene et expresse cognitis, dicunt quod hujusmodi factum meretur pœnam amissionis vitæ etc.

Et licet idem Nicholaus de Segrave per considerationem prædictam judicium vitæ subire deberet, dominus Rex tamen de gratia sua speciali, pietate motus, malens vitam quam mortem eorum qui se voluntati suæ submittunt, remittit eidem Nicholao judicium vitæ et membrorum; et concedit quod idem Nicholaus inveniat septem bonos et sufficientes manucaptores qui eum manucapiant, videlicet corpus pro corpore, quod idem Nicholaus se reddet prisonæ ad voluntatem domini Regis et ubi et quando et quotiens dominus Rex voluerit, et etiam ad respondendum domino Regi de terris et exitibus omnium terrarum suarum, quas nunc habet et quas inposterum habebit hereditarie, de perquisito, vel nomine uxoris suæ aut alio modo quocumque, ad voluntatem domini Regis, a tempore quo idem Nicholaus et alii manucaptores sui per ipsum Regem præmuniti erunt ad respondendum inde, si ea habere voluerit.

Et super hoc Alexander Cheverel, Henricus de Segrave, Theobaldus de Nevilla, Robertus de Leybourne, Johannes del Idle de Insula de Ely, Willelmus Touchet et Johannes Paynel manuceperunt prædictum Nicholaum in forma prædicta. Ideo idem Nicholaus deliberetur a prisona per manucaptionem prædictam. Et nichilominus manucaptores prædicti fecerunt litteras suas patentes super manucaptione prædicta sigillis suis signatis in hæc verba:—

Omnibus ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint Alexander Cheveroille, Henricus de Segrave, Theobaldus

de Nevilla, Robertus de Leybourne, Johannes del Idle de Insula de Ely, Willelmus Touchet et Johannes Paynel salutem. Noveritis quod cum Nicholaus de Segrave miles super quibusdam transgressionibus et criminibus coram ipso domino Rege et consilio suo ad parliamentum suum apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno regni domini nostri domini Regis Edwardi xxxiij°. esset acculpatus, et quæ transgressiones et crimina idem Nicholaus nequiter et malitiose in personæ domini Regis periculum, curiæ suæ contemptum, coronæ et dignitatis suæ regiæ læsionem et exheredationem manifestam, et contra ligiantiam, homagium, juramentum et fidelitatem quibus idem Nicholaus domino Regi tenebatur fecisse dicebatur, et quæ omnia et singula in forma sibi imposita expresse cognovisset, et voluntati domini Regis de alto et basso inde se submisisset, et pro quibus per communem assensum comitum, baronum, magnatum et aliorum de consilio domini Regis concordatum fuisset quod idem Nicholaus judicium vitæ et membrorum meruerat:—Ac dominus Rex postea pietate motus de gratia sua speciali eidem N[icholao][1] remisisset judicium prædictum, et concessisset quod idem Nicholaus inveniret septem bonos et sufficientes manucaptores, q[ui][1] eum manucaperent, videlicet corpus pro corpore, ita quod idem Nicholaus se redderet prisonæ ad voluntatem ipsius domini Regis et ubi et quando et quotiens dominus Rex voluerit, et etiam ad respondendum ipsi domino Regi de terris et exitibus omnium terrarum suarum quas tunc habuit et quas inposterum habebit hereditarie, de perquisito, vel nomine uxoris suæ aut alio modo quocumque, ad voluntatem domini Regis, a tempore quo idem Nicholaus et nos per ipsum dominum Regem præmuniti

[1] A hole in the parchment.

erimus ad respondendum inde, si dominus Rex ea habere voluerit:—Nos omnes et singuli eundem Nicholaum coram ipso domino Rege et consilio suo die Lunæ proxima post festum Annunciationis B. Mariæ anno prædicto manucepimus in forma prædicta prout in recordo coram ipso domino Rege et consilio suo inde habito plenius continetur. Et etiam per præsentes cognoscimus et obligamus nos omnes et singulos nostrum esse manucaptores ejusdem Nicholai in eadem forma. Et manucapimus et promittimus quod idem Nicholaus omnia et singula prædicta implebit firmiter et servabit fideliter non contraveniendo ullo modo; alioquin ex nunc ut ex tunc pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et obligamus corpora nostra voluntati ipsius domini Regis ad faciendum inde voluntatem suam de alto et basso, et quod omnes terræ et possessiones nostræ et omnia bona nostra mobilia et immobilia ubicunque inveniantur ipsi domino Regi et heredibus suis perpetuo sint incursa ad faciendum inde suam et heredum suorum omnimodam voluntatem; et quod liceat ei et heredibus suis auctoritate propria ea capere et ut propria retinere sine aliqua contradictione vel reclamatione nostri vel heredum nostrorum imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus litteris sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus Antonio Dunolmensi, Waltero Coventrensi et Lichefeldensi, Johanne Karliolensi, Episcopis, Henrico Lincolniæ, Guydone Warewici, Comitibus, Rogero le Brabanzon, Radulfo de Hengham et aliis. Datum apud Westmonasterium die Mercurii proxima post festum Annunciationis B. Mariæ anno regni domini Regis Edwardi prædicti supradicto.

Et similiter prædictus Nicholaus de Segrave fecit litteras suas patentes nomine suo proprio super eadem manucaptione sigillo suo signatas in hæc verba:—Omnibus ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint Nicho-

laus de Segrave, miles, salutem. Noveritis quod cum ego super quibusdam transgressionibus et criminibus coram domino meo domino Rege et consilio suo ad parliamentum suum apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno regni domini mei domini Regis Edwardi tricesimo tertio essem acculpatus, et quæ transgressiones et crimina nequiter et malitiose in personæ domini mei prædicti periculum, curiæ suæ contemptum, coronæ et dignitatis suæ regiæ læsionem et exheredationem manifestam et contra ligiantiam, homagium, juramentum, et fidelitatem quibus domino meo prædicto tenebar, per me esse facta dicebantur, et quæ omnia et singula in forma michi imposita expresse cognovissem et volun- [m. 14d.]
tati domini mei prædicti de alto et basso inde me submisissem, et pro quibus per communem assensum comitum, baronum, magnatum et aliorum de consilio domini mei prædicti concordatum fuisset quod ego judicium vitæ et membrorum merueram :—Ac dominus meus antedictus pietate motus de gratia sua speciali judicium prædictum michi remisisset et concessisset quod invenirem septem bonos et sufficientes manucaptores qui me manucaperent, videlicet corpus pro corpore, ita quod ego me reddam prisonæ ad voluntatem domini mei prædicti et ubi et quando et quotiens idem dominus meus voluerit, et etiam ad respondendum ipsi domino meo de terris et exitibus omnium terrarum mearum quas tunc habui et quas inposterum habebo hereditarie, de perquisito, vel nomine uxoris meæ aut alio modo quocumque, ad voluntatem præfati domini mei, a tempore quo manucaptores mei et ego per ipsum dominum meum erimus præmuniti ad respondendum inde, si dominus meus prædictus ea habere voluerit :—Egoque coram ipso domino meo et consilio suo die Lunæ post festum Annunciationis B. Mariæ eodem anno manucaptores juxta voluntatem domini mei prædicti invenissem, qui me ibidem manu-

ceperunt in forma prædicta, prout in recordo coram ipso domino meo et consilio suo inde habito plenius continetur:—Ego Nicholaus promitto et per præsentes me obligo quod omnia et singula prædicta implebo firmiter et servabo fideliter non contraveniendo ullo modo, alioquin ex nunc ut ex tunc pro me et heredibus meis concedo et obligo corpus meum voluntati domini mei prædicti ad faciendum inde voluntatem suam de alto et basso, et quod omnes terræ et possessiones meæ et omnia bona mea mobilia et immobilia ubicumque inveniantur ipsi domino meo et heredibus suis perpetuo sint incursa ad faciendum inde suam et heredum suorum omnimodam voluntatem; et quod liceat ei et heredibus suis auctoritate propria ea capere et ut propria retinere sine aliqua contradictione vel reclamatione mei vel heredum meorum imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentibus litteris sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus Antonio Dunolmensi, Waltero Conventrensi et Lichefeldensi, Johanne Karliolensi, Episcopis, Henrico Lincolniæ, Guydone Warrewici, Comitibus, Rogero le Brabanzon, Radulfo de Hengham et aliis. Datum apud Westmonasterium die Mercurii proxima post festum Annunciationis B. Mariæ anno regni domini Regis Edwardi prædicti supradicto.

Et sciendum quod utræque litteræ suprascriptæ modo prædicto signatæ una cum transcripto recordi suprascripti liberabantur Johanni de Banstede per manum Gileberti de Roubiry die Jovis in octabis festi Annunciationis B. Mariæ anno prædicto ad custodiendum in garderoba domini Regis. Sciendum etiam quod transcripta tam litterarum quam recordi et processus prædictorum liberabantur eodem tempore per manum Gileberti prædicti in Cancellaria, in utroque Banco et in Scaccario inserenda et perpetuo in omnibus locis prædictis per præceptum ipsius domini Regis remanenda etc.

[1] Postea dominus Rex mandavit breve suum Thesaurario et Baronibus suis de Scaccario in hæc verba:—Edward par la grace de Dieu Roi d'Engleterre, Seignur d'Irlaunde et Ducs d'Aquitaine, au Tresorer et Barons de nostre Echeqer salutz. Come Monsieur Nicholas de Segrave pur aucuns trespas quil fist en temps nostre cher pere, qui Dieux assoille, feust pris et emprisone, e quant nostre dit piere li fist grace de deliveraunce, il se obligea par ses lettres e par reconisaunces faites en nostre dit Escheqer e en autres diverses places, de retourner arere a la prison quele houre que nostre dit pere li vousist comaunder, e ausint a respoundre a mesme nostre dit pere de totes les issues de ses terres du jour de sa delivraunce en avaunt quele houre qe nostre dit pere les vousist demaunder:—et nous de nostre grace especiale pur le bon service qe le dit Monsieur Nicholas nous ad fait e fera uncore, li eioms relesse cele obligacion et fait rendre ses dites lettres e li eioms premys qe nous feroms retrere e anentir les reconissaunces quil fait sur ceo a nostre dit Escheqer e ailleurs:—Vous ad mandoms qe vous facez serchier la reconissaunce a mesme l'Echeqer e la facez retrere e anentir solonc nostre graunt avauntdit. Done souz nostre prive seal a la Tour de Loundres le xxiij. jour de Feverer lan de nostre regne premier.

450. Nicholaus de Kingestone coram domino Rege arrenatus de hoc quod ipse cum Nicholao de Segrave transfretavit ad partes Franciæ in societate et auxilio dicti Nicholai ad peragenda ea quæ idem Nicholaus nequiter et malitiose præsumpserat facere in regiæ dignitatis et coronæ suæ læsionem et exheredationem

Rot. Parl. i. 174.

[1] The following paragraph is postscript. A considerable space had been left on the roll as if some such postscript had been expected.

manifestam, prout eidem Nicholao imponebatur, prout patet in recordo inde versus dictum Nicholaum facto, et quæ omnia idem Nicholaus expresse cognovit et concessit; et etiam de hoc quod idem Nicholaus de Kyngestone assentiens et favens fuit eidem Nicholao de Segrave ad omnia facienda quæ idem Nicholaus de Segrave cognovit, in contemptum domini Regis et contra ligiantiam et fidelitatem ipsius Nicholai de Kyngestone etc. Qui quidem Nicholaus defendit quicquid est in contemptum domini Regis et in exheredationem suam, et bene defendit quod nuncquam favens fuit eidem Nicholao de Segrave nec assentiens aut consulens ad aliqua facienda quæ idem Nicholaus fecit in aliquo, nec cum eo transfretavit, nec de tempore aut causa transfretationis ipsius Nicholai de Segrave scivit, nec in societate ipsius per [1] tria quarteria anni stetit antequam prædictus Nicholaus prædicta præsumpsit; et hoc paratus est defendere sicut curia consideraverit. Et ideo de assensu Regis consideratum est quod vadiat ei legem se xij. manu militum etc.

Postea die Veneris secundo die Marcii venit prædictus Nicholaus de Kyngestone et fecit legem cum xj. militibus, videlicet, Henrico de Leybourne, Simone de Segrave, Roberto de Stangrave, Willelmo Russel, Reginaldo de S. Martino, Philippo de Lyndesseye, Ebulone de Mountz, Henrico de Mortimer, Hugone Godard, Roberto Sturmy, Fulcone Payfrer. Ideo consideratum est quod prædictus Nicholaus eat inde quietus etc.[2]

[1] *pro*, Record.

[2] A considerable space is left blank.

Adhuc Placita in Parliamento domini Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica in media Quadragesima anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tricesimo tertio. xxxiij°. [m. 15.][1]

451. Dominus Rex mandavit breve suum vicecomiti Wiltes. Wiltesciræ in hæc verba:—Edwardus Dei gratia etc. vicecomiti Wiltesciræ salutem. Quia constat nobis per inspectionem cartæ celebris memoriæ domini Henrici quondam Regis Angliæ patris nostri quod idem pater noster concessit Episcopo Sarisbiriensi et succe-soribus suis quod tallagium vel rationabile auxilium capiant de civibus Civitatis Novæ Sarisbiriæ quando nos vel heredes nostri tallagium in dominicis nostris fecerimus; et jam ex querela venerabilis patris S. Sarisbiriensis Episcopi intellexerimus quod cives prædicti se talliari non permittunt, contra tenorem cartæ et concessionis prædictarum; tibi præcipimus quod per duos probos et legales homines de comitatu tuo scire facias Majori, Civibus et toti Communitati Civitatis prædictæ quod sint coram nobis et consilio nostro apud Westmonasterium die dominica in media Quadragesima ostensuri si quid pro se habeant vel dicere sciant quare talliari non debeant juxta cartam et concessionem prædictas; et habeas ibi nomina illorum per quos dictis Majori, Civibus et Communitati scire feceris, et hoc breve. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium v° die Martii anno regni nostri xxxiij°.

Rot Parl. i. 175.

Ad quem diem vicecomes retornavit quod mandavit retornum istius brevis ballivo libertatis Episcopi Sarisbiriensis qui sic respondit, quod scire fecit Majori, Civibus et toti Communitati civitatis Novæ Sarisbiriæ per Philippum Gorun,[2] Willelmum de Gardino, Ricardum Ceresy, Ricardum le Porter et Thomam Vinaz[2]

[1] This membrane is numbered 16 in pencil.

[2] Doubtful.

quod essent ad diem et locum in brevi contentos secundum tenorem ejusdem brevis.

Et Cives et tota Communitas civitatis prædictæ ad eundem diem mandaverunt Philippum Aubyn, Henricum Lespecer, Johannem de Braundestone et Henricum de Lisewithe attornatos suos per litteras suas patentes in hæc verba:—Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint Cives et tota Communitas civitatis Novæ Sarisbiriæ salutem in [Domino][1] sempiternam. Noveritis nos unanimi assensu et voluntate ordinasse, fecisse et constituisse loco nostro attornatos nostros dilectos nobis in Christo Philippum Aubyn, Henricum Lespecer, Johannem de Braundestone et Henricum Lisewiz concives nostros, vel duos eorum quos præsentes esse contigerit, ad ostendendum et dicendum coram domino Rege Angliæ et ejus consilio apud Westmonasterium die dominica in media Quadragesima, quare venerabilis pater dominus S. Sarisbiriensis Episcopus tallagium vel rationabile auxilium de nobis capere non debet, sicut idem Episcopus habere proponit et intendit, et sicut in brevi domini Regis nuper ad querelam ipsius Episcopi impetrato et vicecomiti Wiltesciræ inde directo plenius continetur; et ad lucrandum vel perdendum in loquela prædicta; et etiam ad omnia alia facienda nomine suo et nostro quæ de jure secundum legem et consuetudinem regni Angliæ in hac parte fuerint facienda et quæ facere deberemus seu possemus si præsentes essemus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum communitatis nostræ prædictæ præsentibus est appensum. Datum apud Novam Sarisbiriam xxiij^to. die Martii anno regni Regis Edwardi tricesimo tertio.

Et prædicti Cives pro se et communitate prædicta dicunt quod talliari non debent, quia dicunt quod quidam Ricardus quondam Episcopus Sarisbiriensis

[1] Not in Record.

prædecessor Episcopi nunc, de assensu et voluntate Willelmi Decani et Capituli Sarisbiriensis dedit et carta sua confirmavit liberis civibus suis de Nova Civitate Sarisbiriæ quod de ipso Ricardo Episcopo et successoribus suis teneat unusquisque suum liberum tenementum in civitate prædicta, similiter et heredes sui, honorifice, libere, quiete et pacifice, reddendo eidem Episcopo et successoribus suis pro plena placea duodecim denarios per annum, et qui plus vel minus tenuerit secundum eandem quantitatem respondeat pro omnibus servitiis et demandis. Et super hoc proferunt cartam dicti Ricardi Episcopi, quæ hoc idem testatur. Et petunt judicium desicut liberi sunt et libere tenentes, sicut continetur in carta prædicta, et nunquam fuerunt, ut dicunt, talliati, si nunc debeant talliari etc.

Et prædictus Simon Episcopus dicit quod debent, hiis non obstantibus talliari, quia dicit quod dominus H[enricus] Rex pater domini Regis nunc, tempore quo translationem eccelsiæ B. Mariæ Sarisbiriensis de castro domini Regis H[enrici] Sarisbiriæ ad locum inferiorem, ubi dicta civitas nunc sita est, ratam habuit, per cartam suam, cujus data est tricesimo die Januarii anno regni sui undecimo, concessit et confirmavit Deo et ecclesiæ B. Mariæ Sarisbiriensi et dicto Ricardo ejusdem loci Episcopo suisque succesoribus et canonicis ejusdem ecclesiæ et hominibus suis libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt temporibus prædecessorum ipsius Regis, Regum Angliæ; et voluit et concessit idem Rex H[enricus] pro se et heredibus suis quod locus ille qui dicitur Nova Saresbiria sit libera civitas inperpetuum, et quod cives ejusdem civitatis ibidem manentes per totam terram Regis sint quieti de thelonio, pontagio, passagio, paagio, lestagio, cariagio et omni alia consuetudine de omnibus rebus suis quas per terram vel per aquam deportari fecerint; et concessit quod prædicti cives habeant in perpetuum omnes alias libertates et quietantias per

totam terram Regis quas habent cives Regis Wintoniæ et insuper concessit eidem Episcopo et successoribus suis quod pro necessitatibus suis et ecclesiæ suæ talliagium vel rationabile auxilium capiant de prædictis civibus suis quando Rex vel heredes sui talliagium facient in dominicis suis, simul cum mercato et feria et aliis diversis libertatibus in eadem carta contentis. Et super hoc profert cartam ipsius Regis H[enrici] quæ hoc idem testatur, quæ quidem carta per præceptum Regis nunc irrotulatur in rotulo sequenti. Et dicit etiam idem S[imon] Episcopus quod prædicti Cives impetrarunt sibi ipsis confirmationem domini Regis nunc de prædicta carta Regis H[enrici] de libertatibus sic concessis in anno regni sui tertio decimo, et confirmationem illam pro se coram justitiariis domini Regis in curia ipsius domini Regis protulerunt clamantes et petentes libertates et quietantias prædictas, quæ quidem confirmatio ipsis allocata fuit. Dicit etiam dictus S. Episcopus quod præfatus H[enricus] Rex prædicto [Ricardo][1] Episcopo et successoribus suis concessit per cartam suam quod, licet processu temporis aliqua libertatum eis ab ipso Rege H[enrico] concessarum quocumque casu contingente usi non fuerint, ea nichilominus libertate postea utantur absque omni contradictione, non obstante eo quod aliquo casu ea usi non fuerint. Et super hoc profert cartam ipsius Regis H[enrici] quæ similiter hoc idem testatur et cujus data est vicesimo tertio die Martii regni ejusdem Regis H[enrici] undecimo et quæ etiam carta per præceptum ipsius Regis nunc irrotulatur in rotulo sequenti.

Et habito super præmissis tractatu diligenti coram ipso domino Rege et consilio suo, quia compertum est per prædictas cartas prædicti Regis H[enrici] quod

[1] A stain obscures some words in this part of the Record.

idem Rex inter alias libertates prædicto Episcopo Sarisbiriensi et successoribus suis ut prædictum est concessas, dictis Civibus concessit acquietantias de thelonio et aliis diversis consuetudinibus ut prædictum est, quibus iidem Cives usi sunt a tempore confectionis cartæ prædictæ, quod iidem cives concedunt:—et quod iidem Cives impetrarunt sibi ipsis et pro suo proprio commodo et proficuo confirmationem domini Regis nunc de prædicta carta Regis H[enrici] de libertatibus sic concessis, sicut compertum est per rotulos Cancellariæ Regis, et eam pro se protulerunt sæpius in curia Regis coram justitiariis domini Regis, clamantes et petentes libertates et quietantias prædictas, quæ quidem confirmatio coram dictis justitiariis allocata fuit eisdem Civibus in suis articulis in affirmando et continuando statum suum secundum concessionem Regis prædictam, sicut ipsi justitiarii Regis hic recordantur, et ipsi Cives hoc non dedicunt:—et etiam quod idem Rex in concessione dictarum libertatum imposuit dictis Civibus onus dicti tallagii vel rationabilis auxilii pro necessitatibus dictæ ecclesiæ quando Rex vel heredes sui tallagium facient in dominicis suis ut prædictum est:—et ex quo dicti Cives usi sunt libertatibus et quietantiis illis ad commodum suum per dictam cartam, sustinere debent onus eis impositum per eandem, cum consonum sit rationi quod illi qui emolumentum habent, habeant et onus:—Dominus Rex vult et præcipit quod dicti Cives tallientur ista vice pro proficuo quod habuerunt per libertates et quietantias prædictas a tempore dictæ cartæ usque nunc: et ex nunc eligant utrum uti et gaudere de cetero libertatibus et quietantiis prædictis concessis per dictam cartam et talliari vel rationabile auxilium dare pro necessitatibus dicti Episcopi et ecclesiæ suæ secundum tenorem dictæ cartæ quando Rex vel heredes sui dominica sua talliaverint, vel eisdem libertatibus et quietantiis omnino renunciare voluerint et nunquam

talliari nec auxilium dare ad opus ecclesiæ prædictæ et Episcopi ratione cartæ et concessionis prædictarum.

Et prædicti Cives pro se et communitate civitatis prædictæ statim elegerunt renunciare dictis libertatibus et quietantiis etc. Et die Martis sexto die mensis Aprilis anno tricesimo tertio supradicto dicti Cives et attornati pro se et tota communitate prædicta coram toto consilio Regis reddiderunt Regi majoritatem dictæ Civitatis per manus Ricardi de Lutegereshale tunc Majoris ibidem ; et tam ipse quam alii attornati prædicti cartæ dicti H[enrici] Regis et confirmationi domini Regis nunc et omnibus libertatibus et quietantiis prædictis ratione cartæ et concessionis prædictarum pro se et communitate prædictæ civitatis renunciarunt omnino, ita quod quieti sint in futuro de hujusmodi tallagiis et auxiliis. Et Johannes de Newburghe, Thomas de Newburghe, Reginaldus de Thunderle, Johannes de Alneto, Johannes de Devises, et Willelmus de Combe Martyn manuceperunt pro prædictis attornatis et tota communitate villæ prædictæ quod reddent domino Regi in quindena Paschæ proxima futura prædictam confirmationem quam habent de libertatibus prædictis et etiam commune sigillum quo hactenus usi sunt in dicta villa, et quod de cetero non utentur libertatibus vel sigillo prædictis sub periculo quod incumbit etc. Et prohibitum est per ipsum dominum Regem dicto Episcopo quod nichil exigat de cetero a prædictis hominibus suis occasione placearum suarum in dicta villa nisi quod rationabiliter poterit et debuerit secundum cartam prædicti Ricardi Episcopi prædecessoris sui, et quod ab ipsis tallagium vel auxilium de cetero non exigat ratione cartæ vel concessionis prædictarum. Et similiter prohibitum est eisdem hominibus ne de cetero impediant dictum S[imonem] Episcopum vel successores suos aut eorum ministros quin libere possint omnia quæ ad ipsum Episcopum et succes-

sores suos pertinent per libertates prædictas dictæ ecclesiæ, Episcopo suisque successoribus et canonicis dictæ ecclesiæ et suis hominibus concessas ut prædictum est, facere et exercere etc.; quia dominus Rex omnes libertates prædictas sic concessas, in quantum Deum, ecclesiam Saribiriensem, loci episcopum, successoresque suos, canonicos ejusdem ecclesiæ et homines suos plenius secundum tenorem dictarum cartarum contingunt, et ipsis ut prædicitur conceduntur, vult, præcipit et concedit pro se et heredibus suis in suo robore et firmitate integraliter permanere in perpetuum, dictis hominibus dictæ villæ, qui libertatibus et quietantiis ipsis prius concessis ut dictum est renunciarunt, dumtaxat exceptis. Et dictus dominus Rex dictum tallagium hac vice concessit dicto S[imoni] Episcopo in utilitatem dictæ ecclesiæ suæ juxta tenorem dictæ cartæ convertendum, et in auxi- [m. 15d.]
lium dicti Episcopi Rex constituit et assignavit Magistrum Ricardum de Abyndone et Henricum de Cobeham ad tallagium illud in dicta villa assidendum; et quod mandetur eisdem R[icardo] et H[enrico] quod cum tallagium illud assesserint certos collectores ad dictum tallagium levandum et colligendum assignent, qui dictum tallagium levent et illud eidem Episcopo integraliter liberent ad utilitatem dictæ ecclesiæ secundum tenorem dictæ cartæ Regis Henrici convertendum etc.[1]

Commissio de tallagio assidendo in civitate Sar.

Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Magistro Ricardo de Abyndone et Henrico de Cobehame salutem. Cum nuper bonæ memoriæ Dominus Henricus quondam Rex Angliæ pater noster per cartam suam concessisset Civibus Novæ Sarisbiriæ quasdam libertates et quietantias quibus hactenus usi sunt, quarum occasione voluit idem Rex pater noster quod Episcopus Sarisbiriensis et successores sui tallagium vel rationabile

[1] A long space is here left blank. The following paragraph is not printed in Rot. Parl.

auxilium caperent de Civibus prædictis quando dictus pater noster vel heredes sui tallagium in dominicis suis assideri faceret, prout in c[arta] ipsius patris nostri plenius continetur: Et licet prædicti cives libertates prædictas in parliamento nostro apud Westmonasterium in ma[nus] nostras quiete de se et heredibus suis jam reddiderint; volumus tamen pro eo quod nos tallagium hujusmodi in dominicis nostris per totum regnum nostrum jam assideri fecerimus, et prædicti Cives dictis libertatibus sic hactenus usi sunt, quod hac vice tall[ientur] et quod tallagium vel auxilium hujusmodi venerabili patri S[imoni] Dei gratia nunc Episcopi loci prædicti ad utilitatem ecclesiæ suæ liber[etur] in forma concessionis prædictæ; propter quod in auxilium ipsius Episcopi constituimus et assignavimus vos ad tallagium prædictum assidendum in civitate prædicta, separatim per capita vel in communi prout melius videritis expedire. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod sine dilatione accedatis ad Civitatem prædictam ad dictum tallagium secundum facultatem Civium ejusdem Civitatis assidendum in forma prædicta; ita quod tallagium illud ad citius quod poteritis assideatur; et quod divitibus non deferatur nec pauperes in hac parte nimis graventur; et extractas totius tallagii prædicti liberetis sub sigillis vestris certis personis per vos eligendis ad tallagium illud sine dilatione levandum, et prædicto Episcopo integraliter liberandum ad utilitatem dictæ ecclesiæ suæ convertendum juxta concessionem prædictam in forma prædicta, certificantes Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario nostro quam primum poteritis de eo quod feceritis in præmissis. Mandavimus enim vicecomiti nostro de Wiltescira quod cum a vobis fuerit præmunitus, venire faciat coram vobis omnes illos de Civitate prædicta quos ad dictum tallagium assidendum videritis necessarios vobis, et[1] ad hoc sit auxilians

[1] Om. *et*, Rec.

et intendens, prout ei injungetis ex parte nostra. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium viij. die Aprilis anno xxxiijcio.

[m. 16.][1] Carta Episcopi Sar.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ et Comes Andegaviæ archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus baronibus, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos ob reverentiam et honorem Dei et B. Mariæ semper Virginis et pro salute nostra et antecessorum et heredum nostrorum concessisse et præsenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ B. Mariæ, cujus translationem de castro nostro Saresbiriæ ad locum inferiorem factam ratam habemus, et in cujus ecclesiæ fundamento primum lapidem posuimus, et venerabili patri[2] Ricardo ejusdem loci episcopo suisque successoribus et canonicis ejusdem ecclesiæ et hominibus suis omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt temporibus prædecessorum nostrorum Regum Angliæ ubicumque locorum in regno nostro per cartas eorundem antecessorum nostrorum vel aliorum de regno nostro dictæ ecclesiæ, episcopis et canonicis collatas et confirmatas, sicut cartæ prædecessorum nostrorum et aliorum donatorum rationabiliter testantur. Volumus etiam et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod locus ille quæ dicitur Nova Saresbiria sit libera civitas inperpetuum clausa fossatis, sicut inferius notatum est; et quod cives ejusdem civitatis ibidem manentes per totam terram nostram sint quieti de thelonio, pontagio, passagio, paagio, lestagio, stallagio, cariagio et omni alia consuetudine per totam terram nostram de omnibus rebus suis quas per terram vel per aquam deportare

[1] This membrane is numbered 19 in pencil. The first of these charters, but only the first, is printed in Rot. Parl. i. 174. It is on the Charter Roll for 11 Hen. III., pt. 1, m. 36.

[2] *patre* Rec.

fecerint. Et prohibemus ne quis eos aut possessiones aut terras aut servientes eorum contra libertatem cartæ nostræ vexet vel disturbet super forisfacturam nostram. Et concedimus quod prædicti cives habeant inperpetuum omnes alias libertates et quietantias per totam terram nostram quas habent cives nostri Wyntoniæ. Volumus etiam et concedimus præfato episcopo et successoribus suis quod prædictam civitatem Novæ Saresbiriæ propter metum latronum fossatis competentibus claudant et teneant in perpetuum sicut proprium dominicum suum, salva nobis et heredibus nostris advocatione ejusdem sedis et omni alio jure quod in ea vacante sicut in aliis cathedralibus ecclesiis vacantibus in regno nostro habemus et habere debemus. Non autem licebit civibus prædictis burgagia vel tenementa quæ habent vel habituri sunt in eadem civitate ecclesiis vel viris religiosis dare vel vendere vel invadiare sine licentia et voluntate prædicti episcopi et successorum suorum. Concedimus insuper eidem episcopo et successoribus suis quod pro necessitatibus suis et ecclesiæ suæ tallagium vel rationabile auxilium capiant de prædictis civibus suis quando nos vel heredes nostri tallagium faciemus in dominicis nostris. Concedimus etiam prædicto episcopo et successoribus suis quod ad emendationem ejusdem civitatis, vias et pontes ad eam ducentes mutent et transferant et faciant sicut viderint expedire, salvo jure cujuslibet alterius. Volumus etiam et concedimus prædicto episcopo et successoribus suis quod habeant singulis annis in perpetuum unam feriam in prædicta civitate Novæ Sarisbiriæ a vigilia Assumptionis B. Mariæ usque in crastinum octavarum ejusdem festi duraturam, et qualibet septimana unum mercatum per diem Martis cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi ferias et mercata pertinentibus. Volumus insuper et præcipimus quod omnes mercatores terrarum nostrarum et mercatores aliarum terrarum qui sunt ad

pacem nostram et eorum mercandisæ ad prædictam civitatem venientes et ibidem morantes et inde recedentes habeant liberum venire, stare et recedere tam per aquas et pontes quam per terram, et quod liberos habeant introitus in terram nostram et liberos exitus a terra nostra sine omni impedimento ballivorum nostrorum et aliorum, faciendo debitas et rectas consuetudines. Omnes autem prædictas libertates et quietantias concedimus prædicto episcopo et successoribus suis et canonicis et civibus prædictæ civitatis, ita quod per hanc liberalem concessionem nostram dictæ ecclesiæ et præfato episcopo et successoribus suis et canonicis et civibus factam nichil eidem episcopo vel ejus successoribus vel dictæ ecclesiæ canonicis pro tempore substrahatur de libertatibus concessis eisdem per cartas prædecessorum nostrorum Regum Angliæ et aliorum donatorum. Hæc omnia prædicta sæpedicto episcopo et successoribus suis canonicis et civibus supradictis concessimus, salvis libertatibus civitatis nostræ Londoniæ. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædictus episcopus et successores sui, canonici et cives ejusdem civitatis habeant et teneant in perpetuum omnes prædictas libertates et liberas consuetudines et quietantias bene et in pace libere et integre et honorifice in omnibus rebus et locis per totam terram nostram sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus, Eustachio Londoniensi, Petro Wyntoniensi, Joscelino Bathoniensi, Episcopis, Huberto de Burgo Justitiario nostro, Gileberto de Clare Comite Gloucestriæ et Hertfordiæ, Ricardo de Argentomo, Radulfo filio Nicholai senescallo nostro, Henrico de Capella et aliis. Data per manum venerabilis patris Radulfi Cicestrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium tricesimo die Januarii anno regni nostri undecimo.

[1]Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ et Comes Andegaviæ, Alia carta Episcopi Sar.

[1] This charter is in Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III., pt. 1, m. 15.

archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et antecessorum et heredum nostrorum concessisse Deo et ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Sarisbiriæ et venerabili patri Ricardo ejusdem ecclesiæ episcopo et successoribus suis omnia amerciamenta de omnibus hominibus, terris et feodis ejusdem episcopi, et de decano et omnibus canonicis ecclesiæ Sarisbiriensis, et de omnibus hominibus et terris et feodis eorundem, quæ amerciamenta ad nos vel ad heredes nostros vel ad vicecomites vel constabularios vel forestarios, vel ad alios ballivos nostros pertinere possent si prædicta amerciamenta dicto episcopo et successoribus suis non concessissemus. Et volumus quod idem episcopus et successores sui habeant plenam potestatem ad distringendum omnes prædictos ad prædicta amerciamenta sibi reddenda. Et prohibemus super forisfacturam nostram ne quis de prædictis amerciamentis colligendis vel recipiendis sive districtione ob hoc facienda, nisi per voluntatem episcopi aut successorum suorum, se intromittat. Concessimus etiam eidem episcopo et successoribus suis quod si aliquis hominum de terris vel feodis suis vel prædictorum decani et canonicorum vel hominum suorum pro delicto suo vitam vel membrum debeat amittere vel fugerit et judicio stare noluerit, vel aliud quodcumque delictum fecerit pro quo debeat catalla perdere, ubicumque de eo justitia fieri debeat, sive in curia nostra sive in alia curia, omnia catalla illius sint prædicti episcopi et successorum suorum. Et liceat eidem Episcopo et successoribus suis sine omni disturbatione vicecomitum et quorumcumque ballivorum nostrorum et aliorum ponere se in seysinam de prædictis catallis in prædictis casibus et aliis quando ballivi nostri si catalla illa ad nos pertinerent ea in manu nostra seysire possent et deberent. Conces-

simus præterea præfato Episcopo et successoribus suis quod nullus vicecomes vel constabularius vel alius ballivus noster habeat posse vel ingressum in prædictis terris, feodis et hominibus prædicti Episcopi et successorum ejus et dictorum decani et canonicorum et successorum eorum, set totum pertineat ad supradictum Episcopum et successores suos et eorum ballivos, præter attachiamenta de placitis coronæ. Et volumus quod supradictus Episcopus et successores sui sint in perpetuum quieti de omnibus escapiis latronum, et omnium aliorum prisonum. Concessimus etiam memorato Episcopo et successoribus suis quod habeant singulis septimanis in perpetuum unum mercatum in manerio suo de Sunnynge apud Wokyngham per diem Martis, et unum mercatum qualibet septimana [in][1] perpetuum in manerio suo de Remmesbiria per diem Martis cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi m[ercatum] pertinentibus nisi sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum. Concessimus insuper prænominato Episcopo et successoribus suis quod ipsi et [decanus] et canonici Sarisbirienses et successores sui et omnes homines eorum et de omnibus feodis suis sint quieti in perpetuum de thelonio per totam terram nostram et de sectis syrarum et hundredorum et operationibus castellorum et omnibus aliis operationibus. Præterea concessimus sæpedicto Episcopo et successoribus suis quod, licet processu temporis aliqua libertatum eis a nobis concessarum quocumque casu contingente usi non fuerint, eadem nichilominus libertate postea utantur absque omni contradictione, non obstante eo quod aliquo casu contingente ea usi non fuerint. Omnes autem libertates prædictas et liberas consuetudines et quietantias concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris et presenti carta confirmavimus Deo et ecclesiæ S.

[1] A hole in the parchment.

Mariæ Novæ Sarisbiriæ et supradicto Episcopo et successoribus suis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod ipsi ita eas habeant et teneant in perpetuum et prædicti decanus et canonici Sarisbirienses et successores eorum et omnes homines et terræ et feoda eorundem et omnes homines de feodis illis et terræ et alia feoda ipsius Episcopi et omnes homines de feodis illis habeant prædictas libertates et liberas consuetudines et quietantias bene et in pace, integre et plenarie, in omnibus rebus et locis in perpetuum sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus, Jocelino Bathoniensi Episcopo, Luca Capellano Decano S. Martini Londoniæ, Huberto de Burgo Comite Cantiæ Justiciario nostro, Petro filio Herberti, Alano Basset, Willelmo de Stutevilla, Radulfo filio Nicholai senescallo nostro, Willelmo de Abrincis, Waltero de Evermue, Waltero de Prestuna, Roberto de Aubervilla. Data per manum venerabilis patris Radulfi Cycestrensis Episcopi Cancellarii nostri apud Westmonasterium vicesimo tertio die Martis anno regni nostri undecimo.[1]

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiber- [m. 16d.]
niæ et Dux Aquitaniæ archiepiscopis, episcopis, etc. salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam celebris memoriæ dominus Henricus Rex pater noster fecit Ricardo quondam Sarisbiriensi Episcopo, Canonicis ecclesiæ B. Mariæ de Nova Sarisbiria et civibus ejusdem civitatis in hæc verba:—

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ etc. de verbo ad verbum sicut patet ex alia parte hujus rotuli in prima carta, cum hac clausula:—

Nos autem prædictas concessiones et confirmationes ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris venerabili patri Waltero nunc Sarisbiriensi

[1] At the foot of the membrane stands *Confirmatio Regis nunc de prima carta patet in dorso rotuli.*

Episcopo et successoribus suis, canonicis et civibus supradictis, concedimus et confirmamus sicut iidem episcopus et canonici et prædecessores sui ac etiam præfati cives et eorum antecessores libertatibus et quietantiis illis hucusque juste et rationabiliter usi sunt. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus Roberto Bathoniensi et Wellensi, Willelmo Norwicensi, Antonio Dunolmensi et Ricardo Londoniensi Episcopis, Edmundo fratre nostro, Willelmo de Valentia avunculo nostro, Edmundo Comite Cornubiæ, Gileberto de Clare Comite Gloucestriæ et Hertfordiæ, Rogero le Bygod Comite Norfolkiæ et Marescallo Angliæ, Johanne de Warenna Comite Surreiæ, Henrico de Lacy Comite Lincolniæ, Willelmo de Bello Campo Comite Warrewici, Reginaldo de Grey, Otone de Grandisono, Roberto Tybot, Thoma de Weylaund et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xij. die Junii anno regni nostri xiij°.[1]

Et memorandum quod prædicta confirmatio duplicata est sub una et eadem data. Et rem[anet] penes dictos cives quam quidem confirmationem iidem cives postea reddiderunt in curia, sicut patet in fine processus habiti inter Simonem nunc Episcopum Sarisbiriensem et cives civitatis prædictæ in hoc parliamento.[2]

[m. 17.][3] *Adhuc Memoranda de Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno xxxiij°.*

452. Rex de gratia sua speciali concessit quod Al- Manucaptio Adomarici
Rot. Parl. i. 176. maricus[4] de S. Amando et Willelmus de Monte Acuto

[1] This charter is on Rot. Cart. 13 Edw. I. m. 22.

[2] The following three quarters of this membrane are blank.

[3] This membrane is numbered 13 in pencil.

[4] Apparently altered from *Adomarus*. The form of the name in the marginal note is doubtful.

de S. Amando et Will. de Monte Acuto.

capti et detenti in prisona Regis in Turre Londoniæ pro quibusdam transgressionibus manucapiantur ad voluntatem Regis. Et super hoc Comes Lincolniæ, Johannes de Britannia, Hugo le Despenser, Hugo de Veer, Thomas de Berkele et Adam de Welles die Sabati proximo ante festum S. Edwardi Regis et Martiris manuceperunt coram Thesaurario, Rogero Brabanzoun et aliis de consilio Regis habere corpus dicti Adomari coram Rege de die in diem ad voluntatem ipsius Regis. Et Alanus la Zousche, Simon de Monte Acuto, Petrus Corbet, Johannes de Moeles, Rogerus le Ware et Willelmus le Latimer manuceperunt ibidem prædictum Willelmum de Monte Acuto in forma prædicta etc.

453. Manucaptio Magistri Johannis de S. Amando.

Rex de gratia sua speciali concessit quod Magister Johannes de S. Amando captus et detentus consimili modo in prisona prædicta sit manucaptus etc. Et Almaricus[1] de S. Amando die Veneris proximo ante festum S. Cuthberti manucepit coram ipso domino Rege et toto consilio prædictum Magistrum Johannem fratrem ipsius Almarici, corpus pro corpore, ad habendum eum coram Rege ad voluntatem Regis.[2] Rot. Parl. i. 176.

Coram Rege Roll, Pasch. 33 *Edw. I.* (*No.* 180) *m.* 19.

Oxon. Almaricus de Sancto Amando, Magister Johannes de Sancto Amando, Willelmus de Monte Acuto, Ricardus Attehawe Constabularius Castri Oxoniæ, Ricardus de Hurle, Thomas de Carletone capellanus, Johannes de Res, Johannes de Trenbrigge, Willelmus Attewarde frater ejus, et Philippus de Wygentone attachiati fuerunt per vicecomitem in castro

[1] The name has undergone correction.

[2] The following record will explain the two preceding entries. The riotous scene at Oxford occurred shortly before the meeting of our parliament. The festival of S Peter in Cathedra is 22 February; that of S. Matthias is 24 February; on the 28th the parliament met. Almaric of S. Amand was mainprised on the 13th, John on the 19th of March. They are arraigned in the following Easter term, and the trial takes place in the Trinity term, soon after Midsummer, John is then further mainprised to the next parliament, which met in September.

Oxoniæ per præceptum domini Regis, responsuri eidem domino Regi in parliamento suo in crastino Sancti Mathiæ Apostoli anno regni sui xxxiij°. super quibusdam criminibus et transgressionibus infrascriptis, et inde per manucaptionem sufficientem adjornati coram ipso domino Rege hic ad hunc diem scilicet a die Paschæ in xv. dies etc.

Ad quem diem iidem Almaricus et alii per Nicholaum de Warrewico servientem domini Regis in plena curia inculpati et arenati de hoc quod, cum idem dominus Rex præfato Almarico custodiam castri sui Oxoniæ, prisonæ et prisonum ejusdem castri, per literas suas commisisset custodiendam ad voluntatem ipsius Regis, et quædam Alicia de Droys quæ coram Rogero de Suthcoto et sociis suis justitiariis etc. ad gaolam castri prædicti deliberandam assignatis per inquisitionem patriæ, in quam se de bono et malo posuit, de felonia convicta et dampnata, sed quia prægnans etc. ad eandem gaolam per dictos justitiarios remissa, quousque a partu suo deliberaretur, in eadem gaola in custodia dicti Almarici sic extitisset salvo custodienda etc., iidem Almaricus et alii ipsam Aliciam sic convictam et dampnatam a prisona illa post partum suum, cum judicium suum subisse debuerat, nequiter exire et abire permiserunt; et similiter quendam Johannem de Kente, qui pro felonia in prisonam prædictam commissus fuit et in eadem detentus, a prisona illa exire et abire permiserunt, dicentes ipsum Johannem esse mortuum, et ad nequitiam et feloniam eorum super hoc cooperiendum, assumpserunt corpus alterius mortui et dixerunt [1] et populo intelligere fecerunt [2] corpus illud esse corpus ipsius Johannis, et sic illud loco corporis ejusdem Johannis sepeliri fecerunt etc.; et quod talem nequitiam et feloniam fecerunt prædictus Nicholaus de Warewyk paratus est verificare pro Rege etc.

Et prædicti Almaricus et omnes alii veniunt et defendunt omnem nequitiam et feloniam et quicquid est contra pacem, coronam [3] et dignitatem domini Regis etc. Et prædicti Almaricus, Willelmus de Monte Acuto, Ricardus Ate Hawe et Ricardus de Hurle dicunt quod in nullo sunt inde culpabiles, et de hoc ponunt se super patriam. Ideo ven[iat] jur[ata] coram Rege in octabis S. Trinitatis ubicunque etc.

Et prædicti Magister Johannes de S. Amando, Thomas de Gartone capellanus, Johannes de Ros, Johannes de Trenbrugge, Willelmus Ate Warde frater ejus, et Philippus de Wygyntone dicunt quod clerici sunt etc. et sine ordinariis suis respondere non possunt etc. Et super hoc venit Archidiaconus

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[1–2] Interlined. | [3] *coronem*, Rec.

Westmonasterii plenam habens potestatem petendi clericos etc. per literam patentem quæ residet in curia etc.; et petit ipsos tanquam clericos etc. et ei liberantur custodiendi sub poena etc. quousque etc.

Postea [in Octabis S. Trinitatis[1]] cum notitia prædictarum nequitiæ et feloniæ ad dominum Regem pervenit, statim idem dominus Rex mandavit Waltero de Gloucestria escaetori suo etc. et vicecomiti Oxoniæ, quod ad castrum Oxoniæ accederent et illud in manum ipsius Regis caperent etc. Prætextu cujus mandati prædictus escaetor misit ibidem Johannem de Feversham subescaetorem suum et vicecomitem Oxoniæ die Martis proximo ante festum S. Petri in Cathedra anno regni Regis nunc tricesimo tertio ad mandatum Regis prædictum exequendum etc., qui ibidem venerunt et castrum illud seisierunt sicut ad tunc potuerunt dimittendo ibidem duos homines nomine seisinæ Regis etc.; sed prædicti Magister Johannes de S. Amando, Willelmus de Monte Acuto et alii ibidem existentes, sciente et consenciente prædicto Almarico, eisdem subescaetori et vicecomiti resisterunt, et ipsos impediverunt quominus officium suum in præmissis plene exercere potuerunt, non permittendo eos claves castri et gaolæ nec visum prisonum seu aliquam administrationem ibidem habere, sed expresse dixerunt se castrum prædictum tenere, nec illud ipsis aut alicui alii pro aliquo mandato domini Regis liberare etc. Quæ quidem resistentiam et impedimentum idem vicecomes statim domino Regi nuntiavit, per quod idem dominus Rex prædicto Waltero de Gloucestria escaetori suo per breve suum mandavit, quod usque Oxoniam personaliter accederet et castrum prædictum si in manu sua non existeret, sine dilatione in manum suam caperet, et illud una cum armaturis, victualibus et omnibus aliis rebus suis infra idem castrum existentibus, Nicholao de Spershete vicecomiti suo Oxoniæ, cui castrum illud per literas suas patentes commiserat custodiendum quamdiu ipsi Regi placeret, ita quod de exit[ibus] etc., liberaret custodiendum in forma prædicta. [2] Mandavit etiam vicecomiti prædicto quod omnes in castro resistentes attachiaret etc.[3] Auctoritate quorum mandatorum Regis idem escaetor cum prædicto vicecomite ad castrum prædictum personaliter accessit die Mercurii in festo S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno regni Regis nunc tricesimo tertio ad prædictum mandatum Regis facien-

[1] In the margin. Notwithstanding the word *Postea* and the date in the margin, it seems clear that the following paragraph is a continuation of the information laid by the king's serjeant.

[2–3] Interlined.

dum et exequendum. Et prædicti Magister Johannes, Ricardus Constabularius et alii in castro existentes, [1]adventum dictorum escaetoris et vicecomitis percipientes[2] etc., assensu et voluntate prædicti Almarici, assumpto secum auxilio quorundam clericorum de Universitate Oxoniæ, prædictos duos homines quos subescaetor et vicecomes in castro illo nomine ipsius Regis prius posuerant, vi et armis expulserunt et violenter ejecerunt et portas castri clauserunt et pontem trahicium traxerunt, nec prædictum escaetorem, causam adventus sui ibidem exponere et warantum suum inde legere vellentem, audire voluerunt, nec portas ejusdem castri, licet requisiti, et ex parte Regis moniti aperire, seu ipsum Walterum et vicecomitem ingressum in eundem castrum habere permiserunt, set portas ejusdem magnis lingnis obstruxerunt et muros et kernellos cum magnis lapidibus et hurdiciis munierunt et magna foramina ultra portam quæ ducit versus Oseneye, ut homines ibidem venientes oprimere possent et destruere, fecerunt et aperuerunt, et se totaliter ad defensionem præparaverunt, et prædictis escaetori et vicecomiti et etiam majori, coronator[ibus] et burgensibus Oxoniæ, quos idem escaetor ad hujusmodi rebellionem et contemptum testificandum ibidem secum adduxerat, violenter resisterunt. Et cum idem escaetor eisdem transgressoribus coram præfatis majore et aliis ex parte domini Regis injunxerat et præceperat quod paci Regis se redderent et portas ejusdem castri aperirent, ipsi contemptibiliter responderunt quod nec portas aperirent nec ipsum escaetorem pro aliquo mandato domini Regis in eundem castrum intrare permitterent sine speciali mandato Almarici prædicti domini sui etc. [3] et alias transgressiones enormes domino Regi et ministris suis prædictis multipliciter perpetrarunt[4] in contemptu domini Regis mille librarum. Et hoc offert verificare pro domino Rege etc.

Et prædicti Almaricus et omnes alii veniunt et defendunt quicquid est in contemptum Regis etc., et dicunt quod in nullo sunt culpabiles de contemptibus seu aliquibus transgressionibus supradictis, et de hoc ponunt se super patriam etc.

Ideo veniat inde jurata coram Rege in Octabis S. Trinitatis ubicunque etc.

Et super hoc Rogerus de Mortuo Mari de comitatu Salopiæ, Willelmus de Grandissono et Simon de Monte Acuto de comitatu Somersetiæ, Petrus Corbet de comitatu Salopiæ, Rogerus de Morteyn de comitatu Lincolniæ, Gerardus de

[1–2] Interlined. [3–4] Interlined.

Braybrok de comitatu Bedefordiæ, Willelmus le Pruz de comitatu Devoniæ, Willelmus Russel de comitatu Sumersetiæ, Nicholaus de Kyngestone de comitatu Gloucestriæ, Johannes de Northwode de comitatu Kantiæ, Radulfus de Rothynge de comitatu Norffolkiæ, Willelmus de Wautone et Johannes la Warre de comitatu Gloucestriæ manuceperunt prædictos Almaricum de S. Amando et Willelmum de Monte Acuto habendi corpora eorum de die in diem et termino in terminum, corpus pro corpore, quousque judicium factum fuerit etc.

[1] Postea coram Rege apud Westmonasterium a die S. Johannis Bapt.[2] in xv. dies hoc anno prædicti Almaricus et Willelmus de Monte Acuto per manucaptionem prædictam veniunt, et prædicti Magister Johannes de S. Amando et alii per marescallum coram Rege ducti[3] similiter, et jur[atores] ven[iunt] et jur[ati] dicunt super sacramentum suum quod prædicti Almaricus et Willelmus in nullo sunt culpabiles de feloniis, resistentia in castro prædicto factis nec de evasione prædictæ Aliciæ seu de supradictis transgressionibus ipsis impositis etc. Ideo inde quieti etc. Dicunt etiam quod Johannes de Kent mortuus est et obiit de morte sua naturali in castro prædicto et visus est a coronatoribus etc.[4] Dicunt quod non fuit custoditus debito modo sicut priso dum fuit superstes, quia custoditus fuit in quadam camera infra portam castri et sine ferris et eodem modo obiit, et sic visus fuit a coronatoribus prædictis. Dicunt etiam quod Ricardus de Hurleye quoad evasionem prædictæ Aliciæ[5] in nullo est culpabilis nec in aliquo fuit consentiens. Ideo ipse inde similiter quietus etc. [6] Set quoad resistentiam et transgressionem etc. dicunt quod culpabilis est etc.[7] Et quoad Ricardum Attehawe dicunt quod prædicta Alicia de Droys a prædicto castro felonice exivit et evasit et quod abducta fuit per quemdem Henricum Atteberne garcionem prædicti Ricardi Attehawe etc., ipso Ricardo sciente et ad hoc consenciente etc., et quod idem Ricardus quoad omnes alias transgressiones supradictas et resistentias factas domino Regi et ministris suis in prædicto castro Oxoniæ, prout eis ex parte Regis imponitur, est culpabilis etc. Et super hoc idem Ricardus dicit quod clericus est etc. Et quia nullus ordinarius ipsum petit ideo remittitur custodiæ marescalli etc.

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[1] A postscript.

[2] What follows is on a pannel sewn to the roll.

[3] *duci*, Rec.

[4] *et visus et coron' etc.*, Rec.

[5] *seu prædictis transgressionibus* cancelled.

[6–7] Interlined.

Postea prædictus Henricus Atteberne garcio prædicti Ricardi, per custodem Turris coram Rege ductus, venit et arenatus de evasione prædictæ Aliciæ ipso sciente, consentiente et abducente, statim hoc idem cognovit. Ideo suspendatur. Catalla nulla etc.

Et supradicti juratores quoad prædictos Johannem de S. Amando et alios clericos dicunt quod culpabiles sunt etc. de evasione et resistentiis et aliis transgressionibus supradictis etc.

[1] Postea per præceptum domini Regis per breve suum quod residet in ligula de præceptis de anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxiij° prædictus Magister Johannes dimittitur per manucaptionem prædicti Almarici domini sui usque ad proximum parliamentum etc.

Ad quod parliamentum dominus Rex ob bonum et laudabile servitium quod præfatus Almaricus ei fecit, perdonavit prædicto Magistro Johanni prædictam feloniam quam fecit permittendo prædictam Aliciam evadere et ad evasionem consentiendo. Ideo habeat cartam domini Regis. Et pro resistentia et transgressione quas fecit in castro finem fecit cum domino Rege per quadraginta libras per plegium ejusdem Almarici. Idem dominus Rex ad instantiam Comitis Lincolniæ perdonavit similiter Johanni de Tone[brugge et] Willelmo de Atteworthe prædictam feloniam quam fecerunt permittendo prædictam Aliciam evadere et ad evasionem [consentiendo]. Ideo habeant inde cartam etc.

[2] Postea prædictus finis intratur in rotulo de finibus de termino S. [Michaelis proximo sequenti] ut patet ibidem. Ideo hic cancellatur, etc.

[1] Postea venit prædictus Ricardus de Hurle et finem fecit cum domino ut patet in rotulo de termino prædicto.

[3] Postea dominus Rex mandavit breve suum sub privato sigillo Rogero le Brabanzon et sociis suis justitiariis etc. in hæc verba :—" Edward par la grace de Dieu Roi d'Engleterre " seigneur d'Irlaunde e ducs d'Aquitaine a nos foialx e " loialx Roger le Brabanzon e ses compaignons nos justices " assignez a tenir nos pledz, saluz. Comme por honur de " Die et de seinte eglise e a la requeste de nostre cher en " Dieu Frere Lucas de Wodeforde nostre confessour eoms " pardonez de nostre grace especiale a Thomas de Gartone " chapeleyn, Johan de Rosse e Phelipe de Wygintone clercs

[1] Postscript.

[2] Postscript. In the margin *fin. xl. lib.* stands cancelled.

[3] The two following paragraphs are on an additional pannel.

" quantque a nous appent e le chalenge que nous avoms vers " eux par acheison de ce que eux e autres tindrent le chastel " d'Oxeneford countre Monsire Wauter de Gloucestre noster " eschetur de cca Trente, e de ceo qil feurent aidauntz e " assentauntz al eschepe Aliz Droys hors du dit chastel dount " il furent atteintz devaunt vous, par quei il furent agardez " a nostre prison, e eoms volu quil en soient de tot quites " e diliveres, vous maundoms qe mesmes ceux Thomas, " Johan e Phelipe facez saunz delay deliverer de la prison " auvauntdite, issint qe mes ny soient deteneuz par les " acheisons avantdites. Done souz nostre prive seal a " Ichenestoke le xxviij. jour de Feverer lan de nostre regne " xxxiiij." Ideo præceptum est marescallo quod per mandatum prædictum deliberari faciat prædictos Thomam, Johannem et Philippum etc.

Postea dominus Rex nunc filius prædicti Regis anno regni sui primo de gratia sua speciali perdonavit prædicto Ricardo Attehawe evasionem prædictæ Aliciæ la Droys et feloniam prædictam et etiam transgressionem, quam fecit pro eo quod dictum castrum retinuit contra Walterum de Gloucestria escaetorem etc., per billam suam sub magno sigillo suo signatam, quam misit Rogero le Brabanzon et sociis suis justitiariis in hæc verba:—" Cum Ricardus Attehawe dudum " constabularius castri Oxoniæ attachiatus fuisset ad respon- " dendum domino Edwardo quondam Regi Angliæ patri " Regis nunc in curia sua, quare Aliciam la Droys, quæ " coram Rogero de Suthcotes et sociis suis justitiariis dicti " patris ad gaolam castri prædicti deliberandam assignatis per " inquisitionem patriæ in quam se de bono et malo posuit " de quadam felonia convicta, et pro eo quod prægnans " fuit ad eandem gaolam per dictos justitiarios in custodia " dicti Ricardi extitit remissa, salvo custodienda quousque " peperisset, a prisona illa nequiter exire et abire permisit " de cujus evasione coram dicto patre in curia sua judicialiter " extitit convictus et ea occasione ac etiam pro eo quod " dictum castrum contra Walterum de Gloucestria quem " dictus pater apud Oxoniam miserat ad dictum castrum in " manus dicti patris capiendum detinuit, per considerationem " curiæ dicti patris prisonæ extitisset judicatus, in qua jam " per triennium extitit et adhuc est detentus, ut dicitur, " vult Rex nunc pro anima ejusdem patris sui, et propter " longum imprisonamentum quod dictus Ricardus hiis oc- " casionibus sustinuit, si dictis occasionibus et non aliis in " prisona detineatur, quod idem Ricardus a prisona illa " deliberetur de gratia sua speciali. Per ipsum Regem " nuntiante Willelmo Inge." Ideo præceptum est Marescallo

quod per mandatum prædictum deliberari faciat prædictum Ricardum. Et sciendum quod dicta billa residet in ligula de præceptis de anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo etc.

[1] Et sciendum quod licet non fit mentio supra de prædicto Magistro Johanne de S. Amando qualiter convictus fuit per inquisitionem ex officio captam, et postea committebatur prisonæ, etc., dominus Rex postea mandavit per breve suum quod [2] residet in ligula [de præceptis] [3] istius anni quod dimitteretur per manucaptionem prædicti Almarici usque parliamentum proximum etc. qui quidem Almaricus ipsum manucepit corpus pro corpore etc. Et dictum fuit Willelmo de Graham marescallo quod dimitteret eum etc.; et eum tradidit eidem Almarico in forma etc.

454. Memorandum quod pro negotiis pro quibus dominus de Cuke venit ad Regem de partibus transmarinis assignantur Episcopus Dunelmensis, Episcopus Cestrensis, Comes Lincolniæ, Adomarus de Valentia, Johannes de Drokenesford et Johannes de Benstede etc. Cuke.

Rot. Parl. i. 176.

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I., pt.* 1, *m.* 13.

Pro mercatoribus de societate Ballardorum de Luca. Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos teneri et obligari mercatoribus de societate Bellardorum de Luka Londoniæ commorantibus in mille libris sterlingorum, quas nobilis vir Johannes de Cuk miles pro se et carissimo filio nostro Johanne Duce Brabantiæ recipiet per se vel attornatum suum in quindena S. Michaelis proximo futura de mercatoribus antedictis, quas quidem mille libras volumus quod iidem mercatores recipiant et habeant de custuma nostra in manibus mercatorum de societate Friscobaldorum de Florencia Londoniæ commorantium ex commissione nostra existente, per manus eorundem mercatorum de Florencia de primis denariis, qui de eadem custuma post festum Nativitatis B. Mariæ Virginis proximo futurum recipi poterunt et levari. Volumus etiam quod summa prædicta præfatis mercatoribus et societate Friscobaldorum de Florencia, cum ipsi eam solverint de

[1] What follows is beneath the pannel, which flaps over it, and must come from a date earlier than that of the matter that is upon the pannel.

[2] *que*, Record.

[3] After *ligula* the Record has what seems to be the usual compendium for *preter*; the emendation is conjectural.

custuma prædicta prædictis mercatoribus de societate Bellardorum de Luka, ut prædictum est, in compoto ipsorum mercatorum de Florencia de custuma prædicta integraliter allocetur, facta nobis prius restitutione præsentium litterarum. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxij. die Martii.

Pro mercatoribus de societate Friscobaldorum de Florencia. Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos teneri et obligari mercatoribus de societate Friscobaldorum de Florencia Londoniæ commorantibus in mille libras sterlingorum quas nobilis vir Johannes dominus de Cuk miles pro se et carissimo filio nostro Johanne Duce Brabantiæ recipiet per se vel per attornatum suum in quindena S. Michaelis proximo futura de mercatoribus antedictis, quas quidem mille libras volumus quod iidem mercatores recipiant et habeant de custuma nostra in manibus eorum ex commissione nostra existente, videlicet, de primis denariis quos de eadem custuma post festum Nativitatis B. Mariæ Virginis proximo futurum recipere poterunt et levare, et quod pecunia illa ipsis mercatoribus super compoto suo de eadem custuma integraliter allocetur, facta nobis prius restitutione præsentium litterarum. In cujus etc. Teste ut supra.

455. Pro exec. Comit. Warennæ.

Memorandum quod Dominus Rex concessit executoribus testamenti Johannis nuper Comitis Warennæ defuncti quod ipsi de omnimodis debitis quæ eis debentur ex quacumque causa placitare possint ad Scaccarium debitores suos. Rot. Parl. i. 176.

Per ipsum Regem nuntiante Coventrensi et Lichefeldensi Episcopo.

456. Suthamptone.

Dominus Rex mandavit breve suum Majori et Ballivis civitatis Wintoniæ in hæc verba: "Edwardus "Dei gratia etc. Majori et Ballivis civitatis suæ "Wintoniæ salutem. Cum nos certis de causis vo- "lentes quod cives Baionæ obsides in diversis locis "infra Angliam per præceptum nostrum sub custodia "nostra existentes ita secure custodirentur quod ali- "cubi evadere nequirent quoquo modo, vobis nuper "præceperimus firmiter injungentes quod illum de Rot. Parl. i. 176.

" obsidibus prædictis, qui vobis dudum missus fuerat " custodiendus, salvo et secure custodiri faceretis, non " permittentes ipsum alicubi sine bona custodia dis- " currere vel vagari, ita quod de corpore suo nobis " respondere possetis ad mandatum nostrum et quod " hoc sub forisfactura omnium quæ nobis forisfacere " possetis nullatenus omitteretis; ac idem obses vobis " per nos sic missus a vestra, ut a vobis ipsis intel- " leximus, custodia evaserit, in nostri dampnum casua- " liter maximum, et gravamen: — vobis mandamus " quod vos una cum sex de discretioribus et " legalioribus civibus ejusdem civitatis pro commu- " nitate ejusdem civitatis sitis coram nobis et consilio " nostro in proximo parliamento nostro apud West- " monasterium, videlicet, ultimo die Februarii, nobis " super evasione prædicta responsuri, et ad faciendum " et recipiendum ulterius quod curia nostra considera- " verit in hac parte; et habeatis ibi tunc hoc breve. " Teste Meipso apud Walsingham primo die Februarii " anno regni nostri xxxiij°."

Ad quam diem Laurencius de Anne Major dictæ civitatis Wintoniæ, Thomas de Holeput Ballivus ejusdem villæ, et Johannes de Tyting, Rogerus de Inkepenne, Rogerus le Lung, Petrus Nuttly, Robertus de Littletone, Johannes de Anne et Willelmus de Wenge, Cives dictæ civitatis pro communitate ejusdem civitatis, venerunt coram Rege et consilio suo in eodem parliamento apud Westmonasterium etc., et prædictum breve retornaverunt etc. Et dicunt quod quidam Bernardus de Periers obses Baionæ missus fuit eisdem custodiendus in forma prædicta, cujus corpus non habent etc. Et quia prædicti Major, Ballivi et Cives non dedicunt quin prædictus obses a custodia eorumdem evasit in dampnum Regis etc., consideratum est quod prædicti Major, Ballivus et Cives pro tota communitate prædicta committantur prisonæ. Et mandatum est iiij^to die Martii anno prædicto vicecomiti Suthamptoniæ quod prædictam civitatem Wintoniæ et

libertatem civitatis ejusdem cum omnibus ad eas spectantibus sine dilatione capiat in manum Regis et eas salvo custodiat donec Rex aliud inde præceperit, ita quod de exitibus inde provenientibus Regi respondeat ad Scaccarium, et ballivum illum qui in civitate prædicta post recessum Majoris civitatis illius ad Regem nuper cum ipso Rege locuturi usque Londoniam venientis moram traxit, attachiet ita quod habeat corpus ejus coram Rege in dicto parliamento quam cito poterit ad respondendum Regi super hiis quæ Rex ei duxerit obicienda, et ad faciendum et recipiendum ulterius quod curia Regis consideraverit in hac parte, et quid inde fecerit certificet Regem indilate etc.

Et dictus vicecomes retornavit ad dictum parliamentum quod prædictam civitatem cum libertatibus ad eandem spectantibus cepit in manum Regis, et attachiavit Henricum Dalroun ballivum qui moram traxit ibidem post recessum dicti Majoris in forma prædicta etc.

Iste finis non debet alicubi poni in extract. ob causam inferius contentam.

Postea Major, Ballivus et Cives prædicti coram ipso domino Rege et ejus consilio fecerunt finem cum Rege per quingentas marcas pro transgressione prædicta. Et Rex per dictum finem deliberavit a dicta prisona dictos Majorem, Ballivum et Cives, ac quietavit dictum Henricum Dalroun, qui locum Majoris tenuit tempore prædicto, et reddidit eisdem Majori et Civibus civitatem et libertatem prædictas cum omnibus ad eas spectantibus, habendas et tenendas in forma qua eas tenuerunt ante captionem earundem in manum Regis, simul cum omnibus exitibus inde perceptis a tempore captionis prædictæ. Et Rex concessit quod habeant litteras Regis patentes de cancellaria super præmissis et breve dicto vicecomiti Suthamptoniæ de restitutione civitatis et libertatis [prædictarum].

[1] Postea quia constat Regi quod idem dominus Rex per litteras suas patentes concessit Margaretæ Reginæ

[1] Perhaps postscript, but apparently by the same hand.

Angliæ [consorti suæ quod] ipsa habeat omnes fines quos homines et tenentes suos de castris, civitatibus, villis, honoribus, burgis [firmis, maneriis,] hundredis, forestis et eorum feodis, quæ Rex ei concessit habenda in tenenciam, tam coram Rege et in Cancellaria quam coram Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario et Justitiariis Regis itinerantibus ad communia placita et ad placita forestæ et coram aliis justitiariis et ministris Regis quibuscumque facere contigerit, prout in litteris Regis prædictis plenius continetur:—dictus dominus Rex, pro eo quod idem Rex concessit eidem Reginæ prædictam civitatem Wintoniæ inter cetera castra, civitates, villas, honores, firmas, [maneria,] hundreda, forestas et eorum feoda prædictæ Reginæ concessa, habendam in tenenciam, ut prædictum est, assignavit et concessit eidem Reginæ prædictum finem quingentarum marcarum, ita quod non ponantur in extractis Cancellariæ nec Scaccarii nec alibi in Curia Regis ad levandum ad opus Regis, nec quicquam inde ad opus ipsius Regis qualitercumque exigatur seu levetur, sed quod dicta Regina eundem finem per ministros suos ad opus ipsius Reginæ levari faciat cum sibi viderit expedire.

[1] Postea Adomarus de Valentia et Johannes de Drokenesfforde custos garderobæ Regis testantur in præsentia W[alteri] Coventrensis et Lichefeldensis Episcopi et Thesaurarii Regis, qui illud idem recordatur, quod prædicta Regina ob affectionem quam habet erga cives suos civitatis prædictæ, et pro diligenti obsequio quod Rogerus de Inkepenne civis ejusdem civitatis eidem Reginæ et suis hactenus impendit, remisit et perdonavit prædictis civibus trescentas marcas de fine prædictarum quingentarum marcarum, et concessit eisdem civibus quod de eisdem trescentis marcis de fine prædicto totaliter exonerentur et quieti existant

[1] No apparent change of ink or hand.

etc. imperpetuum, et quod ducentæ marcæ residuæ ad opus ipsius Reginæ cum sibi placuerit leventur.

Rot. Pat. 33 *Edw. I. pt.* 1. *m.* 13.

Pro Civibus Wyntoniæ. Rex omnibus ballivis etc. ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum Bernardus de Perers civis Baionæ, quem nuper civibus et toti communitati Civitatis nostræ Wyntoniæ ex certa causa liberavimus sub forisfactura omnium quæ nobis possent forisfacere custodiendum, a custodia civium et communitatis per eorum negligentiam evaserit non est diu, pro qua quidem transgressione Civitatem prædictam cum pertinentiis suis capi fecimus in manum nostram, Nos per finem quem iidem cives fecerunt nobiscum perdonavimus eis transgressionem prædictam et Civitatem cum libertatibus et aliis pertinentiis quibuscunque reddidimus et restituimus eisdem, habendam et tenendam adeo libere et integre sicut eam habuerunt et tenuerunt ante captionem prædictam, nolentes quod prædicti cives aut heredes vel successores sui, cives ejusdem Civitatis, per nos vel heredes nostros aut ministros nostros quoscumqne occasione transgressionis prædictæ molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxvj. die Martii.

457. Halibourtone.

Memorandum quod Rex liberari fecit corpus Radulfi de Halibourtone Johanni de Moubray militi de Scotia per primam manucaptionem quam alias Regi invenit et etiam per manucaptionem ejusdem Johannis de Moubray ad ducendum usque in Scotiam in auxilium aliorum hominum terræ illius qui circa captionem Willelmi Waleys vacabunt etc. ita quod eundem Radulfum salvo et secure reducat Londoniam ad proximum parliamentum a die S. Johannis Baptistæ in tres septimanas.[1] [Quod quidem parliamentum] postea prorogatum fuit usque Assumptionem B. Mariæ proximo sequentem et postea ab illo die usque Octabas [Nativitatis B. Mariæ]. Et tunc venit prædictus Johannes de Moubray coram domino Rege, et duxit secum prædictum Radulfum de Haliburtone juxta manucaptionem [prædictam]. Et dominus Rex

Rot. Parl. i. 177.

[1] The remainder of this entry is interpolated postscript.

liberari fecit iterato corpus prædicti Radulfi prædicto Johanni de Moubray per manucaptionem ejusdem Johannis de Moubray tantum ad ducendum prædictum Radulfum secum in Scotiam ad videndum qualiter et quomodo idem Radulfus se velit gerere et habere, ita quod eundem Radulfum salvo et secure reducat Londoniam ad proximum parliamentum a die Paschæ proximo futuro in tres septimanas.

458. Rot. Parl. i. 177.

Memorandum quod dominus Rex in recessu Episcopi Glascuensis et Comitis de Carrike de parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium in Quadragesima hoc anno versus Scotiam, ordinavit quod communitas terræ Scotiæ conveniat ad villam S. Johannis de Perthe in crastino Ascensionis Domini ad eligendum eos qui venient ad parliamentum Regis a die S. Johannis Baptistæ in tres septimanas pro tota communitate prædictæ terræ, et etiam ad ordinandum de certa et secura custodia dictæ terræ, ita quod periculum in hac parte Regi non eveniat. Comunitas Scotiæ pro electione facienda.

459. Rot. Parl. i. 177.

Memorandum quod sexto die Aprilis anno xxxiij° dominus Rex in pleno parliamento suo apud Westmonasterium inhibuit Willelmo de Hameltone Cancellario suo ne de cetero concedat alicui litteras Regis de protectione in Hibernia etc. Hibern.

[m. 17d.] *Adhuc Memoranda de Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno xxxiii°.*

460.

Willelmus de Grauntzoun de comitatibus Glouces- Mainttriæ et Kantiæ, Willelmus de Breuse de comitatibus captio Kantiæ et Sussexiæ, Willelmus de Rythre de comitatu Eboraci, Adomarus de Sancto Amando de comitatibus Frisoti de Monte Claro.

Bedefordiæ et Oxoniæ, Walterus de [Bea]uchamp de comitatu Wygorniæ, Robertus de Bures de comitatu Staffordiæ, Thomas de Bykenore de comitatu Kantiæ, [Willelmus] le Lunge[1] de comitatu Gloucestriæ, Alanus Plokenet de comitatibus Somersetiæ et Herefordiæ, Johannes la Ware de comitatibus . . . . . et Gloucestriæ, Thomas de Verdoun de comitatu Norhantoniæ Willelmus de Monte Acuto de comitatu Oxoniæ, Edmundus [de Corn]ewaille de comitatu Lincolniæ et Gerardus Dore,[2] devenerunt coram Rege et ejus consilio in hoc parliamento manucaptores Frisoti de Monte Claro receptoris Agenensis quod ipse bene et fideliter [serviet] domino Regi tam in receptis quam in liberationibus per ipsum faciendis, ita quod si ipse receptor oneretur [et non] sit sufficiens ad respondendum, quod ipsi pro eo teneantur respondere; et ad hoc faciendum obligant se [et] heredes suos et terras et tenementa sua etc.[3]

Rot. Vascon. 33 *Edw. I., m.* 26.

Rex dilecto nostro Reymundo Markeys de Bysetz custodi thesaurariæ Agenen[sis] salutem. Cum concesserimus dilecto nobis Frisoto de Monte Claro the[saurario] Agen[ensi] officium thesaurariæ Agenen[sis] cum pertinentiis suis regendum quamdiu nostræ placuerit voluntati, prout in literis nostris patentibus eidem Frisoto inde confectis plenius continetur, vobis mandamus quod officium illud præfato Frisoto per indenturam inter vos et ipsum inde faciendam liberetis, habendum a festo Pentecostes proximo futuro juxta tenorem literarum nostrarum prædictarum. In cujus etc. Data apud Westmonasterium v. die Aprilis.

461. Ordinatio Forestæ.

[4] Co[me aucune] gentz que sount mis hors [de forest par la puralee e par le grant nostre]. seignur

Statutes, i. 144.

[1] *Lung'*, Rec.

[2] *Dor'*, Rec.

[3] A long gap of blank parchment.

[4] This entry is very blind, and some parts of it are quite illegible We give here what can now be read, supplying the gaps from the Vetus Codex,

Rot. Parl. i. 177.

le Rei ayent requis a cest p[arlement quil soient] quites de la poture e [de les choses qe les foresters lour demaundent] sicome il soleint [avaunt faire;] nostre seignur le Rei respunt, puis [quil ad grante la purale, quil luy plest] ben quele estoit ausi come il lad grante, ia [soit] ceo que la busoigne estoit [siwie e demande en malveis point; mais] au meins entent il e voet que tuz ses demeigns boys[1] e touz [ses demeignes terres, quele part quil soient, que ount este] de la coroune auncienment, ou qui a la coroune sount retournez [par veie deschete ou en autre manere, aient] estat de fraunche [chace] et de fraunche garene; et en tieu manere soyent tenuz et gar[dez a son oeps, pur tote] manere[2] de bestes, et pur tote manere de deduyz, qe li plera.

Et endroit de ceux, qi terres e tenementz sunt deaforestez par [la dite puralee], et qui demaundent davoir commun denz les boundes des forestes, lentencion et la volunte nostre seignur [le Roi est,] puys qe par la [purale] il cleyment estre quites de [poture] des forestiers[3] et qe les bestes le Rei [ne puent] avoir lur haunt ne lur repeire sur les terres desaforestes, sicome il avoyent taunt come memes les terres estoyent dedenz forest, qe cele gentz ne deyvent [avoir] commune, ne autre aisement, dedenz les boundes des boys ne des terres qui demoerent en forest; mais si aucun de ceux qi sount desforestez par la puralee voillent mieux estre dedenz forest, come avaunt furent qe de hors, sicome il sount ores, il plest ben au Roi quil soyent a ceo rezciu, ensint quil puissent demorer en lur estat auncien, et commune et autre aysement avoir dedenz ses forestes, ausi come urent avaunt.

[1] Om. *boys*, V.C.

[2] *totes maneres*, V.C. The roll has *manere* and probably *tote*.

[3] Om. *des forestiers*, V.C.

Par quoi nostre seignur le Rei voet et comaunde que ses Justices de ses forestes de cea Trent [e dela Trent] ensement tiegnent et gardent, et tenir et garder facent fermement, [les ditz pointz en lour baillies] en la fourme avauntdite.[1]

462. Manucaptio Joh. de Shefeld admiss. in vic. Norhumbr.

[2] Prior de Wirksoppe de comitatu Notingham, Thomas de Shefelde de comitatu Eboraci . . . us de Croxeby de comitatu L[in]c., Thomas de Bartone de eodem comitatu, Walterus de Staneley de eodem comitatu, ... de Fresnes, de comitatu Wiltesiræ et Norffolkiæ, Simon de Wakefeld de comitatu Eboraci venerunt coram consilio Regis in parliamento isto vij° die Aprilis et [manucep]erunt quod Johannes de Shefelde bene et fideliter se habebit et fideliter Regi desserviet in officio [vicec]omitis in comitatu Norhumbriæ et fideliter respondebit de receptionibus suis quibuscunque, et quod si ipse Johannes non sit sufficiens ad respondendum de receptionibus suis, ipse[3] et unusquisque eorum [in solido[4]] teneantur respondere pro eo, et ad hoc obligant se et heredes suos et omnes terras et tenementa sua ad [quas]cumque manus devenerint.

463. Homines de Allerwasche.

[5] Ad petitionem hominum de Allerwasche querentium de Philippo de Sumervile de hoc [quod ipse boscum ad dictam] villam pertinentem destruxit, in quo quidem bosco ingressum et egressum, communam, fire[bote et hey]bote et pasturam pro averiis suis habere solebant, et nunc de hujusmodi communa [in-

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[1] At this point the Vetus Codex introduces the *Ordinacio de trailbastons*.

[2] This entry is defaced by a stain.

[3] *Sic*.

[4] Very doubtful.

[5] Parts of this entry are exceedingly faint.

gressu, egressu et] estoveriis excluduntur, unde petunt remedium etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Sequantur per [breve de Cancellaria] si eis injuria fiat.

[m. 18.][1] *Adhuc Memoranda de Parliamento Regis apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno xxxiij°. tricesimo tertio.*

464. Rot. Parl. i. 178.

Processus tangens Episcopum Bibliensem de Prioratu de Goldingham in Scotia.

[2] In Nomine Domini, Amen. Anno Incarnationis Ejusdem millesimo tricentesimo quinto, indictione tertia, die quinto mensis Aprilis, apud Westmonasterium juxta Londoniam, dominus Hugo qui se gerit pro Episcopo Biblyensi coram episcopis et aliis prælatis, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, et nonnullis aliis nobilibus clericis et laicis, consiliariis magnifici Principis, domini Edwardi Regis Angliæ illustris, in domibus Archiepiscopi Eboracensis in quibus tunc dictus dominus Rex morabatur, generali parliamento tunc existente ibidem, quasdam litteras felicis recordationis Benedicti Papæ xj^mi^ præsentavit, porrexit et tradidit, formam quæ sequitur continentes.

Benedictus Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri episcopo Dunelmensi, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Exhibita nobis tua petitio continebat quod Saraceni, Christiani nominis inimici, episcopatum Bibliensem occuparunt hactenus et adhuc detinent occupatum; et per hoc venerabilis frater noster Hugo Bibliensis episcopus egestate gravatur, cum aliunde

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[1] This membrane is numbered 17 in pencil.

[2] The text of the notarial instrument of which a copy is here put upon the parliament roll is printed in the Fœdera, i. 969. The text of the entry on the roll is given from the Vetus Codex in Ryley's Placita, p. 282, and in the printed Rolls of Parliament, but the scribe of the Vetus Codex seems to have been guilty of one serious omission which is noted below.

non habeat de quo secundum sui status decentiam[1] valeat sustentari; quare nobis humiliter supplicasti ut providere suæ indigentiæ de benignitate apostolica dignaremur: Nos[2] igitur, ipsius inopiæ paterno compatientes affectu, digneque volentes ei per nostræ provisionis auxilium subsidium aliquod provenire, tuis supplicationibus inclinati, providendi sibi auctoritate nostra per te vel per alium, seu alios de cella seu prioratu de Goldingham, ordinis S. Benedicti, S. Andreæ dioceseos ad Dunelmensem ecclesiam ejusdem ordinis pertinente, cujus administrationi prior ecclesiæ prædictæ aliquem de monachis ipsius ecclesiæ deputat et exinde amovet pro suæ libito voluntatis, cum omnibus juribus et pertinentiis suis, ab eodem episcopo quoad vixerit[3] vel usque ad recuperationem dicti episcopatus retinendo; ac[4] inducendi eum in corporalem possessionem ejusdem cellæ seu prioratus; et inductum etiam defendendi, amotis exinde quibuslibet, qui ad gerendum administrationem ipsius cellæ seu prioratus per dictum priorem fuerint deputati; ac faciendi ei[5] de ejusdem cellæ seu prioratus redditibus, proventibus, juribus, obventionibus universis integre responderi; nec non et contradictores super hoc per censuram[6] ecclesiasticam, apellatione postposita, compescendi, non obstantibus contrariis ejusdem ecclesiæ consuetudinibus vel statutis, juramento, confirmatione sedis apostolicæ seu quacunque alia firmitate roboratis; aut si prædictis priori et dilectis filiis capitulo ipsius ecclesiæ vel quibuscumque aliis communiter vel divisim a prædicta sede indultum existat quod excommunicari, suspendi vel interdici non possint, sive quod de cellis seu prioratibus ad eorum provisionem seu quamcumque dispositionem spectantibus nequeat aliquibus pro-

[1] *decensiam*, Roll.

[2] The verb governed by this *Nos* is the *concedimus* which occurs in the penultimate line of the bull.

[3] *quo advixerit*, Roll.

[4] *ac* repeated.

[5] *si* for *ei*, Roll and V.C.

[6] *sensuram*, Roll.

videri per litteras apostolicas, non facientes plenam et expressam, ac de verbo ad verbum, de indulto hujusmodi mentionem, et qualibet alia dictæ sedis indulgentia generali vel speciali, cujuscumque tenoris existat, per quam præsentibus non expressam vel totaliter non insertam effectus hujusmodi gratiæ impediri valeat vel diferri et de qua in nostris litteris specialis mentio sit habenda, fraternitati tuæ plenam concedimus tenore præsentium facultatem. Datum Romæ apud S. Petrum iij. Non. Aprilis pontificatus nostri anno primo.

Quibus quidem litteris apostolicis, ut præmittitur, præsentatis, visis, examinatis et plenius intellectis, auditaque similiter et intellecta requisitione quam prædictus episcopus Bybliensis fecit prædicto domino Regi, scilicet, quod placeret eidem et benigne permitteret ut prioratum de Goldingham in Scotia, S. Andreæ dioceseos valeat adipisci juxta concessionem et assignationem per suprascriptas litteras apostolicas sibi specialiter inde factas; habitaque deinde per consilium ejusdem domini Regis super requisitione et petitione hujusmodi deliberatione plenaria; ex parte domini Regis per consilium suum datum fuit prædicto episcopo præsentialiter tale responsum, videlicet:—

Quod petitio sua si concederetur foret manifeste præjudicialis prædicto domino Regi et coronæ suæ regiæ, et idcirco non est concessibilis in hac parte.

Acta fuerant[1] omnia suprascripta anno, indictione die et loco præscriptis, præsentibus venerabilibus in Christo patribus et dominis, Waltero Coventrensi et Lichefeldensi, Thesaurario Angliæ, ac Antonio Dunelmensi et Johanne Carleolensi, Episcopis, necnon H. Lincolniæ, Humfrido Herefordiæ, G. Warewici, Comitibus, Aymero de Valentia, Johanne de Britannia, H. de Percy, R. de Clifford, H. de Veer, Waltero de Teye,

[1] *Sic.*

Ada de Welles, Johanne Botetourte, [1] Johanne Wogan, Johanne de Havering, Willelmo de Grandissono, Willelmo de Rith[re], E. de Eyncourt,[2] Rogero le Brabanzon, Johanne de Insula, Roberto de Burghesse, Radulfo de Sandwyco, Rogero de Hegham, Nicholao Fermbaud, Willelmo de Bereford, Willelmo Howard, Petro de Malore, Henrico Spigornel et Willelmo Inge, Militibus, ac discretis viris Dominis Johanne de Drokenesforde, Johanne de Berewyco et Johanne de Benestede, necnon et Magistris Reginaldo de Brandone, Roberto de Pikeringe et Willelmo de Kilkenni Clericis, Testibus ad hoc vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes dictus Bouhs de Londonia domini Papæ auctoritate notarius publicus omnibus interfui suprascriptis et prædictum transcriptum, exemplum seu sumptum per me a suo originali transumptum et cum domino Petro de Malore Justitiario domini Regis Angliæ illustris et Magistris Johanne de Cadomo et Gileberto de Lotegareshale notariis publicis diligenter et fideliter ad suum or[iginale post]modum [3] ascultatum,[4] nil addens vel minuens quod sensum mutet vel vitiet intellectum, hic in [instrumento præsenti] scripsi una cum aliis omnibus prænotatis, et quia prædictum exemplum seu sumptum cum suo originali re[peri concordari], me in testem subscripsi ac præscripta omnia publicari meoque signo consueto signavi roga[tus].

Et ego Johannes Erturi de Cadomo apostolicæ sedis auctoritate notarius publicus hoc exemplum una cum præfatis domino P. Justitiario et Magistris J. et G. notariis publicis ad litteras apostolicas suprascriptas diligenter et firmiter ascultavi; et quia dictum exemplum cum ipsis litteris apostolicis concordare inveni, in ejus-

[1–2] These five names were omitted in the Vetus Codex, and therefore do not appear in Ryley's book or the printed Rolls of Parliament.

[3] The margin is torn.

[4] *Sic* Roll and V.C.

dem exempli plenam fidem et testimonium me testem subscripsi et rogatus signum meum apposui consuetum.[1]

Et memorandum quod prædictum instrumentum in pleno Scaccario liberatur die Martis xviij. die Maii[2] anno xxxiij° Willelmo de Brichulle et Willelmo de Pershore Camerariis ad custodiendum in Thesauraria Regis.

465. Ad petitionem Hugonis de Curtenay petentis quod Rex reddat eidem quædam tenementa in Brigham in comitatu Cumbriæ cum advocatione ecclesiæ ejusdem quæ sunt de perquisito Isabellæ de Fortibus quondam Comitissæ Albemarliæ sibi et heredibus suis, cujus heres ipse est, ut dicit:— Curtenay.

Ita responsum est: Cum ecclesia vacaverit, sequatur jus suum et audiatur.

466. Ad tres petitiones ejusdem Hugonis per quarum unam petiit versus Regem manerium de Kirkeby Urblawer in comitatu Eboraci cum advocatione ecclesiæ ejusdem manerii quæ dicta Isabella perquisivit sibi et heredibus suis per finem levatum in curia Regis ut dicit; et per aliam petiit versus Regem terras et tenementa quæ dicta Isabella perquisivit in manerio de Harewode in eodem comitatu Eboraci de Magistro Hugone le Keu et aliis etc.; et per tertiam petiit versus Regem omnes terras et tenementa quæ Baldewinus de Ryvers primus et heredes sui perquisiverunt in manerio de Newenham et Uphayford in comitatu Oxoniæ, de quibus quidem tenementis dicta Isabella obiit seisita in dominico suo ut de feodo, et unde ipse propinquior heres ejus est:—

Ita responsum est: Ad tres ultimas petitiones responsum est quod quia prædicta tenementa sunt in

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[1] Here the instrument printed in the Fœdera ends.

[2] Om. *Maii* V.C.

manu Regis nomine custodiæ ratione minoris ætatis Roberti filii et heredis Warini de Insula, expectet Hugo de Courtenay ætatem dicti heredis.

[m. 18d.]

467. Oseneye.

Ad petitionem Abbatis et Conventus de Oseneye qui solverunt domino Papæ pro Rege quingentas libras sterlingorum quas mutuati fuerunt de diversis etc., et postmodum aliquam allocationem inde per præceptum Regis habuerunt in debitis quæ Regi debebant ad Scaccarium in partem satisfactionis dictarum quingentarum librarum, et de residuo habent certas firmas eis assignatas ad certum tempus tenendas quousque dictum residuum inde levaverint etc.; et quia debitores de quibus mutuati fuerunt dictas d. libras pro solutione facienda dicto Papæ non potuerunt expectare quousque eas levassent de firmis eis assignatis per Regem in satisfactionem earundem d. librarum, ipsi ceperunt de denariis decimæ per dominum Bonifacium Papam octavum clero Angliæ impositæ per tres annos, unde fuerunt subcollectores per Episcopum Londoniensem et Magistrum Bartholomeum de Ferentino, capitales collectores ejusdem, deputati, ad persolutionem faciendam debitoribus prædictis etc., unde petunt quod Rex concedere velit quod id quod debent de decima prædicta per compotum suum inde redditum coram Johanne de Insula et sociis suis, eis allocetur in hoc quod aretro est de dictis quingentis libris post allocationem et assignationem quas inde habuerunt, [1] et quod Rex velit recipere in manu sua firmas eis assignatas etc.,[2] et quod super hoc habeant litteras Regis de indempnitate prout ipsi dictos denarios solvissent in garderoba Regis etc.:—

Ita responsum est: Rex vult quod allocentur [3] ut petunt.[4] Ideo ordinatum est per consilium quod mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baroni-

[1–2] Interlined. | [3–4] Interlined.

bus de Scaccario quod, scrutatis rotulis ejusdem Scaccarii, certificent Regem quantum allocatur eis in debitis suis ad Scaccarium, et quantum perceperunt de firmis sibi assignatis, et quantum de eisdem d. libris post allocationem, assignationem et receptionem prædictas adhuc a retro existat. Et tunc iterum mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Johanni de Insula et sociis suis auditoribus compoti prædicti, quod allocent eisdem Abbati et Conventui in arreragiis dicti compoti sui id quod a retro fuerit de dictis d. libris per certificationem prædictam. Et quod mandetur per breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus quod recipiant in manum Regis firmas prædictas dictis Abbati et Conventui sic assignatis, ita quod de eisdem firmis Regi respondeatur ad Scaccarium ab ultimo termino receptionis earundem firmarum dictis Abbati et Conventui in dicta certificatione computato. Et quod extunc nullam allocationem eis faciant in debitis suis prædictis occasione prædicta. Et quod dicti Abbas et Conventus habeant litteras Regis patentes de magno sigillo de indempnitate etc., videlicet, quod Rex et heredes sui illos conservabunt indempnes versus Papam et alios quoscunque de prædicta summa sic eis allocata.

Lib. in Canc.

468. Ad petitionem Prioris de Dunolm petentis justitiam sibi fieri super eo quod cum Rex clamavit habere custodiam Prioratus de Goldingham tempore vacationis, et dictus Prior super hoc adjornatus fuit ad ostendendum coram consilio Regis apud Eboracum a die S. Michaelis proximo præterito in tres septimanas, si quid pro se haberet quare Rex hujusmodi custodiam habere non debet, et dictus Prior venit et ostendit etc., et super hoc adjurnatus fuit ad istud parliamentum :—

Dunolm.

Ita responsum est: Ostendat coram consilio, et fiat

quod justum fuerit. Per istam petitionem fiat principium irrotulamenti de Goldingham ubi habet diem.[1]

469. Et preterea petunt idem Prior et Communitas Epis-
Dunelm. copatus Dunolmensis quod ubi dominus Rex concessit Episcopo Dunolmensi libertatem suam ita quod faceret justitiam et audire et terminare omnia brevia et billas pendentes coram Willelmo de Ormesby et H. de Gildeforde justitiariis domini Regis, quæ in defectu ipsius Episcopi adhuc remanent determinanda, sicut compertum fuit coram consilio Regis apud Eboracum a die S. Michaelis ultimo præterito in xv. dies, quod Rex præcipere velit quod dicta brevia et billæ liberentur Willelmo de Ormesby et Rogero de Hegham et quod ipsi faciant justitiam etc. :—

Ita responsum est : Rex assignavit Willelmum de Bereforde et Rogerum de Hegham justitiarios suos ad querelas infra contentas audiendas et terminandas etc. ita quod sint apud Dunolmum in crastino Clausi Paschæ. Ideo sequatur tunc coram eis, et habeant breve de Cancellaria Camerariis ad faciendum venire tunc ibidem recorda rotulorum et omnia alia dictum negotium tangentia.

470. Ad petitionem Gregorii de Stradeshevede petentis
Stradesete. quod cum indictatus fuisset per procurationem Bartholomæi Modipyt de minutis latrociniis ut de aucis et una gallina tempore quo fuit infra ætatem xij. annorum, et ipse fugam fecisset ad ecclesiam et deinde abjurasset regnum coram coronatore etc., et postmodu stetit in guerra Regis in Vasconia etc. quod Rex velit ei pacem suam concedere etc. :—

Ita responsum est : Habeat breve de Cancellaria coronatoribus quod faciant venire recordum abjurationis coram Rege.

[1] See below, p. 314.

471. Okestede. Ad petitionem heredum Roulandi de Okestede petentium gratiam Regis de decem libris quæ exiguntur ab eis de manerio de Okestede quod tenetur de honore Boloniæ pro eo quod avus eorundem non fuit promptus ad passagium Regis Henrici versus Vasconiam, quod quidem servitium ipse fecit ut asserunt, licet acquietantiam inde non hab[ent] etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Habeant breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod auditis rationibus faciant eis justitiam, etc.

472. [. . . .] Ad petitionem pauperum hominum terræ Angliæ petentium quod Rex ordinet remedium de hominibus positis in inquisitionibus, juratis et assisis, qui ita communiter corupti sunt per dona divitum, ita quod nulla veritas potest sciri per eos etc.; et etiam petentium remedium de ordinariis etc. qui contra coronam Regis nituntur habere cognitionem de placitis debitorum, transgressionum et aliorum pertinentium ad coronam etc. et fines et redemptiones inde capiunt ad voluntatem suam etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Ad primam—Sequantur versus juratores per breve de attincta ad convincendum eos etc. Ad secundam[1]—Perquirant sibi per brevia de prohibitione in casibus in quibus prohibitio locum habet.

473. Civitas. Linc. Ad petitionem Civium Lincolniæ petentium remedium super eo quod cum ipsi quieti esse debeant de tolneto per totum regnum sicut illi de antiquo dominico, Episcopi Lincolniensis et Karliolensis et alii domini comitatus Lincolniæ[2] ipsos distringunt ad hujusmodi tolnetum solvendum in feriis et mercatis suis etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Placitum pendet super hoc

[1] *Ad secund'* repeated.

[2] *et alii d'ni Com' Linc'*, Roll.

coram Justitiariis de Banco. Prosequantur ibidem si voluerint.

474. Tragos. Ad petitionem heredum Johannis Tragos petentium remedium super eo quod Prior de Novo Loco juxta Gildeforde placitavit Simonem Pypard et Dyonisiam uxorem ejus de manerio de Sende quod tenetur de baronia de Wyasharunde [1] per collusionem appropriando ad mortuam manum coram Justitiariis de Banco apud Eboracum etc. et brevia exierunt ad summonendum capitales dominos etc.; et quia Willelmus de Grandissono et Johannes le Warre fuerunt in servitio Regis in Scotia mandatum fuit per breve de privato sigillo Cancellario quod mandaret Justitiariis de Banco quod supersederent etc. durante guerra etc. et ipsi Justitiarii eo non obstante in absentia partium contra prohibitionem Regis inquisitionem ceperunt et judicium reddiderunt etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Sequantur breve ad faciendum venire recordum coram Rege et ibi fiet justitia.

475. Pride. Ad petitionem Johannis Pride petentis remedium super eo quod ubi Robertus de Tony tulit breve de consanguinitate coram Justitiariis de Banco versus Rogerum de Herford villanum suum de medietate manerii de Markhille, qui quidem Rogerus fecit defaltam post aparentiam per quod "parvum cape" exiit et ad diem in illo contentum venit dictus Rogerus in curia et allegavit quod non potuit tenementa illa amittere eo quod fuit villanus dicti Johannis Pride, et tenementa illa de eo tenuit in villenagio, de quibus tenementis idem Johannes fuit in seisina die quo prædictus Rogerus cognovit se esse villanum et postea quousque amotus fuit per vicecomitem Herfordie et

[1] Ewyas Harold.

Robertum de Tony, qui tulerunt breve de seisina per judicium redditum contra dictum Rogerum villanum etc. :—

Ita responsum est: Si intelligat errorem esse in recordo et processu, faciat ea venire coram Rege, et si error inveniatur, ibi corrigetur.

476. Ad petitionem Philippi de Wrtelforde petentis remedium de eo quod Reginaldus de Cobeham ipsum insultavit, verberavit et vulneravit etc. :— Wrtelforde.

Ita responsum est: Sequatur breve in Cancellaria si voluerit.

477. Ad petitionem Magistri et Fratrum Hospitalis quod vocatur Domus Dei de Donewyco petentium restitutionem de una cruce pretiosa quam Willelmus Litequene frater dictæ domus asportavit in Abbatiam S. Osithe ubi ipse se reddidit canonicum etc. :— Donewiz.

Ita responsum est: Cancellarius recordatur coram consilio quod Abbas concessit coram eo quod reddet ei crucem. Ideo sequatur versus eum etc.

478. Ad petitionem Roberti Ingram petentis quod Rex ei concedat quandam placeam de dominicis suis in villa Notingham continentem xxx. pedes de longitudine et xx. pedes de latitudine pro vero valore Regi reddendo per annum etc. :— Ingram.

Ita responsum est: Habeat breve de Cancellaria si sit ad dampnum etc.

[m. 19.][1]

479. Ad petitionem Petri de Abytone petentis quod Rex præcipiat justitiariis suis quod procedant ad judicium rendendum super placito coram eis pendente de ecclesia de Trenge, quod idem Petrus de præcepto Regis jam Abyton.

[1] This membrane is numbered 18 in pencil. It has no heading.

Inge de ecclesia de Trenge.

prosecutus est per undecim annos etc. Et ad petitionem Roberti Inge petentis quod cum optinuisset ecclesiam de Trenge ad præsentationem Abbatis de Faveresham antequam Rex posuisset clamium in advocatione ejusdem ecclesiæ versus dictum Abbatem, et ecclesiam illam tenuisset per octo annos et plus ante quam Rex habuit jus in advocatione illa, et unde alias idem Robertus quamdam petitionem Regi porrexit apud Dumfermelyn, quæ deinde consilio Regis apud Eboracum transmissa fuit, qua quidem petitione examinata ibidem adjornatum fuit dictum negotium ad

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istud parliamentum, quod Rex præcipere velit consilio suo quod, habito avisamento super dicta petitione juxta mandatum Regis dicto consilio inde factum, Rex inde præcipiat voluntatem suam etc. :—

Responsum.

Ita responsum est: Concordatum est per consilium quod persona incumbens possessioni ecclesiæ prius admissa ad prædictam ecclesiam ad præsentationem Abbatis etc. teneat ecclesiam illam in pace, salvo[1] domino Regis et heredibus suis præsentatione sua ad prædictam ecclesiam in singulis vacationibus ejusdem ecclesiæ de cetero contingentibus, quotienscunque ecclesiam illam vacare contigerit. Et mittatur ista petitio coram Rege ubi placitum pendet ut sic fiat et irrotuletur ibidem. Et ista responsio indorsatur in utraque petitione.

480. Weston.

Ad petitionem Thomæ de Westone personæ ecclesiæ de Westone petentis remedium super eo quod cum institutus fuisset in ecclesia prædicta et inde pacificam possessionem habuisset, quidam Godefridus de Crombe vi ipsum Thomam de possessione hujusmodi

Lib. in Canc.

amovit, idemque Thomas se conquerebatur in curia Christianitatis super injuriam prædictam, at dictus Godefridus per falsam suggestionem quoddam breve de "Indicavit" perquisivit, asserens se ecclesiam illam

[1] *Sic.*

tenere de dono Fulconis de Penbrigge, qui nullum jus in patronatu ejusdem ecclesiæ clamat, nec aliquod breve perquisivit etc. :—

Ita responsum est: In fine parliamenti. Et tunc injunctum est Cancellario quod decetero non faciat aliquod breve de "Indicavit" nisi ille qui clamat habere jus in patronatu veniat et det fidem quod intendit habere jus etc., quousque aliud ordinatum fuerit. Sequatur novum placitum si velit et habebit remedium ordinatum.

481. Ad petitionem Willelmi Agaz, Radulfi Agaz, Willelmi Attehoo et Hervici Dousyng petentium remedium super eo quod Comes Marescallus postquam refeoffatus fuit per Regem de omnibus terris et tenementis suis in Norffolkia, quæ prius Regi dedit, ipsos de tenementis suis quæ tenent in Halveryete de antiquis dominicis Regis ejecit etc. :— Agaz.

Ita responsum est: Si intelligant habere jus, adeant Cancellarium et perquirant sibi per breve versus Comitem. Lib. in. Canc.

Ancient Petitions, 4458.

A nostre seignur le Roy e a son conseil moustrent Willeam Agace, Rauf Agace, Willeam atte Hoo e Hervy Dousyng qui sount de les auncienes demeynes nostre Seignur le Roy, qe come il estoent seisis des terres e tenementz en la ville de Halvreyete, e quant le Counte Mareschal feffa le Roy de totes ses terres tenementz e rentes en le counte de Norfolk il furent en paisible seisine e fesent feaute a nostre Seignur le Roy pur les terres avauntdites, puis apres quant nostre Seignur le Roy avoit refeffe lavauntdit Counte de ses terres, tenementz, rentes avauntdites, lavauntdit Counte engetta les avauntditz Willeam, Rauf, Willeam e Hervy de leur terres e tenementz avauntditz e de leur chateus e les detient a tort, issi quil ne poent seisine de lour terres avoir ne leur chateus recoiler e il ne osent quere remedie par bref par doute de lavauntdit Counte. Par quei il prient la grace nostre Seignur le Roy quil voille . . . ordeiner remedie pur eaux, quil poent recoverer leur terres e tenementz avauntdites ensemblement ove leur

chateux e tenir en meisme la fourme come il feseynt quant nostre Seignur le Rei resceut feaute de eaux.

(*Endorsement.*) Si intelligant habere jus, adeant Cancellariam et perquirant sibi per breve versus Comitem. Irr[otulatur].

482. Gardyn. Ad petitionem Willelmi du Gardyn petentis seisinam terræ suæ de Loughthweyt in comitatu Cumbriæ quæ capta fuit in manum Regis in prima guerra Scotiæ inter alias terras Scotorum, desicut ipse tunc nec postmodum arma tulit contra Regem etc.:—

Lib. in Canc. Ita responsum est: Coram Rege:—Assignetur J. de Insula ad inquirendum et certificet Regem etc.

Dyvelestone. Ad petitionem Luciæ quæ fuit uxor Thomæ de Dyvelstone quondam vicecomitis Norhumbriæ, et executricis testamenti ejusdem Thomæ, petentis remedium et restitutionem de xlviij. libris de quibus dictus Thomas, infra tempus quo fuit vicecomes comitatus prædicti, oneratus fuit per tres annos infra firmam ejusdem comitatus, videlicet, quolibet anno de xvj.[1] libris, pro quadam certa portione sic arrentata infra exitus dicti comitatus, per sic quod homines ejusdem comitatus non vigilarent in villis suis, et de quibus quidem sexdecim libris per prædictos tres annos nichil recepit nec recipere potuit eo quod dicti homines tunc vigilarunt juxta formam statuti etc., et unde Rex alias brevia sua Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario fieri fecit, quæ sunt in custodia Marescalli Scaccarii de anno xvj.,[2] quorum transcripta consuuntur dictæ petitioni[3]:—

Lib. in Canc. Ita responsum est:—Coram Rege:—Rex vult quod si inveniatur quod inquisicio hoc dicat sic[4] quod allocetur

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[1] The figures are underlined.
[2–3] Interlined.
[4] *Sic.*

ei in debitis suis vel in debitis aliorum, et super hoc fiat breve de Cancellaria Thesaurario et Baronibus de Scaccario quod inquiri faciant et super hoc allocationem faciant in forma prædicta.

484. Ad petitionem Prioris S. Andreæ de Tuardreithe petentis remedium super eo quod, cum prædecessores sui feoffati fuissent et seisiti per baron[em] de Cardinan in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de piscaria de Branchun[1] in manerio de Rostormel, quousque Ricardus Rex Alemanniæ et Comes Cornubiæ adquisivit dictum manerium de herede de Cardinan, et ipsos Priorem et Conventum de dicta piscaria simul cum decima duorum molendinorum in Lostwythiel ejecit, Edmundus Comes Cornubiæ post mortem dicti Ricardi patris sui dictas piscariam et decimam toto tempore suo detinuit. Et præterea ubi dicti Prior et Conventus feoffati fuerunt et seisiti per prædictum baronem de Cardinan de hermitagio de ponte Baldewyni cum communa pasturæ et estoveriis in bosco de Restormel quousque dictus Edmundus includere fecit eundem boscum et magnam partem terrarum spectantium ad dictum hermitagium, et eosdem Priorem et Conventum deposuit de communa pasturæ et estoveriis prædictis; et postmodum ad querelam ipsius Prioris idem Comes assignavit dicto Priori pro sustentatione unius capellani divina celebrantis ad dictum hermitagium iiij. marcas per annum percipiendas singulis annis per manus vic[ecomitis] Cornubiæ, quas idem Prior postmodum percepit per manus Roberti de Stokkeye et Thomæ de la Hyde vic[ecomitum] dicti comitatus toto tempore prædicti Comitis et tempore Regis nunc usque ad duos annos nunc proximo præteritos :— Tuardrethe.

Ita responsum est: Veniat et ostendat coram consilio cartas vel aliqua munimenta, si quæ habeat, et

[1] Or *Branchim.*

scrutentur scripta Comitis Cornubiæ et aliæ evidenciæ pro Rege, et vocentur Walterus de Aylesbury et Thomas de la Hyde pro jure Regis, et prædicta fiant in quindena Paschæ ad Scaccarium.[1] Ad quem diem dictus Prior venit ad Scaccarium. Et pro eo quod non constabat Thesaurario et Baronibus de jure Regis in præmissis, mandatum est Waltero de Ailesbury per unum breve et Thomæ de la Hyde sen[escallo] et vic[ecomiti] Cornubiæ per aliud breve, quod in propria persona sua sint ad Scaccarium a die S. Johannis Bapistæ in tres septimanas ad certificandum dictos Thesaurarium et Barones super facto prædicto, et ad ostendendum rationes et evidentias, si quas pro jure Regis ostendere sciverint in hac parte.

[m. 19d.]

485. Cysteaux. Ad petitionem Abbatis Cistersiensis petentis quod cum oporteat ministrare quolibet anno, tam domino Papæ et procuratoribus totius ordinis Cisterciensis, quam Roberto Cardinali ejusdem ordinis, magnam portionem argenti pro libertatibus et privilegiis communibus totius ordinis prædicti pro libertatibus et privilegiis totius ordinis Cisterciensis defendendis et custodiendis; quod Rex permittere velit quod Abbates istius regni solvant portiones suas de dictis expensis, quæ fiunt pro communibus privilegiis totius ordinis custodiendis et defendendis, sicut alii Abbates de omnibus regnis totius Christianitatis faciunt, ut dicit, aliter enim unitas dicti ordinis non potest custodiri etc.:—

Responsio. Ita responsum est: Come les Countes et les Barons et les autres bones gentz du Roiaume, foundours et feffours des mesons del ordre de Cisteux, en meisme le Roiaume, eient moustre a cest parlement qe par la ou les avantdites mesons sont fondez et feffez al honeur de Dieu, et pur son service faire en certeine

[1] There is nothing to make one think that what follows was postscript.

noumbre des persones et leur sustenance, et pur hospilitate et aumosne faire, et autres bones oevres de charite ; celes mesons et ceux religieux sont tant mys en servage par les Abbez de Cisteux, come par ses divers taillages et par divers passages de desusditz religieux et leur alees pardela, et autres despens, issi que le servise Dieu est abesse, le nombre des persones establi amenuse et destruit en divers lieux, et les mesons si enpovri, qeux nount leur vivre, soulom lestat quil furent foundez, ne il ne poent hospitalite tenir ne aumosne faire, soulom la volente des foundours et des feffours, et la fourme des douns et des feffementz des avantdites mesons, par quei, soulom la ley et les usages du Roiaume, tieux dons et tieux feffementz purront estre repelez, dont le Roi ne purra otroier a la priere le dit Abbe santz offendre la ley et les bones gentz de son Roiaume.

486. Rot. Parl. i. 178.

Communitas Angliæ contra Abbatem Cisterc[iensem].

Ad petitionem Comitum, Baronum et communitatis regni Angliæ petentium remedium super eo quod cum Abbates albi et monachi ordinis Cisterciensis in Anglia fuissent primo tempore fundati per progenitores Regis nunc et antecessores Comitum, Baronum et aliorum de regno antedicto, ad honorem et pro servitio Dei in ecclesia catholica manutenendo, pro sustentatione pauperum, hospitalitatibus, et aliis bonis operibus faciendis ; et jam est religio illa ita posita in servagio per Abbates Cistercienses quod servitium Dei in hac parte impeditur, et hujusmodi religiosi ita depauperantur quod vivere non possunt etc. : ita videlicet quod dictus Abbas Cisterciensis assessit et certum tallagium super qualibet abbatia in Anglia posuit imperpetuum, et oportet quod Abbates Angliæ et Walliæ quolibet secundo anno, et Abbates de Hibernia et Scotia quolibet tertio anno, personaliter adeant Abbatiam Cisterciensem ad faciendum hujusmodi apportum et talliagium. Et si aliquis Abbas inde

defuerit, vel quod talliagium hujusmodi alicui revelet etc., Abbas ille qui de hujusmodi transgressione est convictus, erit depositus imperpetuum ab officio hujusmodi excercendo, et prior et subprior et alii de officio excommunicantur quousque dicta firma solvatur apud Cistersium per manus suas proprias vel per manus mercatorum, unde summa hujusmodi aporti est in Anglia, Wallia, Hibernia et Scotia hoc anno per estimationem m^{l}. m^{l}. m^{l}. m^{l}. marc[arum]. Et sunt rotuli hujusmodi talliagiorum in custodia fratris Jacobi, custodis domus de Scardeburghe. Et quod ordinatum est per Abbatem Cisterciensem quod quilibet Abbas illius ordinis habeat custodiam communis sigilli domus etc., quod esse deberet in custodia conventus, per quod hujusmodi Abbates vendunt possessiones domorum suarum et obligant domos etc.:—

Et etiam ad petitionem eorundem Comitum, Baronum et communitatis regni petentium consimile remedium apponi de aliis religiosis qui faciunt aportum ad partes transmarinas sicut illi de Cluniaco, de Premuster, de Caritate et alii etc.:—

Ad prædictas duas petitiones responsum est, quod dominus Rex in pleno parliamento suo prædicto, de consensu Prælatorum, Comitum, Baronum et aliorum de regno, ordinavit et statuit certum statutum in hoc casu [1] in forma quæ sequitur.[2]

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487. [3] Prior Dunelmensis per attornatum suum habet diem quod sit coram consilio domini Regis apud

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[1] Here the text ends in the Vetus Codex and the printed rolls.

[2] Near half the membrane is left blank as though for the reception of the statute.

[3] The following case is taken from a membrane found among the Miscellanea of the King's Remembrancer, and numbered T. G. 40451. Mr. Hunter did not annex it to our

Eboracum die Sabbati proxima post festum S. Martini. Postea continuatur dictus dies usque diem Jovis in crastino octabarum S. Martini. Ad quem diem venit et hab[uit] ad proximum parliamentum.

Ad quod parliamentum apud Westmonasterium die dominica proxima post festum S. Mathiæ Apostoli anno xxxiij°. prædictus Prior Dunolmensis venit per attornatum suum et Prior de Goldyngham in propria persona sua. Et iidem Priores bene cognoscunt quod Priores de Goldyngham prædecessores Prioris nunc etc. fidelitatem fecerunt Alexandro Regi Scotiæ et aliis Regibus Scotiæ progenitoribus ejusdem Regis Alexandri. Et Prior Dunolmensis dicit quod ipse fidelitatem fecit domino Regi nunc pro eodem Prioratu. Et dicunt quod alia servitia nunquam fecerunt Regibus Scotiæ nec facere debent. Dicunt tamen quod Johannes quondam Rex Scotiæ tempore quo rebellis et inimicus domini Regis devenit, per districtiones et duritias cepit homines et tenentes dicti Prioratus de Goldingham, et eos secum in exercitu duxit, et quosdam eorundem in munitionibus castrorum suorum posuit, set non aliquo jure ad ipsum Johannem Regem Scotiæ pertinente. Et quia dominus Rex vult plenius certiorari in præmissis, mandatum est Custodi partium de Berewike et Camerario Scotiæ quod, scrutatis rotulis et aliis memorandis in custodia ejusdem Camerarii existentibus, et etiam capta inquisitione diligenti per probos et legales etc., inquirant de statu Regum Scotiæ temporibus præteritis qualem videlicet habere

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roll, but left it in isolation. The first three paragraphs upon it are found in the Vetus Codex and in the printed Rotuli Parliamentorum as part of the record of the Lenten Parliament of 1305. The membrane is headed by these words: "Iste rotulus liberatus fuit domino "Coventrensi et Lichfeldensi Epi- "scopo [*i.e.*, to the King's Trea- "surer] per Priorem Dunolmen- "sem." Whether this membrane was itself a part of the Parliament Roll or a transcript or a draft must be an open question.

consueverunt in dicto Prioratu temporibus vacationum ejusdem, et quæ servitia Priores ejusdem domus facere consueverunt eisdem Regibus, et similiter scrutentur rotuli de Scotia que[1] sunt in custodia apud Turrim Londoniæ tangentes regnum Scotiæ. Et super hoc datus est eis dies ad proximum parliamentum nisi Rex aliud inde ordinaverit. Et interim etc.

[2] Postea ad parliamentum Regis apud Westmonasterium in octabis Nativitatis B. Mariæ eodem anno xxxiij°. venit prædictus Prior de Goldingham. Et quia dicti Custos et Camerarius nondum scrutari fecerunt rotulos prædictos, nec prædicta inquisitio capta est in forma prædicta, nec rotuli Regis de terra Scotiæ in Turre Londoniæ sunt scrutati, ideo datus est dicto Priori dies ad parliamentum Regis post Pascha proximo futurum, videlicet in crastino Ascensionis Domini, ad quem diem Tenens Locum Regis in Scotia et alii de eisdem partibus adjornantur; et quod mandetur Tenenti Locum Regis nunc in Scotia et dicto Camerario quod scrutari faciant dictos rotulos et memoranda in custodia dicti Camerarii existentes, ut prædictum est, et quod inquirant per probos et legales in forma prædicta etc. et inde certificent Regem ad prædictum crastinum etc. et totus iste processus mittatur dictis Tenenti Locum Regis et Camerario sub pede sigilli Regis.

[3] Fet asavoir qe apres le remwemont daun Willame de Middeltone jadis Priour de Coldingham si seisist le vescunte de Berewyke la priorie de Coldingham en la main nostre seignur le Rey, e fist entendaunt au Rey qe la garde de la dite mesoun a luy apendoyt en temps de vacacioun, par quai le Priour de Dureame

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[1] *Sic* Record and V.C.

[2] This to all appearance is post-script.

[3] Having come to the end of what is written on the face of the membrane described on p. 314, we give what is found on a small piece of parchment annexed to its foot. What follows is not in the printed Rotuli.

suist a nostre seignur le Rey a la vile de Seint Andre le xviij. jour de Marcz lan xxxij°., qe graunta au J.[1] Priour de Dureame la dite mesoun par plevine taunt ke la fest Seint Michel prochein suaunte; qe le dit Priour de Dureame a Everwyke vint devant le counsaile nostre seignur le Rey e moustra ses resouns qe la garde de la dite mesoun ne apendoyt mye au Rey, e de ileoke fust il ajourne taunt ke au prochein parlement apres la Purificacioun a Westmouster e de ileoke taunt ke a ore.

[2] Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam confirmationis quam celebris memoriæ dominus Henricus quondam Rex Angliæ pater noster fecit Deo et Beato Cuthberto et Priori Dunolmensi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in hæc verba:—

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, forestariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus[3] suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam dominus Johannes quondam Rex Angliæ pater noster fecit Deo et Beato Cuthberto et Priori Dunolmensi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in hæc verba:—

Johannes Dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis

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[1] This initial is not very plain.

[2] We pass to the dorse of the membrane described on page 314.

[3] *et fidelibus* repeated.

nos concessisse et confirmasse in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Beato Cuthberto et Priori et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras et decimas et ecclesias et tenuras ad prioratum Dunelmensem pertinentes.

[John's charter, dated 2nd Feb. A.R. 5 (1204) which is printed in Rotuli Chartarum, p. 118, is here set out de verbo ad verbum.][1]

Nos autem prædictam concessionem et confirmationem ratam habentes et gratam eam pro nobis et heredibus nostris præfatis Priori et Monachis concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta prædicta domini Johannis Regis patris nostri, quam iidem Prior et Monachi inde habent rationabiliter testatur. Præterea sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse pro nobis et heredibus nostris prædictis Priori et Monachis omnes donationes et concessiones subscriptas, videlicet, de dono Nicholai quondam Episcopi Dunolmensis centum acras de bosco suo ex aquilonali parte vacariæ eorundem Prioris et Monachorum; item de dono ejusdem Nicholai quamdam placeam juxta Ivesmosse[2]; de dono Philippi filii Hamonis villam de Neutone cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quam Hugo quondam Episcopus Dunolmensis ei dedit in feudum, de dono Henrici Walensis totam villam de Softley cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retinemento, quam Philippus quondam Dunolmensis Episcopus ei dedit et carta sua confirmavit; de dono Henrici de Putiaco totam terram suam in Haliwarfolke, scilicet, Wyndegate cum suis pertinentiis, et Hessewelle cum suis pertinentiis, et burgagium suum in Novo Castro, et mesuagium suum in ballio

[1] There are many variances in the spelling of names and the like, but these seem all to be of an unimportant character. Among the lands confirmed to the church is "*Coldingham cum ecclesia ejus-*" *dem villæ et omnibus ad eam* "*pertinentibus.*" Opposite this part of the charter *Coldingham* is written in the margin of our roll.

[2] *Ivesmos*, Rot. Cart. Hen. et Edw.

Dunelmi, et terram suam in Smalleis, et terram suam de Stanhope et villam suam de Yukflete in Hovedenschyre cum suis pertinentiis, quam emit de Adam de Gwarrun; et præterea ecclesiam de Wittone,[1] cum suis pertinentiis, et ecclesiam de Gykligwyk[2] cum suis pertinentiis, et dimidiam carucatam terræ in villa de Schuptone, quam Stephanus clericus de Wittone dictis monachis caritative contulit; et donacionem quam Henricus de Horde eisdem monachis fecit de consensu et bona voluntate Hawysie uxoris suæ et heredum suorum de tota piscaria de Pole sine aliquo retinemento, et de homagio et toto servitio Roberti de Clifford et heredum suorum, et quam dominus Johannes quondam Rex Angliæ pater noster eisdem monachis confirmavit per cartam suam quam inspeximus; et liberam warennam in toto bosco suo de Milneside et in parcis suis de Akle, Fery, Reyntone,[3] Heworde quam venerabilis pater Walterus Dunolmensis Episcopus eisdem monachis concessit per cartam suam, quam similiter inspeximus. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod prædicti Prior et Monachi et eorum successores inperpetuum habeant et teneant omnia supradicta bene et in pace, libere et quiete cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad ea pertinentibus in perpetuum sicut cartæ donatorum quas iidem monachi inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus, Venerabilibus patribus, B. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, R. Lincolniensi, W. Dunolmensi, F. Londoniensi, W. Sarisbiriensi, W. Northwicensi, et W. Bathoniensi et Wellensi, Episcopis, Ricardo Comite Cornubiæ fratre nostro, Rogero Bigod Comite Norfolkiæ et Mareschallo Angliæ, Radulfo filio[4] Nicholai, Johanne Maunselle præposito Beverlaci, Johanne de Gray, Magistro Willelmo de Kyrkenny Archidiacono Coven-

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[1] *Wictone*, Rot. Cart. Edw.
[2] *Gikeleswike*, Ibid.
[3] *Reningtone*, Rot. Cart. Edw.
[4] *filio* repeated.

trensi, Bertramo de Criol, Johanne de Lessingtone, Roberto Walerandi, Willelmo de Gray, Nicholao de Sancto Mauro, Rogero de Lokingtone, Radulfo de Bakepuce, Gileberto[1] Pugeis, Henrico le Peitevin et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xij. die Maii anno regni nostri xxxvij°.[2]

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[1] *Imberto*, Rot. Cart. Hen. et Edw.

[2] We arrive at the very foot of the dorse of this isolated membrane. Apparently another membrane was sewn to its foot. The charter of Edward I. that is being transcribed is apparently one of the 4th May A.R. 28 (1300) which is on the Charter Roll for that year (m. 8). After stating Henry III.'s charter (which states John's, and is on the Charter Roll of 37 Hen. III. m. 14) it next states a charter of bishop Anthony, dated in 1291, it then confirms the recited charters, and contains the common clause about non-user. We have reason to believe that at least one membrane of the parliament roll is still missing, and that the missing part contained (1) the Ordinatio de Trailbastons (Rot. Parl. i. 178); (2) a long plea between the King and the abbot of Mont S. Michel, which, however, did not come to a hearing until the autumn parliament (*Ibid.* 180); and (3) proceedings by the king against certain barons of the port of Dover for favouring the escape of Nicholas Segrave (*Ibid.* 181)

APPENDIX I.

Thirteen Gascon Petitions.

[The following thirteen petitions were found upon a file among the documents of the Exchequer. One of them bears an endorsement which states that they are Gascon petitions of the 33rd year of Edward I. presented to a parliament at Westminster. Whether they belong to the spring parliament of that year or to the autumn is not said; but the references that they contain to "the last parliament at York" make it probable that they were presented in March 1305, and it seemed well to print them in order to preserve a testimony of the fact that they were filed together. They are "Gascon petitions" only in this sense, that the petitioners are men of Aquitaine, for the more part wine merchants; but the relief that they seek is to be had, if at all, in England, at the Exchequer or the Wardrobe; they are praying for the payment of their bills. The writs that would be issued in consequence of such petitions would not be sent to Gascony, nor would they be recorded on the Gascon roll. But it is not apparent that these petitions were answered. Edward was miserably poor and it will be seen above (p. 103) that he had been compelled to suspend payment of his debts and tell his creditors that they must wait for better times. These thirteen petitions may have been among those to which this unsatisfying and general response was given.]

Ancient Petitions, E. 249

1. A nostre seignour le Rey e a son conseil supplyont les marchanz vineters de Gascoigne qe com nostre seignur le Rey leur seyt tenu en diverses somes dargent pur vins pris a seoun oeus par les meyns Adam de Rokesle e de Guillame Trente ses botilers en divers portz en Engletere lan xxix^{me} e xxx^{me}, de queles dettes avantdites fu grantee as avantditz marchaunz e as autres de mesme cele prise par le conseyl le Rey qil duissent estre payez, quant

il avereyent grantee la novele custume de vins cest asaver ij. s. pur le tone. Et come il eyent la dite novele custume grantee e payee e touz jours payent, e il ne seyent uncore payez de leur dettes a eus dues par nostre seignur le Rey, dont il ont resceu grant dampnage e fet granz custages en attendant e pursuant lour payement; qil vous pleise Sire pur Dieu comander qe les diz marchanz peussent estre payez.

Ancient Petitions, E. 250.

2. A nostre seignur le Rey et a son conseil moustre Pieres Fauere[1] marchaunt de Burd[eaus] que come nostre seignur le Rey luy seit tenu en iiij^{xx} viij. libr. x. s. xj. d. desterlings pur vin que Guillame Barache prist de ly en Londres al oeus nostre seignur le Rey lan xx^{me}, per taille fete entre eus, pur les queus deners de le devantdit Pieres en atendant et pursuant sa paye ad fet grantz custages et despenses; dont il prie a la bone voillante nostre seignur le Rey pur Deu e pur missericorde que payment luy seit fet de sa dette avantdite.

Ancient Petitions, E. 251.

[2] Pieres Amerye Clerk.[3]

3. Item que de despens qil a fait en service le Roi puis qil passa derrainement la mer oveqes les Contes de Savoie e de Nicole pur le traitiz de la pees li soit fait covenable aconte en la garderobe, e qe lom ait regard a ce qil a eu plus grant charge depuis qe la garde de la conestablerie de Burdeus li feust baillee, car les gages qe sont acustumez a doner au conestable il ne demandra mye.[4]

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[1] Or *Fanere*.

[2-3] Probably added after a multifold petition had been cut into strips.

[4] At our parliament Master Piers Aymery, who had been constable of Bordeaux, gave way to Master Richard of Havering.

4. *Ancient Petitions*, E. 252.

A nostre seignur le Rey e a son conseil moustre Pieres Francom marchant de Burdeaus que cum nostre seignur le Rey luy seit tenu en xlj. libr. desterlings pur vin que Maheu de Columbiers prist de luy en Londres al oes nostre seignur le Rey lan xxij. par treis tailles fetes entre eus, pur la quele summe de deners le devantdit Pieres en atendaunt e pursuant sa paye ad fet e sustenu grantz custages e despenses; dont il prie a la bone seignurie nostre seignur le Rey pur Deu e pur misericorde que luy pleyse comander que il seyt paye de sa dette avantdite.

5. *Ancient Petitions*, E. 253.

A nostre seignur le Rey e a son conseil supplie Geffrey Seguyn marchaunt de Burdeaus qe come Maheu de Columbiers jadys botiler nostre seignur le Rey prist a Sandwyz de Willame Aguillon vallet le dyt Geffrey en lan xxij. vins al oes nostre seignur le Rey a lamomonce[1] de xxxiiij. libr. et viij. souz, les queus deners le devantdit Geffrey lungement ad suy e sovent demandee e fet grantz custages e despenses, e al derreyn parlement qe fu a Everwyk il fut comande par le conseil de aler a Londres e la serroyt respondu de sa paye. Dont il prie a nostre seignur pur Deu e pur pitee qe il voille comander qe il seit paye de la dyte summe dargent, desicum il ad este en la guere en le service nostre seignur le Rey sanz gages prendre.

Ancient Petitions, E. 254.

6. Uncore supplie le dit Martyn Garsie[2] qe come il eit este od nostre seignur le Roy en sa guerre de Escoce e eit perdu ses chevals e ses harnoys e eit

[1] *Sic.*

[2] *Garsie* interlined.

este en prisoun pur nostre seignur le Roy, il prie pur Dieu e pur pite qil lui face acounter e paier ceo qe lui est du en la gardrobe, qil puisse honurablement returner en son pais e qe em puisse dire en son pais qil ad bon seignur servi, qe sachez cher sire qil ad demore x. ans en vostre service.

(*Endorsement.*) Voise en garderobe pur aconter ove Sire Johan de Drok[enesford] e il li paiera.

7. *Ancient Petitions, E.* 255.

Item signifie le dit Guillam de Sowe[1] qe come vous lui soiez tenuz en dette de xx. livres desterlins pur ses gages demoraunt en vostre service en Engleterre, prie e requert e pur Dieue pur pitee qe vous voillez comaunder qe celes xx. livres desterlins lui seient paieez en tele manere qil se enpuisse retourner a vostre honour en son payis, qar saunz la grace de celes xx. livres, il ne ad poer qil se enpuisse retourner a vostre honur ne au soen.

8. *Ancient Petitions, E.* 256.

A nostre seignour le Roi prie James de la Bay marchaunt de Bayonne qe come vous sire lui seiez tenuz en xxiiij. liv. iii. s. j. d. pur vins pris a vostre oes a Loundres par la mein Guillam Trente en lan trentisme, sicum il piert par taille feete de ceo entre les ditz James e Guillam, prie le dit James pur Dieu qe vous voillez comaunder qe les avauntdites xxiiij. liv. iij. s. j. d. lui soient paiez, qar il ad autrefoiz baillee peticioun de ceste besoigne au conseil, e em li ad respondu qil voise au gardein de la garderobe e la sera il respondu, e il ad sovent este e em ne li ad rien paie; dount il prie pur Dieu qe lavauntdite some li seit paiee.

[1] *de Sowe* interlined.

Ancient Petitions, E. 257.

9. A nostre seignur le Roi e a son counseil supplient Bernard Johan, Elys Peres, Geffrai Sygyn, Ernald Morlan,[1] Johan de Fereres, Reymund Arman,[2] William de la Font, marchaunz de Burdeus, qe com Maheu de Columbers jadys botiler nostre seignur le Roi prist dels avantditz marchauntz e de lur attornes a Lounders e a Sandwys le an de vostre regne xxij. vyns par parceles a lamountace de deus centz xxxv. livers des esterling, si com apert par tailles fetes entre les avantditz marchauns e le avantdit Maheu, e eus meyntefez unt demande e pursuy pur estre payes del avantdit summe, issint qil unt eu grantz damages e fait grant despences pur defaut de payement, e eus e lur attornes unt este ajornes de parlement en parlement e rien de ceo nest uncore fait; e au dreyn parlement qe fust a Everwyk le avantditz marchanz furent ajornes par le counseil de venir a Loundres a procheyn parlement e la il serroyent respondu de lur dette; dunt il prient a nostre seignur le Rei pur Dieu e pur pite qil soyent payez ou assignez en lieu qe soyt a lur profyst.

Ancient Petitions, E. 258.

10. A nostre seignur le Roy e son conseil supplie Guillam de Pierr[es] borgeys de Bleyues qe come il eit servi nostre seignur le Roy en tut le tens de la guerre de Gascoigne e eit perdu meisons e heritages pur reison de la dite guerre sans gages, sans dons prendre de vos ou nul de vos, e le dit Guillam eust en tens de la soffrance vyns en la vile de Bristoud, de queus vins nostre seignur le Roy eit fet prendre partie a lamontance de xiiij. livres desterlings e plus, de queus deners il ad taile, la quele le visconte de

[1] Or *Morlau.* | [2] Or *Armau.*

Gloucestre fist, qi prist les vyns; prie a nostre seignur le Roy e son conseil qil lui pleise paier cele dette qar il en ad grant bosoigne.

Ancient Petitions, E. 259.

11. A nostre seignour le Roi e a son conseil prie Pierres Norman marchaunt de Gascoigne qe come le dit nostre seignur le Roi lui seit tenu e a ses compaignouns en v^c^ livres desterlings ou plus pur vins pris en son roiaume a lui servir par les meins Maheu de Columbers, Adam de Rokesle e de Guillam Trente, prioms pur Dieu qe nous seioms paiez ou assignez. E jeo le dit Pierres en ai despendu en pursuaunt paiement de ceste dette l. livres de esterlings, en pursuaunt vers Everwik e aillours saunz moun travail e mes damages.[1]

Ancient Petitions, 260.

12. Ceo vous moustre Arnaut du Bedat de Roke Taillade vallet Mestre Reymon Arnaud de la Rame clerk nostre seignur le Rey d'Engletere, que com Adam de Rokesle en lan xxx^me^ quant il fut botiler nostre seignour le Rey prist en la vile de Gipewiz del avantdit Arnaud de Bedat e de Arnaud de la Porte marchantz del avantdit Mestre Reymon xvj. tones de vin pris de xliiij. libr. iiij. s. e vj. deners desterlings al oes nostre seignour le Rey avantdit, e prist en la vile de Sandwyz del avantdit Arnaud de la Porte e de Pierres de Mont Clar vj. tones de vin precii xv. libr. iij. s. e iij. d. per ij. tailles fetes entre eus qe sunt enrouleez en la garderobe nostre seignur le Rey, les parties des queles ij. tailles qe demorerent vers les avantditz marchauntz par tempeste de la meer se perdirent a Blakeneye, ensemblement ove autres biens qe le dit Mestre Reymon avoit fet charger en neef a Hul pur

[1] On the dorse *Vascon'* is legible.

aler a Londres, de la quele chose les Contes de Savoye e de Nichole vous transmistrent lour lettres de prieres qe les dites summes de deners feussent paiez al avantdit Mestre[1] Reymon ou a ses attorneez; dont le dit Arnaud du Bedat marchant e attornee le avantdit Mestre Reymon vous prie e requert pur lamour le dit Mestre Reymon son seignur, e pur la priere de les avantditz Countes, qe les dites summes de deners luy seyent payez e rendues.

(*Endorsement.*) Petitiones Vasconiæ factæ in parliamento apud Westmonasterium anno xxxiij.°

Ancient Petitions, E. 261.

13. A nostre seignour le Roy e au soen conseyl supplie Bertran de la Drels qe come le dyt nostre seignour le Roy seyt tenuz au dist Bertran en lx. libr. pour xl. tones de vins pris a Berewyk xv. jours avaunt la Seynt Michel lan xxxij. par les meyns de Richard de Bremmesgave, le queus deners dussent a donke aver estee paiez, e le devaunt dist Bertran eyt paye ij. souz desterlings de custume pour chescun tone pour la reson que le Roy ne les soens ne peussent rens prendre sanz fere gre a marchaunz, e le avauntdit Richard de Bremmesgrave eust en covenaunt de paier tantost les deners, e riens ne seyt fet; lavantdit Bertran prie cum aussi cum le Roy unt estre paye de sa custume que le avauntdit Bertram seyt tenuz les covenances que le Roy les ha par chartre.

(*Endorsements.*) xviij. die April. lib[eratur] domino J. de Bensted una petitio tangens Mathæum de Sancto Johanne civem Baionæ.[2]

Coram Thesaurario et Custode Garderobæ.[3]

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[1] *Mestre* interlined.

[2] This appears to be a mere memorandum about some other petition.

[3] Another endorsement has been erased.

APPENDIX II.

The Government of Aquitaine.

[The purpose of this appendix is to give from the Gascon Roll of 1305 some excerpts which illustrate what must have been a very important part of the work of our parliament, namely, the appointment of what we may call a new Gascon, or rather Aquitainian, ministry. At the same time they will give us some information about persons who played a prominent part in that parliament as auditors of petitions:—Sir John Havering, the Seneschal of Aquitaine; Master Richard Havering, the Constable of Bordeaux; Dr. Bernard Pelleti, Lord and Prior of Le Mas, with his favourite but illegitimate esquire and cousin Bernard de Lagorce; Master Piers Aymery; Master Piers Arnaud, and William de Dene. Many feet of Gascon roll are filled with the writs that were issued during the session of our parliament. We are here selecting a very few of them.]

[m. 27.] A sum of money is to be paid to Piers Aymery, constable of Bordeaux.

Rex dilecto sibi Raymundo Marquesii thesaurario Agennensi salutem. Mandamus vobis firmiter injungentes quatinus dilecto clerico nostro Magistro Petro Aymerici constabulario Burdegalæ vel ejus locum tenenti octo milia librarum turonensium, si eas penes vos habetis, aut eas procurare potestis, vel quantumcumque infra dictam summam habueritis et procurare poteritis, visis præsentibus, liberetis, ut ad mandatum dilecti et fidelis nostri Amaneui domini de Lebreto illis, a quibus idem Amaneuus castrum et castelaniam Montis Audronis ad opus nostrum emerit, possit fieri satisfactio indilate. Et hoc, sicut nostrum commodum et honorem diligitis, nullatenus omittatis. Nos enim dictam summam faciemus in vestro compoto allocari. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxiiij. die Martii.

[m. 27.] Writ to Piers

Rex dilecto clerico suo Magistro Petro Aymerici constabulario Burdegalæ vel ejus locum tenenti salutem.

Mandamus vobis firmiter injungentes quatinus dilecto et fideli nostro Amaneuo domino de Lebreto, vel illis quos ipse hoc duxerit ordinandos, octo milia librarum turonensium in moneta in regno Franciæ nunc currente, ad emendum ad opus nostrum castrum et castellaniam Montis Audronis, visis præsentibus, liberetis, non obstantibus quibuscumque mandatis de solutionibus faciendis hactenus vobis factis. Nos enim dictam summam faciemus in vestro compoto allocari. In cujus etc. Teste Rege ut supra. Aymery, constable of Bordeaux.

[m. 26.] Rex universis et singulis Prælatis, Baronibus, Militibus, et libere tenentibus, Majoribus, Juratis, Consulibus et Communitatibus, Castellanis, Præpositis et Ballivis et fidelibus suis prædicti Ducatus, ac aliis ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod commisimus dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Haveringes militi officium et regimen senescalciæ prædicti Ducatus cum omnibus ad dictum officium pertinentibus quamdiu nobis placuerit. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod eidem Johanni, quamdiu eum tenuerimus in dicto officio, in omnibus tanquam senescallo pareatis, respondeatis, et fideliter intendatis. In cujus etc. Datum apud Westmonasterium xxiiij. die Martii. John of Havering appointed seneschal of Aquitaine.

[m. 26.] Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Haveringes militi, cui commisimus officium senescalciæ Ducatus prædicti custodiendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, quod quamdiu in dicto officio fuerit, ut prædictum est, habeat et percipiat pro vadiis suis per manum constabularii nostri Burdegalæ, qui nunc est vel qui pro tempore fuerit vel ejus mandati apud Burdegalam duo milia librarum turonensium per annum vel eorum valorem competentem. Habeat etiam et percipiat rationabiles expensas suas per manum dicti constabularii vel ejus mandati ultra sua vadia prædicta, quando- His salary.

cumque ipsum Johannem senescallum nostrum ad parliamenta seu ad curiam domini Regis Franciæ, vel alibi pro nostris agendis, extra dictam senescalciam contigerit proficisci. Idem vero Johannes debet et tenetur, dum extra ipsam senescalciam fuerit, de dictis vadiis suis duorum milium librarum illis qui locum suum tenuerint in eadem senescalcia providere seu vadia competentia assignare. Nosque mandamus constabulario nostro Burdegaliæ qui nunc est, vel qui pro tempore fuerit, quod eidem senescallo vel suo mandato dicta vadia et expensas in forma prædicta faciat, et ea volumus et mandamus eidem constabulario in suo compoto allocari. Incipient autem vadia senescalli die quo ingressus fuerit senescalciam et officium supradictum. In cujus etc. Teste Rege ut supra.

[m. 26.] His power in litigation.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod damus per has nostras litteras specialiter potestatem dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Haveringes militi senescallo nostro prædicti Ducatus, super causis et de causis, controversiis et negotiis præsentibus et futuris nos tangentibus et tangere valentibus, experiendi, compromittendi, transigendi, componendi et aliter ordinandi prout ad nostrum commodum viderit expedire; et quod fecerit in hac parte, gratum habebimus et habemus. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra.

[m. 26.] His power over waste lands.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod damus per has nostras litteras specialiter potestatem dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Haveringes militi, senescallo nostro prædicti Ducatus, vasta, forestas, nemora, bassas et alias possessiones steriles,[1] vel quasi steriles, quas habemus seu habere debemus in partibus dictæ

[1] The roll here has *nob'* (*nobis*), but this seems an error.

senescalciæ, approiandi, emendandi, in feodum seu in emphiteosim concedendi, permutandi, et alia inde faciendi, quæ ad nostrum commodum viderit expedire, et gratum habebimus et habemus. In cujus etc. appendimus præsentibus nostrum sigillum. Datum ut supra.

[m. 26.] Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod damus per has nostras litteras specialiter potestatem dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Haveringes militi, senescallo nostro prædicti Ducatus, senescallos seu locum tenentes, judices, castellanos, promotores, procuratores, defensores, consiliarios et alios servitores, quibus indiguerit ad dictum Ducatum nostrum custodiendum et regendum, retinendi, ponendi sive substituendi, et eos destituendi et mutandi, eisdemque salaria, feuda, seu vadia competentia assignandi, et qualiter inde satisfiat per constabularium nostrum Burdegalæ eidem constabulario vel ejus locum tenenti nunciandi sive mandandi litteratarie et patenter; et quod per dictum Johannem senescallum nostrum factum seu ordinatum fuerit in hac parte, gratum habebimus et habemus. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra.

His power over subordinate officers.

[m. 26.] Rex Constabulario suo Burdegalæ qui nunc est vel qui pro tempore fuerit salutem. Mandamus vobis quatinus dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de Haveringes militi, cui commissimus officium senescalciæ prædicti Ducatus quamdiu nobis placuerit, in satisfactionem salariorum, feudorum sive vadiorum competentium nostris servitoribus, quibus indiguerit ad dictum Ducatum nostrum custodiendum et regendum, etiam si factum armorum aut alii casus extraordinarii pro honore seu jure nostro habendis vel conservandis intervenerint, et in omnibus quæ ad dictum officium senescalciæ pertinent, quamdiu in dicto officio sibi commisso, ut dictum est,

He is to have what money he requires from the constable of Bordeaux.

fuerit, pareatis; et solutiones et liberationes ac expensæ, quas ad mandatum suum per suas litteras patentes feceritis, vobis allocabuntur in compoto vestro. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra.

[m. 26.] Richard of Havering appointed constable of Bordeaux.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. Sciatis quod commissimus dilecto clerico nostro Magistro Ricardo de Haveringes officium constabulariæ nostræ Burdegalæ custodiendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, volentes quod idem feodum de nobis percipiat in officio prædicto quod alii constabularii nostri in eodem officio percipere consueverunt. In cujus etc. Datum apud Westmonasterium xxiiij. die Martii.

[m. 26.] The outgoing constable to deliver to him the records.

Rex dilecto clerico suo Magistro Petro Aymerici salutem. Cum commiserimus dilecto clerico nostro Magistro Ricardo de Haveringes officium constabulariæ nostræ Burdegalæ, quod nuper nostro nomine tenuistis, custodiendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, prout in litteris nostris patentibus eidem Magistro Ricardo inde confectis plenius continetur, vobis mandamus quod eidem Magistro Ricardo officium illud cum rotulis, cartis, papiris, et omnibus instrumentis et scriptis, et omnibus aliis quæ ad officium illud pertinent integre liberetis per cirographum inter vos et ipsum inde conficiendum, custodiendum in forma prædicta. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra.

[m. 26.] Writ of intendance for him.

Et mandatum est omnibus fidelibus et subditis Regis ad quos etc. quod eidem Magistro Ricardo tanquam constabulario ibidem in omnibus, quæ ad officium illud pertinent, intendentes sint et respondentes in forma prædicta. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra.

[m. 26.] He is to have the

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod deputamus dilectum clericum nostrum Magistrum

Ricardum de Haveringes ad custodiendum rotulos, cartas, papiros, instrumenta, et alia scripta in thesauraria nostra Burdegalæ existentia, quamdiu nobis placuerit. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra. records of the office.

[m. 26.] Rex dilecto clerico suo Magistro Ricardo de Haveringes constabulario suo Burdegalæ salutem. Ut compotum ballivorum nostrorum in Vasconia, Agen[ensi], Xancton[ensi] et toto Ducatu Aquitaniæ recipere et eosdem ad reddendum compellere, allocanda allocare et ea quæ ad compotum pertinent plenius facere, arreragia et debita petere et levare valeatis, vobis tenore præsentium plenam damus potestatem et speciale mandatum. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra. He is to audit the accounts of all bailiffs.

[m. 26.] Et mandatum est Senescallo Xanctonensi, Thesaurario Agenensi, et omnibus aliis ballivis Regis in Ducatu Aquitaniæ, ut de omnibus ballivis suis, et de hiis quæ receperunt et in quibus Regi tenentur, de tempore quo receperunt ballivas suas seu officia, de quibus alii nomine Regis finalem compotum minime reddiderunt, respondere, satisfacere, finalem compotum reddere, et obedire sine diffugio curent eidem. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra. All bailiffs are to account to him.

[m. 26.] Rex dilecto clerico suo Magistro Ricardo de Haveringes, constabulario suo Burdegalæ salutem. Ut omnes ballivas nostras de Vasconia, Agen[ensi] et Xancton[ensi] et toto Ducatu Aquitaniæ in manu vestra ponere, et de transgressionibus ballivorum a tempore quo receperunt ballivas illas factis inquirere, ballivos amovere et alios ponere, transgressiones eorum corrigere et punire nostro nomine, et easdem ballivas ad firmam dare, vel sub certis vadiis commendare prout utilitati nostræ expedire vobis videbitur, valeatis, vobis plenam damus potestatem et speciale mandatum, His powers over all officers.

omnibus ballivis et subditis nostris partium earum mandantes, et tenore præsentium injungentes, ut in omnibus præmisis et quolibet præmissorum vobis pareant et intendant. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra.

[m. 26.] An allowance for his expenses.

Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus dilecto clerico nostro Ricardo de Haveringes, cui commisimus officium constabulariæ nostræ Burdegalæ custodiendum quamdiu nobis placuerit, trescentas libras turonensium parvorum vel valorem eorundem, ultra feodum suum quod ei concessimus in eodem officio, percipiendas in subventionem expensarum quas ipsum Ricardum primo anno in officio illo apponere oportebit, volentes et concedentes quod idem Magister Ricardus easdem trescentas libras turonensium, vel valorem eorundem de exitibus ducatus prædicti per manus suas proprias percipiat quodque eædem trescentæ libræ turonensium vel valor eorundem sibi in compoto suo plenarie allocentur. In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x. die Aprilis.

per ipsum Regem nunciante J. de Sandale.

[m. 25.] The cousin of the Prior of le Mas is legitimated.

Rex Bernardo de Lagorssa[1] salutem. Pro illorum libentius zalamus honore, a quibus nos majora cognoscimus servitia recepisse. Cum itaque dilectus noster clericus, Bernardus Peleti, Prior et Dominus Mansi, juris utriusque professor, nobis duxerit humiliter supplicandum ut te scutiferum suum et consanguineum de subdiacono et libera procreatum legittimare in temporalibus sui contemplatione et gratia dignaremur. Nos ipsius precibus inclinati, ipsum benivolo prosequentes affectu, in personamque tuam eundem honorare volentes, te quantum ad nos pertinet in temporalibus legiti-

[1] There is a Lagorce near Libourne.

mamus, et ab hac hora in antea quo ad temporalia legitimum declaramus, dantes tibi auctoritate præsentium plenam, generalem et liberam potestatem, prædicto in aliquo non obstante defectu, ad militiam aspirandi, tutelas gerendi, judicaturas et quæcunque alia publica officia, ad quæ assumptus fueris, administrandi, active et passive testamenti factionem habendi, et omnes alios actus cum integritate juris et status legitimos exercendi, quoscunque posset quivis nobilis legitimus exercere, salvo in omnibus jure nostro et jure quolibet alieno quod quis in præsentiarum noscitur optinere. In quorum testimonium et munimen, sigillum nostrum præsentibus duximus apponendum. Datum apud Westmonasterium xiij. die Aprilis.

per ipsum Regem nunciante Rũdo de Fungauan.[1]

[m. 24.] Rex dilecto clerico suo Magistro Petro Arnaldi de Vico salutem. Considerantes laudabilia servitia per vos nobis impensa et alia etiam quæ potestis nobis impendere in futurum, vobis damus et concedimus de nostra gratia speciali præposituram nostram Baionæ cum juribus et pertinentiis suis per triennium continuum, a die qua possessionem ipsius præposituræ receperitis computandum, ita quod in ipso toto triennio per vos vel per alium idoneum dictam præposituram, redditus, proventus, et exitus ad ipsam præposituram pertinentes teneatis, cum juribus et pertinentiis suis, et quicquid juris inde habemus vel habere debemus recipientes, et fructus præposituræ prædictæ vestros omnimode facientes, donec triennium integraliter sit completum absque contradictione quacumque. In cujus etc. Teste ut supra [apud Westmonasterium xxx. die Martii].

Piers Arnaud appointed provost of Bayonne.

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[1] This name may be read in several ways.

[m. 24.] Writs of intendance for him.

Et mandatum est Majori et Juratis Baionæ et aliis in præpositura Baionæ constitutis quod dicto Magistro Petro Arnaldi seu deputato ab eodem in toto dicto triennio tanquam præposito suo obediant et in omnibus pareant. In cujus etc. Teste ut supra.

Item mandatum est Johanni de Haveringes senescallo Regis in Ducatu prædicto, vel ejus locum tenenti seu alii qui pro tempore fuerit, quod dictam præposituram cum suis pertinentiis, libris singulis et aliis munimentis ad dictam præposituram pertinentibus, eidem Magistro Petro vel attornato suo, visis præsentibus, tradi et deliberari faciat absque contradictione quacumque. Datum ut supra.

[m. 24.] The prior of le Mas, his salary.

Rex . . Constabulario Burdegalæ qui est nunc et qui pro tempore fuerit salutem. Cum dilecti et fideles nostri Henricus de Lacy Comes Lincolniæ et Otto de Grandisono milites, ad partes dicti Ducatus Aquitaniæ per nos destinati, dilectum nobis Bernardum Pelleti, Priorem et Dominum Mansi, juris utriusque doctorem, in clericum nostrum duxerint retinendum, ab ipso juramento fidelitatis capto, ducentas et quinquaginta libras bonorum turonencium parvorum, quorum quatuor valeant unum sterlingum, in feodum assignantes eidem, nec non triginta solidos bonorum turonencium parvorum pro expensis suis singulis diebus, quibus extra domicilium suum negotiis nostris ipsum vacare contigerit, nosque per nostras patentes litteras factum prædictorum Henrici et Ottonis ratum habuerimus et acceptum, prout in nostris litteris plenius continetur:—vobis mandamus quatinus de medietate dicti feodi singulis annis in festo Paschæ et de alia medietate in festo Omnium Sanctorum satisfaciatis eidem, nec non de expensis cum litteris suis in virtute juramenti per ipsum præstiti numerum dierum quibus nostris vacaverit negotiis testificantibus quotiens

fuerit opportunum, sibi nichilominus de arreragiis respondentes; quod enim sic solveritis de prædictis volumus et præcipimus in vestris compotis allocari. In cujus etc. Datum ut supra [apud Westmonasterium xxx. die Martii].

[m. 24.] Rex universis et singulis Prælatis, Baronibus, Militibus et libere tenentibus, Majoribus, Juratis, Consulibus et Communitatibus, Castellanis, Præpositis et Ballivis et fidelibus suis in Agenensi ac aliis ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod commisimus dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo de Dene militi, officium et regimen senescalciæ Agenensis in Ducatu Aquitaniæ, cum omnibus ad dictum officium pertinentibus, quamdiu nobis placuerit, ita tamen quod subsit senescallo prædicti Ducatus et sibi obediat et intendat. Quare vobis mandamus quod eidem Willelmo quamdiu eum in dicto officio tenuerimus in omnibus tanquam senescallo vestro pareatis, respondeatis et feliciter intendatis. In cujus etc. Datum etc. ut supra [apud Westmonasterium xxx. die Martii]. William de Dene appointed seneschal of the Agenais.

[m. 23.] Rex dilectis et fidelibus suis Johanni de Haveryngge senescallo suo in Ducatu prædicto et Magistro Ricardo de Haveryngge constabulario castri Burdegalæ, et aliis qui pro tempore fuerint salutem. Noveritis nos recepisse litteras dilectorum et fidelium nostrorum Henrici de Lacy Comitis Lincolniæ et Ottonis de Grandisono militis, nuper vices nostras gerentium in Ducatu prædicto tenorem qui sequitur continentes:— Henricus de Lacy Comes Lincolniæ, et Otho de Grandisono miles, per illustrem dominum nostrum Regem Angliæ, Ducem Aquitanniæ ad partes ipsius Ducatus destinati, discreto viro domino Bernardo Peleti, Priori et Domino de Manso, utriusque juris The prior of le Mas, his salary.

doctori, salutem et sinceram dilectionem. De vestræ fidelitatis industria et circumspectione provida merito confidentes, nos ad consilium præfati domini nostri Regis et Ducis, per nos a vobis fidelitatis juramento recepto, duximus retinendum, vobis quamdiu Regis placuerit voluntati, ducentas quinquaginta libras turonensium parvorum in feodum annuas concedentes, pro prosecutione negotiorum dicti domini nostri Regis in curia Franciæ et alibi, nec non in singulis diebus, quibus ipsius domini nostri Regis negotiis intendetis extra domicilium vestrum, triginta solidos ejusdem monetæ pro expensis vestris, de quibus vobis volumus, et præcipimus responderi, dantes tenore præsentium in mandatis constabulario Burdegalæ quod vobis annis singulis in festo Paschæ respondeat de medietate dicti feodi, et de alia medietate in festo Omnium Sanctorum subsequenti, et de expensis prædictis cum litteris vestris testificantibus receptionem dicti feodi et expensarum cum fuerit opportunum ; et illud quod vobis solverit nos volumus et præcipimus in vestris [1] compotis allocari. In quorum omnium testimonium sigilla nostra præsentibus litteris sunt appensa. Datum [Burdegalæ] sexta die Martii anno Domini m°. trescentesimo tertio. Quas litteras et omnia et singula contenta in ipsis laudamus et approbamus et volumus et præcipimus observari. In cujus, etc. Datum ut supra [apud Westmonasterium xxx. die Martii].

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[1] Corr. *suis*.

APPENDIX III.

The Mission of Jehan de Cuijk.

The reference on our parliament roll[1] to a certain business which was to be transacted between a committee of the council and the lord of Cuijk can be explained by entries on the exchequer rolls. The following information is gathered from the two Pells Issue Rolls, Mich. 32 Edw. I (Nos. 92, 93.)

King Edward had bound himself to pay his son-in-law, the Duke of Brabant, a sum of 40,000*l.* tournois. The bond was dated at Walsingham on the 4th of February 1297 (A. R. 25.) It was one of the costly links in the great chain of alliances that Edward was then forging. Jehan de Cuijk was in England as the representative of the Count of Flanders, and it would seem, that he represented the Duke of Brabant also. In 1305, when our parliament is sitting, he is once more in England, and this time one purpose of his coming is that he may settle an account between the king and the duke. The account can be stated in this form :—

	£ tournois
Due from King Edward to the Duke of Brabant upon a bond dated 4 Feb. 1297 - - - - - - -	40,000
Paid by the king to the duke by the hand of John de Cuijk on 19 Feb. 1297 1000*l.* sterling, that is - - - -	4,000
Paid to the duke at Antwerp on 22 July 1296[2] by the hands of Robert de Segre, Gilbert de Cestretone, and Elias Russel - - - - - - -	10,000

[1] See above, p. 287.

[2] So on the roll.

	£ tournois.
Paid to the duke at Antwerp on 31 Aug. in the said year by the hands of the said Robert, Gilbert, and Elias -	2,000
Paid to the duke at Antwerp on 4 Dec. 1298[1] by the hands of Elias Russel 1000*l.* sterling that is - - -	6,000
Paid to the duke at Ghent on 3 Nov. 1297[2] by Ralph de Mantone, the king's cofferer, 50*l.* sterling, that is - -	300
Paid to the duke on Thursday after the Octave of the Epiphany 1297 - -	600
Paid to the duke by William de Estone clerk of the bishop of Lichfield -	950
Total paid to the duke -	£23,850
Balance due to the duke -	£16,150
	£40,000

This was the state of the account on the 22nd of March 1305. On that day a somewhat elaborate financial operation was effected. It will have been observed that already the pound of 'little black tournois' (*libra parvorum nigrorum turonensium*) had been falling in value. Having at first been reckoned as worth one fourth, it was afterwards reckoned as worth but one sixth of the pound sterling. On the present occasion it is agreed by the bishop of Durham, the Treasurer, the Earl of Lincoln, Aymer de Valence, and the whole of the king's council of the one part, and John de Cuijk of the other part, that on account of the lightness and pravity of the money now current in France (*propter levitatem et debilitatem monetæ tunc currentis in Francia*) one sterling is to be taken for eight tournois. Then a sum of

[1] So on the roll.

[2] So on the roll; but the dates are wrong, or else the payments are not mentioned in their chronological order.

518*l.* 15*s.* sterling (= 4,150*l.* tournois) is paid to Jehan de Cuijk on behalf of the duke by the Treasurer at the exchequer. This leaves due to the duke 12,000*l.* tournois. In full discharge of this debt he accepts bonds of the Ballardi of Lucca and the Frescobaldi of Florence for the sum of 1,500*l.* sterling (=12,000*l.* tournois). The original bond for 40,000*l.* tournois having thus been discharged, is delivered up to the Treasurer.

Thus far we have seen Jehan de Cuijk acting on behalf of the Duke of Brabant; but he has claims of his own to urge, for in 1297 the king granted him in consideration of his homage an annuity of 200*l.* tournois, which has fallen into arrear, and also promised him a present of 1000*l.* sterling. These claims are now to be settled. The arrears of the annuity are paid to him, he being content to take one sterling for eight tournois. Of the gross sum of 1,000*l.* sterling he has already received 250*l.*; he now receives 250*l.*, and the remaining 500*l.* is to be discharged by bonds of the Italian bankers. Thus altogether these bankers are to find 1,500*l.* for the duke and 500*l.* for the lord of Cuijk.

The Ballardi give a bond for 1000*l.* sterling and the Frescobaldi a bond for a like sum, the payee being in each case the lord of Cuijk. In return for this advance Edward gives to each firm a charge of 1000*l.* sterling on the customs revenue, of which the Frescobaldi are the farmers. All the documents relating to this complex operation are dated on the 22nd of March 1305.

The bond given by the Ballardi is enrolled on the Issue Roll. It is so good an example of the financial documents of Edward's day that it is worthy of being printed:—

Pateat omnibus per præsentes quod nos Paganellus de Podio et Franciscus Rodeloci mercatores Lucanenses de societate Ballardorum de Luca tenemur, et nos pro nobis et ceteris sociis nostris de societate prædicta teneri fatemur, nobili viro domino Johanni domino de Cuke in mille libras bonorum et legalium sterlingorum coronatorum ex cuneo domini Regis Angliæ, quas idem Johannes nobis tradidit et deliberavit die

confectionis præsentium in bona pecunia numerata[1] in civitate Londoniæ salvo in deposito custodiendas,[2] unde bene contenti sumus exceptioni dictæ pecuniæ non habitæ, non receptæ, nobis non traditæ nec deliberatæ penitus renunciando, quas quidem mille libras sterlingorum prædictas promittimus et tenemur pro nobis et ceteris sociis nostris de societate prædicta solvere et reddere præfato domino Johanni vel ejus certo attornato præsentes litteras deferenti in civitate Londoniæ infra proximam quindenam post festum S. Michaelis proximo venturum anno Domini m. ccc. quinto in moneta supradicta, vel valorem dictæ summæ sterlingorum in partibus Brabantiæ vel apud Parysius vel in nundinis de Campania[3] in moneta cursabili, ubicumque dictorum locorum dictus dominus Johannes vel ejus attornatus pagamentum suum debiti supradicti elegerit acceptandum seu recipiendum infra octo dies proximo sequentes absque dilatione ulteriori. Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem nos prædicti Paganellus et Franciscus obligamus nos et socios nostros de societate prædicta omnes et singulos et omnia bona nostra et bona sociorum nostrorum et dictæ societatis nostræ, mobilia et immobilia, præsentia et futura capienda et distringenda et detinenda per Thesaurarium et Barones de Scaccario domini Regis Angliæ, et per quascumque præpositos, scabinos, magistros et custodes nundinarum, et per quoscumque ministros, vicecomites, ballivos et judices, tam ecclesiasticos quam civiles, sub quorum potestate seu jurisdictione dicta bona, tam citra mare quam ultra, inveniantur, quousque ad plenam dicti debiti solutionem, ac omnium dampororum, interesse et expensarum, quæ, quod vel quas dictus dominus Johannes vel suus attornatus fecerit aut incurrerit pro defectu solutionis dictæ pecuniæ modo præmisso non solutæ, integram restitutionem, prout lator præsentium suo simplici verbo tantum dicere voluerit, absque juramento vel alterius onere probationis. In cujus rei testimonium nos prædicti Paganellus de Podio et Franciscus Rodeloci pro nobis et ceteris sociis nostris de societate prædicta sigilla nostra huic scripto apposuimus. Datum Londoniæ die Lunæ proxima ante festum Annunciationis B. Mariæ Virginis anno Domini m°. ccc°. quarto finiente.

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[1] *numerata* repeated, Roll.

[2] The statement that Cuijk has paid money to the Ballardi is of course mere fiction. The bankers renounce the *exceptio non numeratæ pecuniæ*.

[3] The fairs of Champagne are famous all the world over.

APPENDIX IV.

The Vetus Codex.

The services which the Vetus Codex has rendered in the cause of English history have been so splendid, and we are still so dependent upon it for much valuable information, that it deserves a fuller description than any that has yet been given of it. More especially is this the case as we would fain identify it with that "librum de parliamentis" which was in official keeping in the middle of the fourteenth century [1]; but whereas that book contained twenty-four quires, our Vetus Codex has not so many.

It is now composed of twenty-two quires of parchment. The normal quire has eight folios; but several of the quires have fewer; one of them has only two folios. This seems due to the fact that the maker of the book on several occasions took up a new quire when he had done with the proceedings of one parliament and was turning to those of another. To the same cause we may attribute the existence of several blank folios.

The quires are bound in a wrong order. We find in the first place eleven quires which follow each other in the right order. These contain extracts from the rolls of Edward I.'s 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd years. Each of them has at the foot of the dorse of its last folio a number; these numbers, which range from 1 to 11, follow each other in the right order; they have every appearance of being as old as the compilation of the book. Then follow two quires dealing with the parliament of 14 Edward II. They seem to have originally borne no numbers, but a comparatively modern

[1] See the Introduction to this volume.

hand has marked them as 20 and 21. The matter written on the dorse of the last folio of the second of these two quires breaks off suddenly in the middle of an entry concerning the Abbot of Ramsey. The whole page is covered with writing, and the word *avantdit* is given as a catch word. This catch word is never taken up. Ryley took no notice of the fragmentary entry, but at the end of the next previous entry he printed *Finis Plac. Parl. tpe. Ed. Secundi*, an announcement that was not warranted by the manuscript. Then on these two misplaced quires there follow eight more quires consecutively numbered—and this seems to have been done when the book was first made—from 12 to 19. They deal with the period which begins with the 26th and ends with the 35th year of Edward I. Lastly, we have a quire of four folios which contains a table of contents. So we have 22 quires.

We have already seen reason to believe that something has been lost. The extracts from the roll of 14 Edward II. break off suddenly with a vain catch word. We have in all probability lost some extracts from the roll of that year, and of course we may have lost extracts from later rolls. But the table of contents tells of another loss. It describes in chronological order the matter of Edward I.'s day that the book contains. Then passing to his son's reign, it says nothing of the parliament of the 14th year, but asserts that there are in the book extracts which come from the 12th year. This assertion it makes in this wise :—

Pl. x. Parliamentum apud Ebor. anno regni R. E. filii R. E. duodecimo.

Cap. 1. Indentura facta inter Regem et Com. Lanc.[1]
2. De ministris Regis. Ordinacio.[2]
3. De excercitu et parliamento summonend[is].[3]
4. Peticio Epi. Cestr.[4]

[1] Cole, Documents, p. 1.
[2] Ibid., p. 3.
[3] Ibid., p. 4.
[4] Ibid., p. 4.

5. De peticionibus per communitatem Angliæ porrectis.[1]
6. Peticio Com. Lancastr. de clameo Mareschalcie.[2]
7. De attachiamentis concessis super Rigald[um].[3]
8. De donis revocandis.[4]
9. Stat. Ebor. et Stat. Lincoln.
10. Placitum inter Joh. de Claveryng et Adamarum de Valencia.[5]
11. Placitum inter Hugonem de Curtenay et R[egem].[6]

Pl. xi. De parliamento apud Ebor. a die Pasch. in unum mensem anno duodecimo.

Cap. 1. Processus inter R[egem] et Johannem de Hastynges.[7]
2. Peticio Hugonis de Audeleye et judicium super eadem.[8]
3. Peticio Willelmi de Souche.[9]

The roll for the 12th year of Edward II. was not among the parliament rolls at the Tower; but, like the roll with which we have been concerned, it was lurking in the office of the King's Remembrancer. Sir Henry Cole printed it, or so much of it as was legible (for it is much decayed) in his 'Documents Illustrative of English History,' and if we compare what was thus printed with the sketch of the roll given in the table of contents at the end of the Vetus Codex, we shall come to the conclusion that our book once contained excerpts from that roll, the extant and legible parts of which Cole gave to the world. What is more, we can, I think, tell with some approach to certainty which among the entries on what I will for brevity call Cole's roll were transcribed into the lost portion of the Vetus Codex. Against some of the entries on

[1] Ibid., p. 6.
[2] Ibid., p. 8.
[3] Ibid., p. 8.
[4] Ibid., p. 9.
[5] Ibid., p. 19.
[6] Ibid., p. 21.
[7] Ibid., p. 47.
[8] Ibid., p. 49.
[9] Ibid., p. 50.

that roll there stands in the margin a mark (.'.) which an inductive process has taught me to regard as the sign-manual of the compiler of the Vetus Codex, the sign which says to some clerk 'I want that entry copied.'[1] Cole was careful enough to reproduce this mark in his printed book, and I have very little doubt as to its significance.

But to return from this excursion, it will be observed that the Vetus Codex does not now contain something that, according to the table of contents, it ought to contain, while on the other hand it contains something of which that table takes no notice. It is clear from notes written by oldish hands over against the table, that these discrepancies were visible in the seventeenth century. Thus as to the matters of 12 Edward II. mentioned in the table, we may read "Nil de hiis sed quære." Then "fo. 78 a° 14 Ed. 2di usque 93 inclusive." And again "Quære pro residuo parlia-" menti 14 E. 2 desinentis imperfecte et abrupte cum " isto verbo [avantdit] fol. 93."

We may, I think, well believe that the extracts from the rolls of the two parliaments of 12 Edward II. filled at least one quire. Then we have evidence of another quire which completed the account of what happened in 14 Edward II. Thus we bring up the whole number of quires to 24, and that was the number of quires contained in the "librum de parliamentis" of Edward III.'s day. And in passing we may observe that the loss of some quires is made the more probable by the fact that those which still exist are bound up in a wrong order.

The structure of the book may be explained by the following table in which the letter *R.* designates Ryley's Placita. I must say, however, that I have not collated Ryley's work with its original except for the purpose of marking the ends of the quires.

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[1] As to this mark, see the Introduction to this volume.

Parliaments of 18, 19 Ed. I. reckoned as Parliamenta i. ii.	Quire 1 of 8 folios ends with *habuerunt racione*, R. p. 25, l. 14. Quire 2 of 8 folios ends with *partibus illis etc.*, R. p. 48, l. 14. Quire 3 of 8 folios ends with end of R. p. 69. Quire 4 of two folios, of which the second is for the more part blank, ends with end of R. p. 73.
Parliamentum iii. (20 Edw. I.)	Quire 5 of 8 folios ends with *bono servicio*, R. p. 98, l. 8 from bottom. Quire 6 of 7 folios ends with end of R. p. 113, the ultimate folio left blank and the penultimate for the more part blank.
Parliamenta iv., v. (21, 22 Edw. I.).	Quire 7 of 8 folios ends with *et qualiter etc.*, R. p. 138, l. 13. Quire 8 of 8 folios ends with *Johanne filio Galfridi, H.*, R. p. 164, l. 29. Quire 9 of 8 folios ends with *faciendum etc.*, R. p. 189, l. 8. Quire 10 of 8 folios ends with *querelis infra præd.*, R. p. 213, l. 22. Quire 11 of 4 folios ends with end of R. p. 224.
Parliament of 14 Edw. II.	Quire 20 of 8 folios begins with beginning of R. p. 386, ends with *ad legem communem*, R. p. 409, l. 16. Quire 21 of 8 folios, after going as far as end of R. p. 430, gives 8 more lines, being the commencement of a new entry, and breaks off with the catch-word *avantdit.*

Parliamentum vi. (26, 28, 30 Edw. I.)	Quire 12 of 8 folios begins with beginning of R. 225 and ends with end of R. p. 239 (falsely numbered 223 in my copy). The last 4 folios are blank.
Parliamentum vii. (Lent, 33 Edw. I.)	Quire 13 of 8 folios ends with *de perquisito*, R. p. 268, l. 14. Quire 14 of 8 folios ends with end of R. p. 288. Ultimate and part of penultimate folios are blank.
Parliamentum viii. (Autumn, 33 Edw. I.)	Quire 15 of 6 folios ends with end of R. p. 299. Two last folios are blank.
Parliamentum ix. (35 Edw. I.)	Quire 16 of 8 folios ends with *commonachum suum etc.*, R. p. 325, l. 32. Quire 17 of 8 folios ends with *Johannem Flemyng*, R. p. 351, l. 9. Quire 18 of 8 folios ends with *William de Soules*, R. p. 373, l. 4 from bottom. Quire 19 of 6 folios ends with end of R. p. 385. Last two folios blank.

Quire of 4 folios containing a Table of Contents written in double column. This, however, only fills one folio and part of a second.

The writing throughout the book is that of a number of different "chancery hands." In character it is closely similar to the writing on those parliament rolls from which excerpts were being made. One would, I think, be safe in ascribing it to the reign of Edward II., though some parts of it may be as old as the last years of Edward I. There seem to be many signs that the book was not all made at one time. I think that new quires were added to it from time to time, and should not be surprised to learn that

some of the later quires were written while the ink was hardly dry upon those parliament rolls from which the clerks were copying. They seem to have done their work very carefully; each quire was examined after it had been finished, and an *examinatur* was set upon it. I have noticed only one serious mistake. The book is a handsome one; the margins are wide; the first page was to have been illuminated. I cannot but think that it was an official book. Why it was compiled; what principle guided its maker in his selection of parliaments and of entries; why he took nothing from the earliest years of Edward II.'s reign—these are questions that I cannot answer. Some day they will perhaps be answered. The existing edition of the Rolls of Parliament has served the needs of one century; it will hardly serve those of a second century, and when the time comes, as come it will, for a new edition, the problem of the Vetus Codex may be solved.

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LONDON: Printed by EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

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26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. Vol. III.; 1200–1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which original portions are distinguished from mere compilations. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259–1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vols. I. and II. 6. Registra quorundam Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, qui Sæculo XV^mo^ floruere; Vol. I., Registrum Abbatiæ Johannis Whethamstede, Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Albani, iterum susceptæ; Roberto Blakeney, Capellano, quondam adscriptum: Vol. II., Registra Johannis Whethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Walingforde, Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani, cum Appendice, continente quasdam Epistolas, a Johanne Whethamstede Conscriptas. 7. Ypodigma Neustriæ a Thoma Walsingham, quondam Monacho Monasterii S. Albani, conscriptum. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I.: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291–1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand: a short Chronicle Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, with Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham: with a Continuation.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from about 690 to 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

Richard of Cirencester's history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. It gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 21–22, 30–31, 32–33, and 33–35 Edw. I; and 11–12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Barrister-at-Law. Years 12–13, 13–14, 14, 14–15, and 15, Edward III. *Edited and translated by* Luke Owen Pike, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1891.

The "Year Books" are the earliest of our Law Reports. They contain matter not only of practical utility to lawyers in the present day, but also illustrative of almost every branch of history, while for certain philological purposes they hold a position absolutely unique.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy, 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. 1863.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, M.A. 1863.

In the *De Naturis Rerum* are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A. 1864–1866.

36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection embraces chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work is valuable, not only as a biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of ndividuals who were then taking active part in public affairs.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I.:—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II.:—Epistolæ Cantuarienses; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London.

In letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. *Edited by* William Hardy, F.S.A. 1864–1879. Vol. IV., 1431–1447. Vol. V., 1447–1471. *Edited by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, F.S.A. 1884–1891.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 668. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. (Translations of the preceding Vols. I., II., and III.) *Edited and translated by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, F.S.A. 1864–1891.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III.–IX. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1886.

This chronicle begins with the creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* the Rev. John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treaties are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians. Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonised French.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa ab anno 1150 usque ad annum 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country.

44. Matthæ Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of British Museum. 1866–1869.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited by* Edward Edwards. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde

Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements, which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

46. CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the earliest times to 1135; and SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1866.

47. THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum;" in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, OR THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN. *Edited, with a Translation, by* the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an ancient original. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas.

49. GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169–1192, known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

51. CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOUEDENE. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1871.

The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds to some extent with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49). From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work.

52. WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. *Edited by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

53. HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

54. THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1041 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1871.

55. MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES, Vols. I.–IV. *Edited by* SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871–1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy.

56. MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI.:—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. *Edited by* the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

57. Matthæi Parisiensis, Monachi Sancti Albani, Chronica Majora. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. Vol. IV. A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1247. Vol. V. A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Richards Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872–1884.

58. Memoriale Fratris Walteri de Coventria.—The Historical Collections of Walter of Coventry. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872–1873.

The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable.

59. The Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets and Epigrammatists of the Twelfth Century. Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* Thomas Wright, M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

60. Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII., from original Documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Campbell, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873–1877.

61. Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers. *Edited by* the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

62. Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense. The Register of Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine and Bishop of Durham; 1311–1316. Vols. I.–IV. *Edited by* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1873–1878.

63. Memorials of Saint Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

64. Chronicon Angliæ, ab Anno Domini 1328 usque ad Annum 1388, Auctore Monacho quodam Sancti Albani. *Edited by* Edward Maunde Thompson, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

65. Thómas Saga Erkibyskups. A Life of Archbishop Thomas Becket, in Icelandic. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with English Translation, Notes, and Glossary by* M. Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875–1884.

66. Radulphi de Coggeshall Chronicon Anglicanum. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. 1875.

67. Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Vols. I.–VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. 1875–1883. Vol. VII. *Edited by* Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard, LL.D. 1885.

The first volume contains the life of that celebrated man, and the miracles after his death, by William, a monk of Canterbury. The second, the life by Benedict of Peterborough; John of Salisbury; Alan of Tewkesbury; and Edward Grim. The third, the life by William Fitzstephen; and Herbert of Bosham. The fourth, anonymous lives, Quadrilogus, &c. The fifth, sixth, and seventh, the Epistles, and known letters.

68. Radulfi de Diceto Decani Lundoniensis Opera Historica. The Historical Works of Master Ralph de Diceto, Dean of London. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1876.

The abbreviationes Chronicorum extend to 1147 and the Ymagines Historiarum to 1201.

69. Roll of the Proceedings of the King's Council in Ireland, for a Portion of the 16th Year of the Reign of Richard II. 1392–93. *Edited by* the Rev. James Graves, A.B. 1877.

70. Henrici de Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ Libri Quinque in Varios Tractatus Distincti. Vols. I.–VI. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. 1878–1883.

71. The Historians of the Church of York, and its Archbishops. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1879–1886.

72. Registrum Malmesburiense. The Register of Malmesbury Abbey; Preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., Preacher at the Rolls, and Rector of Toppesfield; *and* Charles Trice Martin, B.A. 1879–1880.

73. Historical Works of Gervase of Canterbury. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, D.D.; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford; &c. 1879, 1880.

74. Henrici Archidiaconi Huntendunensis Historia Anglorum. The History of the English, by Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, from A.D. 55 to A.D. 1154, in Eight Books. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, M.A. 1879.

75. The Historical Works of Symeon of Durham. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, M.A. 1882–1885.

76. Chronicle of the Reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, D.D., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London; Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, &c. 1882, 1883.

The first volume of these Chronicles contains the *Annales Londonienses* and the *Annales Paulini*: the second I.—*Commendatio Lamentabilis in Transitu magni Regis Edwardi.* II.—*Gesta Edwardi de Carnarvan Auctore Canonico Bridlingtoniensi.* III.—*Monachi cujusdam Malmesberiensis Vita Edwardi II.* IV.—*Vita et Mors Edwardi II., conscripta a Thoma de la Moore.*

77. Registrum Epistolarum Fratris Johannis Peckham, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. Vols. I.–III. *Edited by* Charles Trice Martin, B.A., F.S.A., 1882–1886.

78. Register of S. Osmund. *Edited by* the Rev. W. H. Rich Jones, M.A., F.S.A., Canon of Salisbury, Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. Vols. I. and II. 1883, 1884.

This Register derives its name from containing the statutes, rules, and orders made or compiled by S. Osmund, to be observed in the Cathedral and diocese of Salisbury.

79. Chartulary of the Abbey of Ramsey. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* William Henry Hart, F.S.A., and the Rev. Ponsonby Annesley Lyons. 1884, 1886.

80. Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, with the Register of its house at Dunbrody, County of Wexford, and Annals of Ireland, 1162–1370. *Edited by* John Thomas Gilbert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. Vols. I. and II. 1884, 1885.

81. Eadmeri Historia Novorum in Anglia, et opuscula duo de Vita Sancti Anselmi et quibusdam Miraculis ejus. *Edited by* the Rev. Martin Rule, M.A. 1884.

82. Chronicles of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. Vols. I.–IV. *Edited by* Richard Howlett, Barrister-at-Law. 1884–1890.

Vol. I. contains Books I.–IV. of the *Historia Rerum Anglicarum* of William of Newburgh. Vol. II. contains Book V. of that work, the continuation of the same to A.D. 1298, and the *Draco Normannicus* of Etienne de Rouen.

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Vol. III. contains the *Gesta Stephani Regis*, the Chronicle of Richard of Hexham, the *Relatio de Standardo* of St. Aelred of Rievaulx, the poem of Jordan Fantosme, and the Chronicle of Richard of Devizes.
Vol. IV. contains the Chronicle of Robert of Torigni.

83. Chronicle of the Abbey of Ramsey. *Edited by* the Rev. William Dunn Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington, Oxon. 1886.

84. Chronica Rogeri de Wendover, sive Flores Historiarum. Vols. I.–III. *Edited by* Henry Gay Hewlett, Keeper of the Records of the Land Revenue. 1886–1889.

This edition gives that portion only of Roger of Wendover's Chronicle which can be accounted an original authority.

85. The Letter Books of the Monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, *Edited by* Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard, LL.D. Vols. I.–III., 1887–1889.

The Letters printed in these volumes were chiefly written between the years 1296 and 1333.

86. The Metrical Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester. *Edited by* William Aldis Wright, M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Parts I. and II., 1887.

The date of the composition of this Chronicle is placed about the year 1300. The writer appears to have been an eye witness of many events which he describes. The language in which it is written was the dialect of Gloucestershire at that time.

87. Chronicle of Robert of Brunne. *Edited by* Frederick James Furnivall, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Parts I. and II. 1887.

Robert of Brunne, or Bourne, co. Lincoln, was a member of the Gilbertine Order established at Sempringham. His Chronicle is described by its editor as a work of fiction, a contribution not to English history, but to the history of English.

88. Icelandic Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. Vol. I. Orkneyinga Saga, and Magnus Saga. Vol. II. Hakonar Saga, and Magnus Saga. *Edited by* Gudbrand Vigfusson, M.A. 1887.

89. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, with other documents relating to that Saint. *Edited by* Whitley Stokes, LL.D., D.C.L., Honorary Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. Parts I. and II. 1887.

90. Willelmi monachi Malmesbiriensis de Regum Gestis Anglorum libri V.; et Historiæ Novellæ, libri III. *Edited by* William Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Oxford. Vols. I. and II. 1887–1889.

91. Lestorie des Engles solum Geffrei Gaimar. *Edited by* the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records; *continued and translated by* Charles Trice Martin, B.A., F.S.A. Vols. I. and II. 1888–1889.

92. Chronicle of Henry Knighton, Canon of Leicester. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity. Vol. I. 1889.

93. Chronicle of Adam Murimuth, with the Chronicle of Robert of Avesbury. *Edited by* Edward Maunde Thompson, LL.D., F.S.A. Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum. 1889.

94. Chartulary of the Abbey of St. Thomas the Martyr, Dublin. *Edited by* John Thomas Gilbert, F.S.A., M.I.R.A. 1889.

95. Flores Historiarum. *Edited by* the Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. Vol. I. The creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067–1264. Vol. III. A.D. 1265–1326. 1890.

96. Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey. *Edited by* Thomas Arnold, M.A., Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland. Vols. I. and II. 1890.—1892.

97. Charters and Documents, illustrating the History of the Cathedral and City of Sarum, 1100–1300; forming an Appendix to the Register of S. Osmund. *Selected by* the late Rev. W. H. Rich Jones, M.A., F.S.A., *and edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Ducklington. 1891.

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